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# User's Guide to Southeast Asia Combat Data

G. A. Carter, and J. W. Ellis, Jr.

with A. H. Peterson, J. H. Pierce, and J. S. Reiley

A Report prepared for

DEFENSE ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY

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A detailed guide to the vast body of available combat and combat-related data from the recent war in Southeast Asia, describing the content, structure, and location of machine-readable and textual data files relating to U.S., Allied, and enemy activities in Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam through 1975. Characteristics of sites at which data files are located are given, along with detailed file information. The report also includes a description of data-collection techniques used in this survey, and a chronology of events in Southeast Asia from 1945 to 1975. (JDL)

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PREFACE

This report presents the results of a survey conducted jointly by The Rand Corporation and Battelle Memorial Institute at the request of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA). The report contains information on a large body of available combat and combat-related data from the recent war in Southeast Asia, including the content, structure, and location of machine-readable and textual data files relating to U.S., Allied, and enemy activities in that area through 1975. This detailed guide should be a valuable reference for researchers working on a wide variety of tactical studies and analyses.

This report may be revised and updated periodically. Anyone having suggestions for changes or improvements is encouraged to contact the authors at The Rand Corporation, 1700 Main Street, Santa Monica, California 90406.

\* \* \* \* \*

NOTE: The data files described herein are not necessarily available to all requesters, even those with appropriate security clearances and need-to-know; moreover, access to individual files, if granted, may involve some charge. Requests for access should be directed to the cognizant file manager at each facility.

We also emphasize that The Rand Corporation does not vouch for the validity or accuracy of the data contained in any file listed herein.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report concludes Rand's Southeast Asia Combat Data project. During the two and one-half year lifetime of the project, many people contributed to the project and to the preparation of this User's Guide to Southeast Asia Combat Data. It is our pleasure to acknowledge the roles of the principal contributors.

This project was a joint effort by Rand and Battelle Memorial Institute. J. W. Benson of Battelle made substantive contributions throughout the project, collecting most of the information in this report on files in the eastern United States.

R. F. Linsenmeyer, Chief of the Review and Analysis Office at Headquarters, Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Forces Pacific, played a key role in getting the work started. His continuing interest and support were vital.

Dr. W. F. Warren and R. E. Metcalf, also on the CINCPAC staff, were most helpful during our visits to CINCPAC and Southeast Asia.

D. P. Trees, a member of the Rand staff, made important early contributions to the development of the data-collection strategies and survey forms. R. B. Murrow, a Rand consultant, surveyed the holdings at several USAF installations and, throughout the project, assisted in analyzing and preparing the collected data for publication.

A Symposium on Southeast Asia Combat Data was held to review and evaluate Rand's plan for gathering and publishing information on the war in Southeast Asia. The meeting was most helpful to the project, and we would like to acknowledge the participants. Outside attendees, in addition to Joe Benson and Bill Warren, included J. S. Attinello (IDA), Lt. Col. Gene Brennan (USMC Development Center), James Dailey (U.S. Army Materiel Systems Analysis Agency), Col. James F. Dinwiddie (WSEG), Richard DuBois (ARPA), Col. H. M. Federhen (ARPA Program Manager for the SEA Combat Data Project), Donald Harrison (The National Archives), Harold Jones (Naval Weapons Laboratory), James R. Lindenmuth (U.S. Army Materiel Systems Analysis Agency), Dr. Maurer Maurer (Air University), Paul Morton (Falcon R&D, Inc.), Ferdinand Neider (Center

for Naval Analyses), Eugene Sparks (National Military Command Systems Support Center), Ronald Smith (Center for Naval Analyses), Cdr. Paul E. Sutherland (Office, Joint Chiefs of Staff), Thomas Thayer (OASD, Program Analysis and Evaluation), John Webb (Naval Weapons Center), and Roswell B. Wing (General Research Corporation). Rand participants included, in addition to the authors, Claude R. Culp and Eric F. Harslem.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Data from the recent war in Southeast Asia (SEA) can provide a valuable contribution to many types of military analysis. For example, estimates of the relative cost and effectiveness of alternative military equipment and tactics could benefit substantially from such information. Combat data from SEA should be of use in these analyses because the activities in SEA covered essentially the complete spectrum of non-nuclear tactical warfare operations on land, at sea, and in the air. In addition to fairly conventional weapons and tactics, several new items were introduced or encountered. For example, the Paveway laser-guided bomb, the Walleye TV-guided glide bomb, the Army TOW missile, the Sparrow air-to-air missile, the Soviet SA-7 surface-to-air missile, ground-based sensors, Air Cavalry units, and many other weapons and tactics were tried in combat for the first time in that conflict. Data on operational experience with these and other weapons and tactics would be invaluable to a system analyst trying to predict, say, the expected degradation in weapon performance from laboratory through field test to actual combat. The data from SEA are uniquely valuable because they represent the latest available information from a war in which the United States was involved as a combatant. Because many of the weapons and tactics used by Allied and enemy forces in SEA are likely to be used again, it is clearly important for U.S. decision-makers to understand what worked, what did not work, and why. Combat data are essential to such an understanding.

Fortunately for the analysts, the war in SEA was documented meticulously. Detailed records were made of almost all activities of significance. There are, however, two problems that tend to limit both the long- and short-term usefulness of these data. First, many people who could benefit from the data are unaware of their existence, and, second, much of the data are in danger of being destroyed or lost. It is hoped that the present report will provide at least a partial solution to these problems. Our ultimate objective is to contribute to improved tactical studies and analyses by making SEA combat data available throughout the defense-analysis community.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Following a briefing at Hq CINCPAC in November 1972 on U.S. bombing operations in SEA, Admiral Noel Gayler, Commander in Chief, U.S. Forces Pacific, made the following comments:

Assuming a period of relative peace in SVN, we will have a priceless opportunity for a major analysis effort to preserve the experience gained in Southeast Asia in the past 10 years.

This extensive history of combat effort affords a wealth of experience to assess our failures and successes--learning why theory was not supported by demonstrated capability or where results were unexpectedly rewarding.

To this end, we should record and review all tactical and material end use and results. From the mass of observed weapons-effects data we should develop insight into the requirements for accuracy and precision in particular situations, the accuracy improvements that were achieved, how they were accomplished, and the resulting improvements in operational effectiveness and efficiency. This will involve developing detailed correlations of weapon delivery CEP's vs. the target struck to compare operational experience with weaponeering theory--and to redefine our view of operations effectiveness.

Documentation should be made to contrast 'advertised,' expected, and demonstrated accomplishments of our newer weapon systems introduced during this period to identify misconceptions that were a part of their initial development in order to highlight the need for candid realistic appraisal of the operational objectives and the operational environment that a future system will face before development proceeds too far. We should seek to identify the critical components of effectiveness in various operations and relate these to delivery accuracy and reliability of various weapon systems. These findings will assist DoD development agencies to understand the real-world requirements for weapons and systems for a representative target spectrum or area of operations to include both accuracy and destructive demands of the target.

Special effort should be made to ferret out situations dealing with the interaction and support relationships between weapon systems to identify how what may appear to be a minor or overlooked weakness of one system may significantly degrade the ability of another to perform its mission.

All such analysis must be always aware of the necessity to seek maximum efficiency--reviewing our accepted definitions and standards for 'efficiency' in all phases of ground, air, and naval operations with greater emphasis on dollar cost.

We must find the energy, and identify an adequate number of people to accomplish this task.

These remarks led to the establishment of a CINCPAC project, headed by Mr. R. F. Linsenmeyer--then Chief of the Scientific Analysis Group at Hq CINCPAC, now Chief of the Review and Analysis Office at the same headquarters--to begin collecting and assembling combat data from throughout SEA.

In March 1973, ARPA asked Battelle Memorial Institute to undertake a preliminary survey of SEA combat-data holdings in the Washington, D.C., area and in Hawaii.\* After receiving the preliminary survey from Battelle, ARPA funded the joint Rand/Battelle SEA Combat Data project, in July 1973.

The project, as originally planned, was to consist of four phases:

1. Location of relevant data.
2. Identification of data in danger of being destroyed.
3. Development of a catalog or guide to available data.
4. Evaluation of the cost-effectiveness of alternative means for making the data more readily available to researchers.

We determined fairly quickly that it was too late to do much about identifying data in danger of being destroyed: Much had already been destroyed, and most of the useful remainder was safe--at least for a while. The fourth phase, evaluation of alternative means of making the data available, was deleted as the result of recommendations made at an ARPA-sponsored symposium on SEA combat data held at The Rand Corporation in June 1974.

#### HOW TO USE THIS REPORT

The information in this report includes data on pacification, force-status reports, and operations by Allied and enemy air, ground, and naval forces operating in and near Cambodia, Laos, and North and

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\* R. D. Minkler, et al., *A Preliminary Survey of Combat/Combat-Related Southeast Asia Reports/Files, 1961-1973*, Battelle Memorial Institute, December 1973.



South Vietnam. The report is designed to be used in several ways. For example, the reader who is looking for data on a specific topic, such as air-to-air missile firings, would go first to the General Index at the end of the report and look up that topic. The index would refer him to the proper data file(s) in Sec. IV, where he could obtain detailed information on the content of the file(s), the file location, method of storage, security classification, etc. For the machine-readable files, information is also included on the specifics of the associated hardware and software.

Those interested in a broader topic, say, ground operations during 1969, would turn first to Sec. III, which includes three matrices showing file content for the files containing data on air, ground, or naval operations. After determining which files are of interest to him, the reader may turn to the detailed file information in Sec. IV.

If the reader knows what file he requires and simply wants to find out where it is, he may refer to the Index of Files in Sec. III to see if the file is included in the report and, if it is, turn to Sec. IV to see where the file is stored.

Researchers having limited time and money may have to restrict their research to easily accessible files. The data files available at each site are listed in Sec. V. With this list and the information in Sec. IV, the reader can determine the nearest site with the required information.

It is also possible, of course, to simply browse through the file descriptions to see which ones might be relevant to a particular study. This approach would probably be especially useful during the early phases of a study.

Section II describes the preparation of this report and discusses some of the caveats that apply to it. The remainder of the report consists of a guide to the data files (Sec. III), a section on general file information plus file content and format (Sec. IV), and material on each site surveyed in the study, including a list of files held and any associated computer hardware and software (Sec. V). The appendixes contain a chronology of events in Southeast Asia from 1945 through 1975,



a glossary of terms used in this report, a list of SEA combat data files that are no longer active, a note on DoD policy on Vietnam-related textual files in the Washington area, and brief descriptions of machine-readable Southeast Asia combat data held by the National Archives.

## II. APPROACH TO DATA COLLECTION

To facilitate data collection, we developed a set of survey or checklist forms on which the content and structure of each data file could be summarized and pertinent site information could be recorded. In employing the survey instruments to record data for the holdings at a given storage site, the following sources of information were used:

1. Site indexes and abstracts of holdings.
2. Individual file documentation existing at each site.
3. Interviews with site personnel.
4. Other known ancillary or documentary material which existed external to the site.

To increase the likelihood that survey responses would be consistent among sites and data files, we developed a set of glossaries describing in detail the kinds of information called for in any given survey form. This was particularly important, since two separate groups (Rand and Battelle) were involved in administering the questionnaires.

The survey-form package was pretested in an initial survey of selected OJCS (Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff) data files in Washington, D.C., in November 1973; the pretest showed that the survey forms were reasonably compatible in scope and detail with the source data and required only minor changes. The survey package was next field-tested on data files at CINCPAC and PACAF, in December 1973. The forms were then revised into final form and have been used in subsequent data-collection efforts by both Rand and Battelle.

The system used in collecting information on data files at each storage site was roughly the following:

1. Locate personnel having relevant information about data file usage at the site.

2. Collect
  - a. Information to be used in filling out the checklist describing the storage site itself.
  - b. Lists, indexes, and/or abstracts of data files that might be of interest.
  - c. Site documentation on data files that might be of interest.
3. Determine which data files are to be surveyed.
4. For each file to be surveyed,
  - a. Determine which of the survey instruments are applicable to the file.
  - b. Complete as much of the questionnaires as possible from the hardcopy file documentation.
  - c. Locate the person or group having first-hand knowledge of the file.
  - d. Verify and/or complete the file information to be gathered by discussions with this person or group.
5. Complete the information concerning the storage site.

Once the information had been collected from a given site, it was sent to Rand to be analyzed and further summarized. The results of these analyses constitute the major part of this report.

Because of the size and complexity of the research task that led to the preparation of this report, it should be realized that there was substantial opportunity for various types of errors to occur. We tried to minimize these errors by the use of written questionnaires with detailed glossaries and by sending drafts of each listing to a responsible individual at each site for confirmation or revision. We cannot, however, guarantee the accuracy of each entry and we therefore suggest that a researcher interested in data from a particular file confirm the file content, format, and availability with the individual file custodian.

### III. A GUIDE TO THE FILES

This section summarizes the types of data available in the files cataloged in this report. After identifying potentially useful files from this section, the reader can turn to Sec. IV to obtain more detail on the types of data available in those files, plus other pertinent information such as the installations maintaining them, dates of coverage, types of computer storage, and software programs to access the files.

Two types of guide are included in this section: summary matrices (described below) and an index to files, which simply lists the files reported here in alphabetical order according to their short titles. The files on the list are serially assigned file numbers, which are used for identification throughout this report. Where files with the same name are held at two or more sites, each is assigned a separate file number.

Summary matrices are presented for most files containing machine-readable data. These matrices can be used by an analyst to determine quickly which files contain certain types of information relating to force status and to air, ground, and naval operations. All matrices have a hierarchical format, with alphabetic ordering within subordinate divisions.

The principal divisions in the matrices for air, ground, and naval operations include:

1. Characteristics of data: Does the file deal with a single action or many? Is it in narrative or quantitative form?
2. Enemy forces: Which units carried out the action? What kind of forces were they? What nationality?
3. Friendly forces: Which units carried out the action? What kind of forces were they? What nationality?
4. Operational setting: Where did the action take place?
5. Operational data: What action was completed? When? With what equipment, weapons, results, etc.?



The main divisions of the Force Status summary matrix are (1) force description and (2) status.

The summary matrices follow closely the form of the questionnaires that were used to survey file content. Both are essentially checklists, indicating that the format of a file shows that information on stated topics *should be* included in that file *if* those topics were appropriate to the action being reported *and* if they were recorded in the source material from which the file was constructed. That is, only the possible presence of a given data element is indicated. No attempt has been made to ascertain the frequency with which an entry for a particular data element exists in the file, and no information is included on the actual value of any data element.

To illustrate the use and organization of the summary matrices, let us consider a hypothetical analyst who wishes to (1) compare the effectiveness of a particular type of weapon (say, XY bombs) versus conventional GP bombs as used in air strikes against heavily defended targets, and (2) compare alternative friendly tactics for delivery of that weapon. He requires data on details of target loss and damage, enemy defenses in the target area, friendly aircraft loss and damage, the number of friendly aircraft involved in the attacks, friendly ECM support during the attacks, friendly tactics, and bomb expenditures by type.

He would begin by looking for the corresponding data elements in the Air Operations summary matrix. The relevant elements are "Aircraft, number taking part (sorties) flown"; "Damage/loss, friendly, Number of aircraft"; "Enemy defenses encountered, AAA and SAM"; "Mission-peculiar data, ECM, Munitions, and Results (Target elements damaged/destroyed)"; and "Tactics, friendly." A check of these elements shows that seven files--numbers 22, 27, 37, 38, 39, 128, and 129--have data on each of them. Using these file numbers, our hypothetical analyst can turn to Sec. IV (Detailed File Information) and determine the file title, location, detailed contents, and other information. By this procedure, he determines that the relevant files are CACTA at CNA, CASMA at OJCS, COACT at CINCPAC and CNA, COACT-PACAF at Hq USAF, and SACCOACT at Hq USAF and OJCS. Which of these files would be preferred for a given

project would normally be determined by delving further into the detailed content listing for each file, preliminary contacts with the holders of the various files, considerations of file location, and other factors.

The summary matrices relate primarily to machine-readable data bases; the only exceptions, in fact, are several OPREP files which are textual but rigidly formatted and therefore amenable to presentation in a summary matrix. The great volume and diversity of information available in the other textual files does not lend itself to indexing in this way. Guides to the information available in the non-machine-readable data bases are given in the General Index and, for specific files, in the File Content portion of Sec. IV.

## FORCE STATUS SUMMARY MATRIX

Item	File I.D. Number											
	23	48	49	52	53	54	56	66	91	116	138	
Force description												
Unit/organization reporting												
Nationality	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
Branch of service (Army, Navy, Air Force)	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
Individual unit(s) I.D. numbers		X		X	X			X	X			
Description of status												
Current status/activity	X	X	X		X	X	X		X		X	
Home location											X	
Present location	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
Readiness rating					X	X						
Personnel												
Authorized		X			X	X		X				
Assigned	X	X			X	X	X	X		X	X	
Home location major equipment												
Identification					X	X						
Authorized					X	X						
Possessed					X	X						
Deployed location major equipment												
Identification					X	X						
Authorized					X	X						
Possessed		X			X	X						

# AIR OPERATIONS SUMMARY MATRIX

[illegible]





## GROUND OPERATIONS SUMMARY MATRIX

Item	File I.D. Number																
	17	64	65	139	142	144	145	149	151	152	153	156	159	161	162	167	183
Characteristics of data																	
Form																	
Primarily narrative					X												
Primarily quantitative	X	X	X			X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Narrative and quantitative								X								X	
Number of actions and detail																	
Brief data	X			X												X	X
Detailed data		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Statistical summary				X		X	X	X						X	X		
Forces, enemy																	
Forces, friendly																	
Action units																	
Nationality	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Service, branch of		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X	X
Unit ID			X			X	X						X				X
Combined operation						X	X										
Controller of operation						X	X	X									
Supporting units						X	X	X						X	X		
Operational setting																	
Country	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Location detail	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Operational data																	
Conditions in operating area					X												
Dates	X	X		X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X
Identification of operation	X		X			X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	
Objective			X		X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	
Results																	
Damage/loss to enemy		X															
Materiel						X	X	X						X	X		
Personnel	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	
Weapons	X			X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		
Damage/loss to friendly		X															
Materiel						X	X	X				X		X	X		
Personnel	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Weapons	X			X	X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X		
Statistical summary																	
Actions, number of		X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		
Battalion days of operation				X		X	X	X	X	X	X						
Losses		X		X		X	X	X									
Loss ratios						X	X										
Manpower data by corps						X	X										
Number enemy initiated actions		X				X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		
Tactics																	
Enemy									X	X	X	X				X	X
Friendly									X	X	X					X	X
Times (operational events)	X	X			X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	

## NAVAL OPERATIONS SUMMARY MATRIX

Item	File I.D. Number									
	40	41	63	77	80	81	84	85	147	165
Characteristics of data										
Form										
Primarily narrative										
Primarily quantitative	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Narrative and quantitative			X							
Number of actions and detail										
Brief data										
Detailed data	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Statistical summary	X	X					X	X		
Forces, enemy										
Forces, friendly										
Action units								X	X	
Nationality	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
Service, branch of	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X
Unit ID	X	X		X		X			X	X
Controller of operation				X	X					
Joint operation							X	X		
Requesting agency				X						
Supported unit	X	X							X	
Supported operation	X	X								
Supporting units									X	
Operational setting										
Country	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Location detail	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
Operational data										
Craft taking part										
Helicopters							X	X		
Ships	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		
Dates	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	
Enemy defenses encountered	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	
Identification of operation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Mission-peculiar data										
Game warden							X	X		
Market time							X	X		
Mining				X	X	X				
Naval gunfire/Sea Dragon	X	X	X				X	X		X
Objective									X	
Results										
Damage/loss to enemy	X	X		X			X	X	X	X
Damage/loss to friendly	X	X	X	X					X	
Statistical summary										
Game warden							X	X		
Market time							X	X		
Mining										
Naval gunfire/Sea Dragon	X	X					X	X		
Tactics			X							
Target	X	X	X	X						
Times	X	X							X	

## INDEX TO FILES

- 1 - AAAOB, Anti-Aircraft Order of Battle
- 2 - AACONS, AEVN Ammunition Control System
- 3 - AAM, Air-to-Air Missile Data Base
- 4 - ACPTINV, Aircraft Inventory System
- 5 - ACFT LOSS, Aircraft Losses File
- 6 - ADHES, All Derived Hamlet Evaluation Survey File
- 7 - AFCTLOSS, Aircraft Losses (copy of CINCPAC OPREA tape)
- 8 - AGILE, Compilation of ARPA/AGILE-Sponsored Research Reports
- 9 - AIRSUM, Air Summary Tables
- 10 - ALOREP, Airlift Operations File
- 11 - ALOREP, Airlift Operations File
- 12 - APPS, Advisory Pacification Fund Accounting System
- 13 - ARKIA, Army Killed in Action
- 14 - ARMY AIRCRAFT DAMAGE, Bibliography of Army Aircraft Combat  
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- 22 - CACTA, Combat Air Activities File (COACT II and III)
- 23 - CAGDMD, Combat Analysis Group Data Management System
- 24 - CAGPUB, Combat Analysis Group Publication File
- 25 - CAMAIR Cambodian Air File
- 26 - CAMBODG, Systematic Information System for Cambodia
- 27 - CASMA, Attack Sortie File
- 28 - CASUAL, Casualty Data Base
- 29 - CDICREFLIB, CDIC References Library
- 30 - CICOLS, CORDS Information Center Documentation Locator System
- 31 - CILAOS, Counterinsurgency Report-Laos
- 32 - CINCPACHISTOFF, Southeast Asia Documents held by  
CINCPAC Historian's Office (JC425)
- 33 - CINCPACTECHLIB, CINCPAC Technical Library (JO21)
- 34 - CMS-V, Central Munitions System, Vietnam
- 35 - CNA BIBLIOGRAPHY, Naval Operations in Southeast Asia 1964-1973, A  
Bibliography
- 36 - CNA MESSAGE FILES, CNA Collection of Operational Messages
- 37 - COACT, Combat Activities File (COACT II and III)
- 38 - COACT, Combat Activities Report (COACT I, II and III)
- 39 - COACT-PACAF, Combat Activities Report - Pacific Air Forces  
(COACT I, II and III - PACAF)
- 40 - CONGA, Combat Naval Gunfire File
- 41 - CONGA, Combat Naval Gunfire File
- 42 - DABIN/COM/KWOC, Data Base Inventory/Computer Output Microfilm/Keyword  
Out of Context File
- 43 - DEPCHIST, Historical Summary Reports of DEPCHJUSMAG, Thailand
- 44 - DESTA, MK-36 Destructor Data Base
- 45 - EOB, Enemy Electronic Order of Battle
- 46 - ERCMS, Electronic Intelligence Requirements and Capabilities  
Management System
- 47 - ESG REPORTS, Textual Reports Published by ESG Concerning Southeast  
Asia



- 48 - FAMREP, Force and Material Reporting System
- 49 - FANK, Forces Armees Nationales Khmeres File
- 50 - FLAK, Air Incident File
- 51 - FMFPACMISC, Material Concerning Southeast Asia Held by Hq FMFPAC
- 52 - FOBS, Friendly Order of Battle System
- 53 - FORSTAT Force Status Reporting System
- 54 - FORSTAT HISTORY, Force Status History
- 55 - FRASSAVE, Frag Order History (7th Air Force)
- 56 - FUNK, Front Uni National de Kampuchea File
- 57 - GORS, Ground Operations Reporting System
- 58 - GUNSHIP, Fixed-Wing Gunship Missions
- 59 - HERBS, Herbicide Mission File
- 60 - HES, Hamlet Evaluation System
- 61 - HES-71, Hamlet Evaluation System File
- 62 - HIMS, Historical Information Management System
- 63 - HOSTA, Hostile Fire File
- 64 - INCDA, Southeast Asia Cease-fire Violation File
- 65 - KHMER, Cambodian Incident File
- 66 - KHMEROB, Khmer Order of Battle
- 67 - LOSS/DAMAGE, CNA Southeast Asia Loss/Damage Data Base
- 68 - MAAGLAOS, Military Assistance Advisory Group to Laos Final Report
- 69 - MACAL, Military Airlift Command Airlift Operations Report
- 70 - MACTHAHIST, Command History USMACTHAI/JUSMAGTHAI
- 71 - MASDAB, Major Air Strikes Data Base
- 72 - MATSTAT, Enemy Materiel Data Base
- 73 - MEDTC, Military Delivery Team, Cambodia (MEDTC)  
Ammunition Automated Data System
- 74 - MEDTC, Material Equipment Delivery Team, Cambodia
- 75 - MEIF, Master ELINT Intercept File
- 76 - MEKONG, Mekong River Convoy Traffic Data Base
- 77 - MICMA, Mine Countermeasures File
- 78 - MIG, MiG Encounter Data Base
- 79 - MIGSA, MiG and SAM Incident File
- 80 - MINEA, Mining Activities File
- 81 - MIWA, Mine Warfare Analysis File
- 82 - MORDBACS, Ministry of Rural Development Budget Analysis Computer  
System
- 83 - NAPE, National Police Evaluation System File
- 84 - NASVA, Naval Surveillance Activities File
- 85 - NASVA, Naval Surveillance Activities File
- 86 - NATAS, National Telecommunication Accountability System
- 87 - NPDTSS, National Police Directory Table Subsystem
- 88 - NPIASS-I, National Police Infrastructure Analysis Subsystem-Phase I
- 89 - NPIASS-II, National Police Infrastructure Analysis Subsystem-Phase II
- 90 - NPIFUS, National Police Identification Follow-up Subsystem
- 91 - OBSEA, Southeast Asia Ground Order of Battle File
- 92 - OPREA, Combat Air Summary File
- 93 - OPREA, Combat Air Summary File
- 94 - OPREA, Combat Air Summary File
- 95 - OPREP-1, Southeast Asia Air Operations Planning Report
- 96 - OPREP-2, Southeast Asia Air Operations Start Report
- 97 - OPREP-3, Southeast Asia Event/Incident Report
- 98 - OPREP-4, Southeast Asia Air Operations Stop Report
- 99 - OPREP-4 (AGM-45,-78,LGB), Selected OPREP-4 Messages Concerning  
Air Missions Involving Shrike, Standard  
ARM, and Laser Guided Bomb Deliveries,  
or SA-2 missile firings
- 100 - OPREP-4 (SA-7), Selected OPREP-4 Messages Concerning Air Missions  
Encountering SA-7 Missile Firings
- 101 - OPREP-4 (MI3) Selected OPREP-4 Messages Concerning Air Missions  
Encountering Enemy Fighters

- 102 - OPREP-4 (SENSORS), Selected OPREP-4 Messages Concerning  
Sensor Emplacement Air Missions
- 103 - OPREP-5, Southeast Asia Air Operations Summary Report
- 104 - OPREP-5, Southeast Asia Operations Summary Report
- 105 - OPTAN, Operations Target Analysis File
- 106 - OR-LL, Operational Reports-Lessons Learned
- 107 - PAAL, Pacific Command Aircraft Losses
- 108 - PAAS, Pacification Attitude Analysis System
- 109 - PAAS, Pacification Attitude Analysis System
- 110 - PACFLT MESSAGES, Collection of PACFLT Special Category and Operational  
Messages
- 111 - PACSHIPS, Ship Inventory and Port Status System
- 112 - PAMIS, PSYOPS Automated Management Information System
- 113 - PHMIR, Phuong Hoang Management Information File
- 114 - PILOT/SORTIES, Pilot Sortie Data Base
- 115 - PIN, PACOM Installation File
- 116 - PLANA, Deployment Planning and Monitoring File
- 117 - PROVOST, Summary and Overview of U.S. Army RDT&E Related to the PROVOST  
Program
- 118 - PSDF/MIS, Peoples Self Defense Force Management Information System,
- 119 - PSYOPSIS, Psychological Operations Information System
- 120 - PSYQAS, Psychological Operations Quarterly Analysis System
- 121 - QHES-70, Hamlet Evaluation System Subset QHES-70
- 122 - RECON, CINCPAC Reconnaissance Information System
- 123 - RED BARON, Project Red Baron III - Air-to-Air Encounters in Southeast  
Asia
- 124 - RFIDS, Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces (RVNAF) Information and  
Data Systems
- 125 - RFMMS, Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces (RVNAF) Facilities  
Maintenance Management System
- 126 - RFP/MIS, Refugee Field Program Management Information System
- 127 - RVIS, Rand Vietnam Interview Series (Viet Cong Motivation and  
Moral Study)
- 128 - SACCOACT, Combat Activities Report-SAC (COACT I, II and III),
- 129 - SACCOACT, Combat Activities Report-SAC (COACT I, II and III),
- 130 - SAM, Surface-to-Air Missile Data Card File
- 131 - SAMOB, SAM Order of Battle History File
- 132 - SEA ANALYSIS REPORTS, Southeast Asia Analysis Reports
- 133 - SEADAB, Southeast Asia Data Base
- 134 - SEADAB, Southeast Asia Data Base
- 135 - SEADAB, Southeast Asia Data Base
- 136 - SEADAB, Southeast Asia Data Base
- 137 - SEADAB, Southeast Asia Data Base
- 138 - SEAFPA, Southeast Asia Forces File
- 139 - SEAPR, Southeast Asia Province Summary File
- 140 - SEASS, Southeast Asia Statistical Summary
- 141 - SENSOR, Northern MR-1 Sensor Management System
- 142 - SIF, Single Incident File
- 143 - SIRFA, SEA Imagery Reconnaissance File
- 144 - SITRA, Ground Combat Operations File
- 145 - SITRA, Ground Operations Reporting System-Situation Report  
File
- 146 - SRP, A Bibliography of Selected Rand Publications - Southeast Asia,
- 147 - STONE, Statistical Tabulation of NAVFORV Engagements System
- 148 - STRKHIST, Strike History System
- 149 - TASAT, Tactical Air Support Analysis Team File
- 150 - TPAHIST, History of Task Force Alpha
- 151 - TPARS, Territorial Forces Activity Reporting System
- 152 - TPARS, Territorial Forces Activity Reporting System
- 153 - TPES, Territorial Forces Evaluation System
- 154 - TINDER, Tactical Information Deposit and Retrieval System



- 155 - TIRS, Terrorist Incident Reporting System
- 156 - TIRSA, Terrorist Incident Reporting System
- 157 - URTREPS, Unit Records Technical Reference Service
- 158 - USAFPFILM, USAF Central Audiovisual Depository (CAVD)
- 159 - VCIIA, Viet Cong Initiated Incident File
- 160 - VCOD, Preservation and Retrieval of Vietnam Combat Operational Data
- 161 - VNDBA, Vietnam Data Base
- 162 - VNDBA, Vietnam Data Base
- 163 - VNUS, Vietnamese/U.S. System
- 164 - VSSG, Vietnam Special Studies Group (VSSG) File
- 165 - WBLC, Waterborne Logistic Craft Data Base
- 166 - WDEP, Weapon Delivery Evaluation Program File
- 167 - WIEU, Weekly Intelligence Estimate Update System
- 168 - 2ADCHRON, 2nd Air Division Chronology
- 169 - 2ADHIST, 2nd Air Division Command History
- 170 - 3MARDIVCHRON, 3rd Marine Division Command Chronology
- 171 - 5AFCHRON, 5th Air Force Chronology
- 172 - 5AFHELD, Southeast Asia Documents held by 5th Air Force Office of History
- 173 - 5AFHIST, 5th Air Force Command and Unit Histories
- 174 - 5AFMISC, Special Studies by Hq 5th Air Force
- 175 - 8AFHIST, 8th Air Force (SAC) Command and Unit Histories
- 176 - 8AFLB2, Selected 8th Air Force Linebacker II Analyses
- 177 - 8AFMISC, Special Studies by 8th Air Force
- 178 - 25DIVAAR, After Action Report: Deployment of the 25th Infantry Division to the Republic of Vietnam
- 179 - 25DIVCCN, Commander's Combat Notes
- 180 - 25DIVHIST, Subordinate Unit Supplements to 25th Division History,
- 181 - 25DIVMISC, Miscellaneous Publications of 25th Division
- 182 - 327ADCHRON, 327th Air Division Chronology (Formerly Air Task Force 13 Provisional)
- 183 - IFPV/TDF, Tactical Data File for I Field Force Vietnam, 4th and 25th Infantry Divisions
- 184 - IIIMAFCHRON, III Marine Amphibious Force Command Chronology

NOTE: To facilitate location of the detailed  
file information, Sec. IV of this report has  
been reproduced on stock of a contrasting color.

#### IV. DETAILED FILE INFORMATION

This section contains detailed data for each of the SEA combat data files surveyed. The files are presented in alphabetical order by short title.\* Each file has an associated identification number which is used in the General Index to refer the reader to specific files according to topic. Data on the files are presented in three parts: a narrative description of general file information; a detailed list of subject matter included in each file; and a narrative description of file format.

The general information presented for each file includes complete title, type of file, storage sites, the site(s) at which this file was surveyed for the study, a brief description of the file contents, the authorization/originating directive under which this file was established, the file publisher, primary input sources, files using this file as input, primary recipients of the file, time period covered, reporting frequency, known gaps (in file coverage) for this file at each site surveyed, security classification of the file, major related files, documentation available on the file at each site surveyed, and disposition policy applicable to this file at each site surveyed. These terms are further defined in Fig. 1, which presents an illustrative General File Information form.

The detailed content for each file is presented as a list of the topics represented in that file. For files primarily concerned with air, ground, or naval operations, this list is taken directly from the survey questionnaires. These data are presented in hierarchical form. For files on other topics (e.g., pacification), a detailed questionnaire was not used in the survey, and the content information is based on free-form notes taken by the surveyor of each such file. Figure 2 is an example of a completed File Content form, illustrating the hierarchical format; Fig. 3 illustrates a free-form entry.

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\* For a complete listing of the surveyed files, see the Index to Files in Sec. III.



Immediately following the File Content form for each file is a File Format and Data Representation form which includes information on physical storage medium, physical medium specifications, and, for machine-readable files, the number of volumes, number of separate files, total number of records or average number of records per file, maximum record length, record format, recording mode, content representation, file organization, control fields, data dictionary, data indexing, associated computer(s), associated data management systems, and site-produced software, plus comments, as appropriate. Figures 4 through 6 illustrate File Format and Data Representation forms for machine-readable, textual, and special medium files, respectively.

<p>→ An arbitrary number, serially assigned to the file, for reference throughout the <i>Guide</i>.</p> <p>→ Short title of file.</p>	<p>I.D. Number 22</p>	<p>→ CACTA</p>	<p>GENERAL FILE INFORMATION</p>	<p>→ COMPLETE TITLE: Combat Air Activities File (COACT II and III)</p>	<p>→ TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable</p>	<p>→ STORAGE SITE(S): Site 51 (Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff)</p>	<p>→ WHERE SURVEYED: Site 51 (Feb 1974)</p>	<p>→ BRIEF DESCRIPTION: This file provides a current and historical data base for combat air activities in SEA. COACT II and III data from Navy, Marine, and PACAF units were merged at CINCPAC to form a tape file (called CACTA by CINCPAC) that was forwarded to JCS</p>	<p>→ AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: CINCPAC Instruction 3480.2 (J35) Combat Activities Report III (COACT III), Revised 1970: J3M 1299-66, 12 Aug 1966, as amended</p>	<p>→ PUBLISHER: J-3 Operations Directorate, OJCS</p>	<p>→ PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Monthly magnetic tapes from CINCPAC and from CINCSAC; data cards for Army and USMC helicopters</p>	<p>→ FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: CASMA</p>	<p>→ PRIMARY RECIPIENTS OF FILE: J-3 Operations Directorate, OASD/PA&amp;E, DIA, CIA</p>	<p>→ TIME PERIOD COVERED: Oct 1965 to Aug 1966 in COACT II format Sept 1966 to Dec 1970 in COACT III format</p>	<p>→ REPORTING FREQUENCY: Monthly</p>	<p>→ KNOWN GAPS: Oct-Dec 1965 and Jul 1967 data contains sequence errors; Nov 1967 data not available</p>	<p>→ SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret (JDS)</p>	<p>→ MAJOR RELATED FILES: COACT, SEADAB</p>	<p>→ DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Abstract, format instructions, codabook, sample input form, user manuals, and preliminary file document (IBM)</p>	<p>→ DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retire file to the National Archives when no longer needed by the JCS staff</p>	<p>→ COMMENTS: This file is held in the WMCSSC for the JCS. The latter has control of the file and can access it through terminal equipment available in the Operations Directorate (J-3), OJCS</p>	<p>Previously this file was known as COLAA, COLBA (COACT II) and COMBA (COACT III). Subsequent to Dec 1969, the CINCPAC name of CACTA was adopted</p>	<p>→</p>	<p>→</p>
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→ A complete list of known sites that have a file with this name. The site listed first is the one to which the data on the page apply.

→ A brief free-form description of the file content.

→ E.g., organizations, reports, or other files.

→ Nominal dates covered by this file at this site. See "Known Gaps," below.

Fig. 1-Annotated example of a general file information form



```

                                AFCTLOSS
                                FILE CONTENT

                                AIR OPERATIONS

CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA
  FORM
    QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY
    NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL
    DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS
    STATISTICAL SUMMARY ON MANY ACTIONS
FORCPS, FRIENDLY
  ACTION UNITS
    NATIONALITY
    SERVICE, BRANCH OF
    UNIT ID
OPERATIONAL SETTING
  COUNTRY
  LOCATION DETAIL
    AREA
    OPERATIONAL REGION
    PLACE NAME
AIR OPERATIONS DATA
  DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY
    LOST FRIENDLY IN AIR
      CAUSE
      CREW STATUS
      DOWN POSITION (LAT/LONG)
      DOWN POSITION (ROUTE/CORPS)
      LOCATION WHEN HIT
      TAIL NUMBER
      TIME WHEN HIT
      TIME WHEN LOST
      TYPE AIRCRAFT
      UNIT ID
  DATE OF MISSION
  FUNCTION
    COMPLETED
  IDENTIFICATION
    SPECIAL AIR OPERATION IDENTIFIER

```

Fig. 2—Example of hierarchical file content listing

## FILE CONTENT

1. Tactical Information Deposit Retrieval System (TINDER), (Confidential)  
File consists of narrative, magnetic tape, and computer printouts.
2. Fire Support Information Center Data Base (FSIC), (Confidential)  
File consists of narrative, magnetic tape, and computer printouts.
3. Fire Support Information System (FSIS), (Confidential)  
File consists of narrative, magnetic tape, and computer printouts.
4. Studies and analyses held by Operations Analysis Branch, Hq FMFPAC.
  - a. Sensor Project, (Secret)
  - b. Paving of Roads in South Vietnam, (Confidential)
  - c. Air Control Study, (Secret)
  - d. OV-10A Study, (Secret)
  - e. Aircraft Accident Trend Indicators, (Secret)
  - f. Republic of Vietnam Aircraft Shelter Program, (Secret)
  - g. Single Manager System: Response and Sortie Data Analysis, (Secret)
  - h. Aircraft Support to Marine Units in the Republic of Vietnam-  
1965/1966, (Secret)
  - i. Aircraft Maintenance Data- 1967/1968, (Confidential)
  - j. The Force Logistics Center (PLC) Story, (Unclassified)
5. Studies and analyses held by G-3 (Air), Hq FMFPAC
  - a. Critique of the "Rose Garden", (Unclassified)
  - b. Republic of Vietnam History, Lessons Learned: Marine Corps  
Aviation in Vietnam, (Confidential)
6. Studies and Analyses held by G-4, Hq FMFPAC
  - a. Electronic Warfare Lessons Learned, (Secret)
  - b. Vehicle Fragmentation Armor Kit Evaluation (Unclassified)
  - c. Redeployment of Forces from the Republic of Vietnam (KEYSTONE),  
(Top Secret)
7. Material held by the Public Affairs Section, Hq FMFPAC
  - a. POW debriefing audio tapes, news releases and photos, (Unclassified)

Fig. 3-Example of free-form file content listing



FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION	
The particular storage site to which the data on the page apply.	STORAGE SITE: Site 51 (Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff)
Usual information for magnetic tape includes number of tracks, recording density, parity, and labels.	PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS: 1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled 9 Track
The number of reels of tape, or disc packs, or cassettes, etc.	NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 4
	NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 4
	TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: 1,535,326
The maximum number of characters (bytes) on any record.	MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004
	RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Fixed Format - NIPS File)
May be EBCDIC, BCD, binary, hexadecimal, ASCII, or a combination of these.	RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC
	CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric
Sequential, hierarchical sequential, inverted sequential, inverted, network or ring, or direct (keyed).	FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential
	CONTROL FIELDS: Message Date Data Type Message Serial Number Corps
Machine readable, hardcopy only, none or unknown.	DATA DICTIONARY: Machine-readable
	DATA INDEXING: None
Computers that have processed this file.	ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360
Standard marketed data management systems, data analysis systems, and software that have been used to access this file.	ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS
	SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)
	Language: NIPS Numerical Analysis Reporting (Specific Extractions)

Other possible entries include punch card, disc, paper tape, mark-sensitive media, cassette tapes, and data cells.

The number of datasets associated with each file.

Total number of units of analysis contained in all volumes (e.g., number of combat engagements recorded in a ground file or number of missions described in an air file).

May be shown as always fixed, always variable, always fixed multiformat, generally fixed, generally variable, variable length (fixed format), or unknown.

Numeric or alphanumeric.

Known control fields are listed, otherwise the entry is none or unknown.

Indexing form (subject heading, hierarchical, keywords, keywords in context, or inverted), objects indexed (variables, files, subjects, or mediums), number of vocabulary entries, and maximum number of hierarchy levels.

Software written specifically to process data in this file.

Fig.4-Annotated example of a file format and data representation form  
for machine-readable data

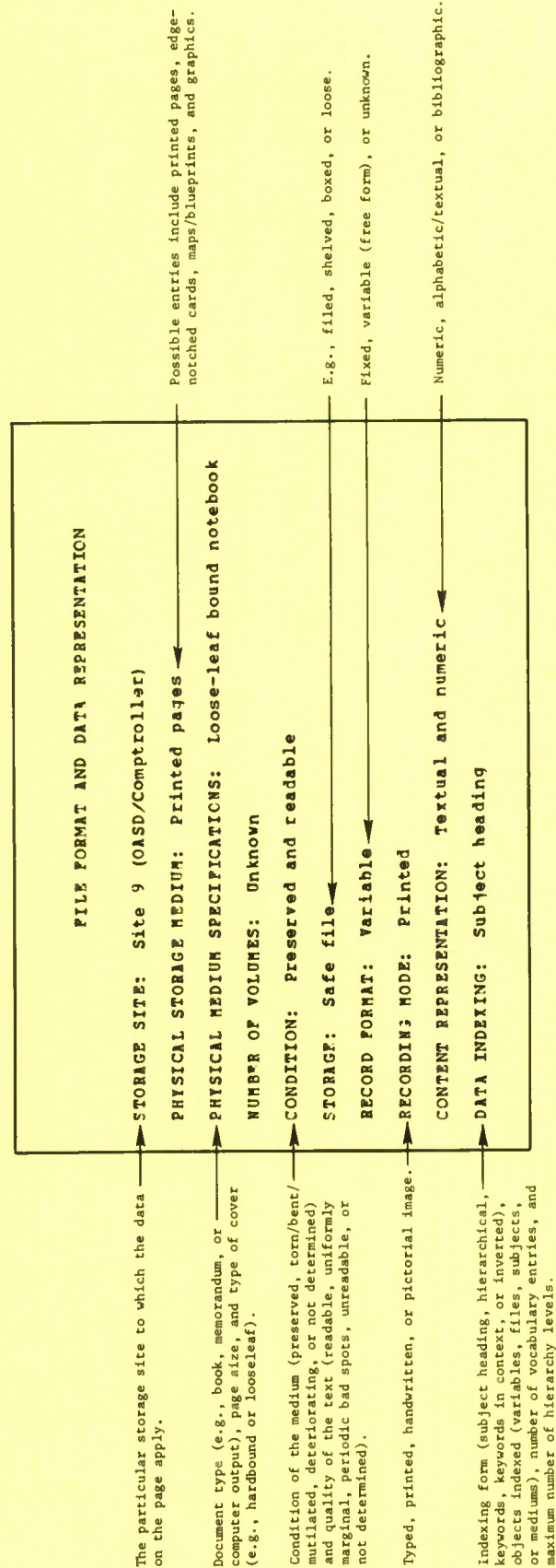


Fig. 5-Annotated example of a file format and data representation form for textual materials



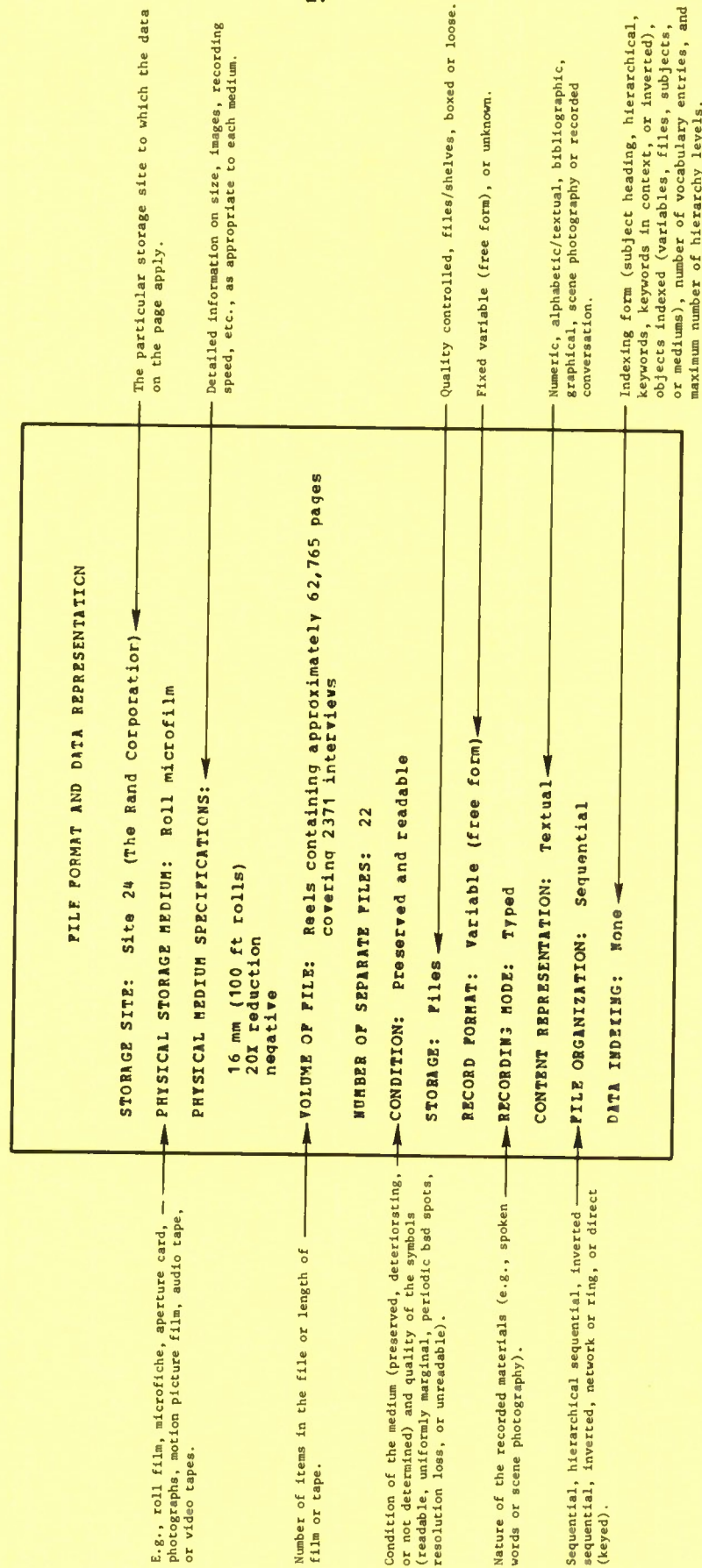


Fig. 6-Annotated example of a file format and data representation form for special medium files



# I.D. Number 1

## AAAAOB

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Anti-Aircraft Order of Battle  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
 STORAGE SITE: Site 02 (Hq Pacific Air Forces)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 02 (Apr 1975)  
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION: History of all photo interpretation for each AAA site in the PACOM area  
 AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: DIAM 57-1, CINCPAC Inst 3890.1A, DAP 1777  
 PUBLISHER: IPAC (051)  
 PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Photo interpretation reports  
 FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Consolidated Defense Order of Battle,  
 PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: IPAC, APAITC, 544th ADICH, DS-5A  
 TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1967 to Present  
 REPORTING FREQUENCY: Weekly  
 KNOWN JAPS: None within coverage cited above  
 SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret  
 MAJOR RELATED FILES: None  
 DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Yes  
 DISPOSITION POLICY: Present intention is to retain indefinitely

## AAAAOB FILE CONTENT

RECORD CHARACTER COUNT  
 COUNTRY CODE  
 WAC NUMBER  
 TARGET NUMBER  
 RECORD TYPE CODE  
 SEARCH LATITUDE  
 SEARCH LONGITUDE  
 UTM COORDINATES  
 SITE ELEVATION IN HUNDREDS OF FEET  
 ROUTE PACKAGE AREA  
 CHART SERIES  
 CHART SHEET NUMBER  
 CHART NAME  
 PROBABILITY OF OCCUPANCY  
 DELETE DATE  
 GEO LATITUDE  
 GEO LONGITUDE  
 PACAF CHART NUMBER  
 BP NUMBER  
 GEO COORDINATES  
 RECORD ID  
 SEARCH COORDINATES  
 MAJOR SORT CONTROL  
 CONTROL DATE  
 PHOTO DATE  
 MISSION NUMBER  
 STATUS OF THE SITE  
 INACTIVE/ACTIVE  
 DIRECTION FIND  
 RADAR TYPE ASSOCIATED WITH SITE  
 SEARCH LIGHT EQUIPMENT TYPE  
 NUMBER OF TIMES OCCUPIED  
 TIMES COVERED  
 CAMERA TYPE (EG AL PAN)  
 FRAME NUMBER (EG 0322)  
 REPORTING UNIT (STANDARD PIR CODE)  
 CATEGORY RELATIVE TO SIGNIFICANCE  
 WEAPON CALIBER FOR WEAPON NUMBER 1  
 NUMBER OF BARRELS FOR WEAPON NUMBER 1  
 WEAPON CATEGORY FOR WEAPON NUMBER 1  
 WEAPON CODE FOR WEAPON NUMBER 1  
 WEAPON STATUS FOR WEAPON NUMBER 1  
 NUMBER OF GUNS OF WEAPON NUMBER 1

AAAOB

FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 02 (Hg Pacific Air Forces)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

800 B.P.I. Non standard labels  
9 track Odd parity

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 2

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 2

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: 125,000

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 965

RECORD FORMAT: Variable

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS:

Country Target Number  
WAC number

DATA DICTIONARY: Intelligence Data Elements Automated System

DATA INDEXING: Sequential

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IFM 360

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: Modular Data System (MODS)

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: Yes

WEAPON CALIBER FOR WEAPON NUMBER 2  
NUMBER OF BARRELS FOR WEAPON NUMBER 2  
WEAPON CATEGORY FOR WEAPON NUMBER 2  
WEAPON CODE FOR WEAPON NUMBER 2  
WEAPON STATUS FOR WEAPON NUMBER 2  
NUMBER OF GUNS OF WEAPON NUMBER 2  
WEAPON CALIBER FOR WEAPON NUMBER 3  
NUMBER OF BARRELS FOR WEAPON NUMBER 3  
WEAPON CATEGORY FOR WEAPON NUMBER 3  
WEAPON CODE FOR WEAPON NUMBER 3  
WEAPON STATUS FOR WEAPON NUMBER 3  
NUMBER OF GUNS OF WEAPON NUMBER 3  
SIZE OF REVEITEMT FOR REVEITEMT TYPE 1  
NUMBER OF REVEITEMT POSITIONS - RVT TYPE 1  
SIZE OF REVEITEMT FOR REVEITEMT TYPE 2  
NUMBER OF REVEITEMT POSITIONS - RVT TYPE 2  
REMARKS  
WEAPON DATA RELATIVE TO WEAPON NUMBER 1  
REPORT ID  
WEAPON DATA RELATIVE TO WEAPON NUMBER 2  
REVEITEMT DATA FOR TWO REVEITEMTS  
MINOR CONTROL GROUP  
WEAPON DATA RELATIVE TO WEAPON NUMBER 3



## I.D. Number 2

### AACONS

#### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: ARVN Ammunition Control System

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 57 (Jun 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: An automated system for managing the ARVN Class V logistics system including the supply of ammunition to both ARVN and PMAF in the Republic of Vietnam

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Office of Chief of Ordnance, Hq MACV

PUBLISHER: Data Management Agency, Hq MACV

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Office of Chief of Ordnance, Hq MACV

FILE USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Office of Chief of Ordnance, Hq MACV

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 24 May 1971 to mid-Feb 1973

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Operationally, as required

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Confidential

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE(S): User manual; program printouts

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely at CDIC

COMMENTS: This file is part of the VCOD collection

#### FILE CONTENT

Document Identification Number, Federal Stock Classification, Unit of Issue, Ordered Quantity, Shipped Quantity, Quantity Received at Depot, Required Delivery Date, Number of Different Shipments, Requisition Number, Ship Name, Quantity Shipped, Quantity Received, Date Received.

### AACONS

#### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS: 1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled 9 Track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 2 (#483, #920)

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: Not known to current custodian of file

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: #483 - 1600; #920 - 55

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 475

RECORD FORMAT: Variable length (fixed format)

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: Not known to current custodian of file

DATA DICTIONARY: None

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360 series

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: None

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs Exportable)

Language: COBOL

Verification/Edit Maintenance: Reporting (Specific Extractions) Numerical Analysis

Data Extraction: Data Extraction

# I.D. Number 3

## AAM

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Air-To-Air Missile Data Base  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
 STORAGE SITE(S): Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 54 (Apr 1974)  
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A listing of each attempted firing of an AAM by D.S. forces during hostile action in SEA  
 AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Unknown  
 PUBLISHER: CNA

PRIMARY INPDT SOURCES: OPREPS-3, -4, and -5, data extracted from message traffic involving Navy aircraft, and mission debriefing sheets

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPDT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/DSERS OF FILE: CNA Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Apr 1965 to Dec 1968

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Operationally

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Abstract and coding instructions

DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain

### FILE CONTENT

#### AIR OPERATIONS

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA

FORM  
 QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
 NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
 BRIEF DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
 AIR OPERATIONS DATA  
 AIR-TO-AIR ENCOUNTER (FRIENDLY EFFORT)  
 AIRCRAFT, TYPE  
 ORDNANCE, EXENDED  
 ORDNANCE, TYPE EXENDED  
 TACTICS  
 DATE OF MISSION

ENEMY DEFENSES ENCOUNTERED  
 AIRCRAFT ENCOUNTERED AND OBSERVED  
 TYPE ENCOUNTERED IN AIR  
 TACTICS USED  
 RANGE  
 DETECTION  
 FIRING  
 LOCK-ON  
 TACTICS, FRIENDLY  
 ALTITUDE  
 ATTACK TACTIC  
 SPEED, MAXIMUM  
 TARGET ASPECT ANGLE  
 TARGET AZIMUTH ANGLE  
 RESULTS  
 DNSUCCESSFUL FIRINGS, REASONS FOR

### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

556 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
 7 Track Even parity

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: Unknown

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORD FORMAT: Fixed

RECORDING MODE: BCD

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: None

DATA DICTIONARY: None

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPTER(S): CDC 3800

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: INFOL (CDC)

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs not necessarily exportable)

Language: FORTRAN  
 Verification/Edit  
 Maintenance  
 Data Extraction  
 Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
 Numerical Analysis  
 Simulation/Modeling



# I.D. Number 4

## ACFTINV

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Aircraft Inventory System  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
 STORAGE SITE(S): Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center,  
 Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 57 (Jun 1975)  
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A master aircraft inventory and history file  
 maintained for Data Management Agency, Hq MACV  
 AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: U.S. Army Aircraft Materiel  
 Management Center, Vietnam:  
 DAR 442  
 PUBLISHER: Data Management Agency, Hq MACV  
 PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: All U.S. Army units with aircraft  
 FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Not known by current custodian of file  
 PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: U.S. Army Aircraft Materiel  
 Management Center  
 TIME PERIOD COVERED: Nov 1971 to Feb 1973  
 REPORTING FREQUENCY: Operationally, as required  
 KNOWN GAPS: Completeness of file not known to current custodian  
 SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified  
 MAJOR RELATED FILES: None  
 DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE:  
 User Manuals  
 Program Printout  
 DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely at CDIC  
 COMMENTS: This file is part of the VCOD collection

### FILE CONTENT

Aircraft Type, Tail Number, Reporting Unit, Transaction Date, Number  
 of Hours to Overhaul, Status, Unit ID Code, Major Command ID Code,  
 Electronic Equipment Code, Modification Code, New or Overhaul, Phase  
 II Aircraft, Losing Unit, Reporting Date, Drop Date, Loss Code, Sort  
 Code.

## ACFTINV

### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
 1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
 9 Track  
 NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 2 (#3395, #4412)  
 TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: #3395 - 600; #4412 - 8000  
 MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: #3395 - 59; #4412 - 32  
 RECORD FORMAT: Variable length (fixed format)  
 RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric  
 FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential  
 CONTROL FIELDS:  
 Aircraft type Tail number  
 Reporting unit location Status  
 DATA DICTIONARY: None  
 DATA INDEXING: No data obtainable  
 ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360 series  
 ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: None  
 SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE:  
 Language: COBOL  
 Verification/Edit  
 Maintenance  
 Data Extraction  
 Reporting (Specific Extraction)  
 Numerical Analysis  
 Simulation

# ACFTLOSS

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Aircraft Losses File  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
 STORAGE SITE(S): Site 02 (Hq Pacific Air Forces)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 02 (Apr 1975)  
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data on aircraft losses in Southeast Asia  
 AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Unknown  
 PUBLISHER: Hq PACAF  
 PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: OPRP-3, -5  
 FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None  
 PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: PACAF Staff (XOO)  
 TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1964-1973  
 REPORTING FREQUENCY: Operationally, as required  
 KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above  
 SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret  
 MAJOR RELATED FILES: None  
 DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Users manual, systems specification  
 DISPOSITION POLICY: Present intention is to retain indefinitely

## FILE CONTENT

### AIR OPERATIONS

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA FORM

QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
 NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
 DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
 FORCES, FRIENDLY  
 ACTION UNITS  
 UNIT ID  
 OPERATIONAL SETTING  
 COUNTRY  
 LOCATION DETAIL  
 ROUTE PACKAGE  
 AIR OPERATIONS DATA  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY  
 DAMAGE/FRIENDLY IN AIR  
 DATE  
 LOCATION WHEN HIT

LOST FRIENDLY IN AIR  
 ALTITUDE WHEN HIT  
 CAUSE  
 CREW STATUS  
 DATE  
 DOWN POSITION (LAT/LONG)  
 FUNCTION WHEN LOST  
 TIME WHEN LOST  
 ENEMY DEFENSES ENCOUNTERED  
 AAA INCIDENT  
 CALIBER  
 SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILES INCIDENT  
 TYPE  
 MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
 STRIKE MISSION(G AEW,CAP,REFUELING MISSIONS)  
 HUMINTS  
 NUMBER EXPENDED  
 TYPE EXPENDED  
 TARGET  
 TYPE FLOWN  
 VISIBILITY  
 WEATHER  
 TIMES, MISSION EVENTS  
 ARRIVE OVER TARGET (TOT) FLOWN  
 FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION  
 STORAGE SITE: Site 02 (Hq Pacific Air Forces)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Disk  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
 Honeywell 181  
 NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1  
 NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1  
 TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: 30,000  
 MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 80  
 RECORD FORMAT: Fixed  
 RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric  
 FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential  
 CONTROL FIELDS:  
 Sequence number  
 Card type  
 DATA DICTIONARY: Hard copy only  
 DATA INDEXING: None  
 ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): Honeywell 6060  
 ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: None  
 SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)  
 Language: COBOL  
 Verification/Edit  
 Maintenance  
 Reporting (Specific Extractions)



## ACFTLOSS

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Aircraft Losses (Copy of CINCPAC OPREA tape)

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 14 (U.S. Support Activities Group, Thailand)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 14 (May 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Reported to be a copy of the CINCPAC OPREA tape. The latter contains condensed summaries of current air activity data from both in-country and out-country combat and non-combat air operations. Included are sortie summaries by function, sortie results, date, service, country, aircraft type, loss/damage action summaries, etc

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Unknown

PUBLISHER: CINCPAC

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Operational units

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Information not obtained from custodian of file

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Information not obtained from custodian of file

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Information not obtained from custodian of file

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Operationally, as required, but no longer being updated

KNOWN GAPS: Information not obtained from custodian of file

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Information not obtained from custodian of file

DISPOSITION POLICY: Present intention is to retain indefinitely; ultimate disposition will be determined by Director of Data Automation (ACD), Hq PACAF

COMMENTS: This file is described by its custodian as a "copy of the CINCPAC OPREA file"

ACFTLOSS

FILE CONTENT

AIR OPERATIONS

## CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA

QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
DETAILS DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
STATISTICAL SUMMARY ON MANY ACTIONS

FORCES, FRIENDLY  
ACTION UNITS  
NATIONALITY  
SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
UNIT ID  
OPERATIONAL SETTING  
COUNTRY  
LOCATION DETAIL  
AREA  
OPERATIONAL REGION  
PLACE NAME  
AIR OPERATIONS DATA  
DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY  
LOST FRIENDLY IN AIR  
CAUSE

CREW STATUS  
DOWN POSITION (LAT/LONG)  
DOWN POSITION (ROUTE/CORPS)  
LOCATION WHEN HIT  
TAIL NUMBER  
TIME WHEN HIT  
TIME WHEN LOST  
TYPE AIRCRAFT  
UNIT ID  
DATE OF MISSION  
FUNCTION  
COMPLETED  
IDENTIFICATION  
SPECIAL AIR OPERATION IDENTIFIER

# APCTLOSS

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 14 (U.S. Support Activities Group, Thailand)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS: Unknown

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: Unknown

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: Unknown

RECORD FORMAT: Unknown

RECORDING MODE: Unknown

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Unknown

FILE ORGANIZATION: Unknown

CONTROL FIELDS: Unknown

DATA DICTIONARY: Unknown

DATA INDEXING: Unknown

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER (S): IBM 360

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: Unknown

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: Unknown

COMMENTS: This tape, reported to be a copy of the CINCPAC OPREA file, was created in Jul 1973 at USSAG

STATISTICAL SUMMARY DATA

AIRCRAFT

NUMBER TAKEN: PART

TYPE

ON ALERT BUT NOT LAUNCHED

CANCELLATION

NUMBER SORTIES CANCELLED

REASON - BASE WEATHER

REASON - TARGET WEATHER

REASON - OTHER

DAMAGE TO FRIENDLY

DAMAGE FRIENDLY IN AIR

CAUSE

CREW STATUS

LOCATION WHEN HIT

NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED

TIME WHEN HIT

TYPE OF AIRCRAFT

UNIT ID

FLYING HOURS BY AIRCRAFT TYPE

SORTIES FLOWN BY

AIRCRAFT TYPE

COUNTRY

DATE

FUNCTION

LAUNCH BASE

OPERATIONAL REGION

SERVICE

TOTAL CARGO MOVED

TOTAL PASSENGERS MOVED



# I.D. Number 7

## ADHES

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: All Derived Hamlet Evaluation Survey File

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): National Archives  
(see Appendix E, t. 515)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 52 (Feb 1974)

FILE# DESCRIPTION: Monthly summary of the PES model score ratings aggregated  
for province, Corps, and the entire country

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Memo from SECDEF, 19 Feb 1966,  
SUBJ: Establishment of SEA  
Programs Division

PUBLISHER: OASD/PAGE

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: HES

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Unknown

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: OASD/PAGE

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Jan 1970 to Apr 1973

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Monthly

KNOWN GAPS: None

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

MAJOR RELATED FILES: HES, CHES, VSSs

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Abstract, table of contents, index,  
sample file copy, format instructions,  
codebook, and Application File  
Documentation (IBM)

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely

### FILE CONTENT

For each Hamlet: Total population, Location ID, Province, Corps Area,  
Division, Date of Report, and Hamlets rated A, B, C, D, E, N, X,  
and V. Number of people with ratings.

For each Village: Number of villages with ratings and number of  
personnel with ratings.

## ADHES

### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: National Archives (see Appendix E, p. 515)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
9 Track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 50

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: Unknown

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Fixed format - NIFS File)

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Indexed sequential

CONTROL FIELDS:

Location ID  
Model ID

DATA DICTIONARY: Machine readable

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs not exportable)

Language: NIPS  
Verification/Edit  
Maintenance  
Data Extraction  
Data Management  
Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
Numerical Analysis

**AGILE**

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

**COMPLETE TITLE:** Compilation of ARPA/AGILE-Sponsored Research Reports

**TYPE OF TITLE:** Textual

**STORAGE SITE(S):** Site 58 (Battelle Tactical Technology Center)

**WHERE SURVEYED (DATE):** Site 58 (Jun 1975)

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION:** This is a compilation of reports on projects originated under the Department of Defense ARPA/AGILE program. It contains over 1400 entries under the categories cited under FILE CONTENT

**AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE:** Contract DAAH 01-72-C-0892

**PUBLISHER:** Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency

**PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES:** ARPA/AGILE-sponsored research reports

**FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT:** None

**PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE:** Analysts, researchers, historians

**TIME PERIOD COVERED:** 1963-1972

**REPORTING FREQUENCY:** Not applicable

**KNOWN JAPS:** Not applicable

**SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:** Secret

**MAJOR RELATED FILES:** None

**DISPOSITION POLICY:** Intention is to retain indefinitely at TACTEC

## AGILE

## FILE CONTENT

The following is a topical guide to the subject matter contained in the ARPA/AGILE research report collection.

VOLUME\_1**PART I. SETTING OR ENVIRONMENT**

1. Characteristics of the Enemy
2. Characteristics of the Victim Populations
3. Physical Environment
4. Theory of Insurgency/Counterinsurgency
5. Measurement of Insurgency/Counterinsurgency
6. History of Insurgency/Counterinsurgency

VOLUME\_2**PART II. MATERIEL/EQUIPMENT**

1. Weapons
2. Armor
3. Individual Clothing, Equipment, and Rations
4. Markers and Identification Agents
5. Target Markers
6. Communication Equipment and Techniques
  - A. General/Miscellaneous
  - B. Equipment and Components
  - C. Propagation Research
  - D. Power Generating Equipment
7. Navigation and Guidance
8. Reconnaissance, Surveillance, and Detection
  - A. Biological and Chemical Techniques
  - B. Breakwire Devices
  - C. Infrared, Ultraviolet, and Radiometric Methods

VOLUME\_3

9. Mobility/Logistics
  - A. Effects of Environment and Terrain
  - B. Aircraft and Airfields
  - C. Land and Water Vehicles
- D. Laser Devices
- E. Magnetic Techniques
- F. Night Vision Equipment
- G. Optical, Visual, and Photographic Methods
- H. Seismic and Acoustic Techniques
- I. Field Tests
- J. Miscellaneous



AGILE

FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 58 (Battelle Tactical Technology Center)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Printed pages

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

Loose leaf  
8 1/2 x 11

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 5

CONDITION: Preserved and readable

STORAGE: Safe file

RECORD FORMAT: Variable

RECORDING MODE: Printed

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Bibliographic and textual

DATA INDEXING: By subject (See FILE CONTENT)

-VOLUME\_4

- D. Vehicle Performance
- E. Transportation
- F. Miscellaneous
- 10. Environment Modification

PART III. OPERATIONS

1. Psychological Operations
2. Counterinfiltration and Border Control
3. Internal Security and Pacification
4. Counterpart Development

VOLUME\_5

5. Operations Analysis
6. Military Civic Action

PART IV. BIOMEDICAL STUDIES

1. General/Miscellaneous
2. Studies on Acclimatization to High Altitude
3. Nutrition Studies
4. Geomedical Studies

PART V. MISCELLANEOUS STUDIES

## AIRSUM

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Air Summary Tables  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
 STORAGE SITE(S): Site 52 (National Military Command Systems Support Center)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 52 (Feb 1974)  
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Summarized daily data on attack sorties and ammunition expended  
 AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Memo from SECDEF, 19 Feb 1966, SUBJ: Establishment of SEA Program Division

PUBLISHER: OASD/PAGE

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: CACTA, SACOACT, SEADAB

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: DOD Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1965 to present

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Daily

KNOWN GAPS: None

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret (3p-3)

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Application File Documentation (IBM)

DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retire file to the National Archives when no longer needed by NMCSSC

## FILE CONTENT

## AIR OPERATIONS

## CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA FORM

QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
 NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
 DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
 STATISTICAL SUMMARY ON MANY ACTIONS  
 FORCES, FRIENDLY  
 ACTION UNITS  
 SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
 OPERATIONAL SETTING  
 COUNTRY  
 LOCATION DETAIL  
 COORDINATE LAT/LONG  
 COORDINATE UTM  
 OPERATIONAL REGION  
 PROVINCE

AIR OPERATIONS DATA  
 AIRCRAFT  
 NUMBER TAKING PART  
 TYPE  
 DATE OF MISSION  
 IDENTIFICATION  
 MISSION NUMBER  
 MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
 STRIKE MISSION(6 AEW,CAP,REFUELING MISSIONS)  
 RESULTS  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY  
 TARGET ELEMENTS DAMAGED  
 TARGET ELEMENTS DESTROYED

TARGET  
 DESCRIPTION  
 NAME

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 52 (National Military Command Systems Support Center)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
9 track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 33

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: Unknown

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Fixed Format - NIFS File)

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Indexed Sequential

## CONTROL FIELDS:

Date  
 Mission number  
 Aircraft Type  
 Mission function  
 Target Objective

DATA DICTIONARY: Machine readable

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)

Language: RIPS  
 Verification/Edit  
 Maintenance  
 Data Extraction  
 Data Management  
 Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
 Numerical Analysis  
 Simulation/Modeling



# I.D. Number 10

## ALOREP

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Airlift Operations File

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 02 (Hq Pacific Air Forces)  
Site 53 (Hq United States Air Force)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 02 (Apr 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data on employment of tactical airlift resources in Southeast Asia and other PACOM areas

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: PACAF 55-3, Vol IV, Apr 1969

PUBLISHER: Hq PACAF

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: 7th Air Force

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Hq PACAF Staff, Hq USAF Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1968 to Sep 1970; file subsequently maintained by Military Airlift Command

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Monthly

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret (3DS)

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Users manual

DISPOSITION POLICY: Present intention is to retain indefinitely

### FILE CONTENT

### FILE OPERATIONS

### CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA

FORM  
QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
FORCES, FRIENDLY  
ACTION UNITS  
NATIONALITY  
SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
UNIT HOME STATION  
UNIT ID  
SUPPORTED AIR UNIT  
SERVICE BRANCH  
SUPPORTED UNITS (NON-AIR)  
SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
OPERATIONAL SETTING  
COUNTRY  
LOCATION DETAIL  
OTHER  
AIR OPERATIONS DATA  
ABORT  
NUMBER  
REASON  
AIRCRAFT  
NUMBER TAKING PART  
TYPE  
AIR BASE  
DESTINATION  
TAKE-OFF  
DATE OF MISSION  
DELAY OF MISSION  
REASON  
TIME  
DEVIATION OR DIVERSION  
NUMBER SORTIES AFFECTED  
REASON  
FUNCTION  
COMPLETED  
IDENTIFICATION  
PAGE NUMBER  
MISSION NUMBER

# FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 02 (Hq Pacific Air Forces)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

800 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
9 track Odd parity

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 35

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 35

AVERAGE NUMBER OF RECORDS PER FILE: 200000

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORD FORMAT: Fixed Multiformat

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS:

Date  
Mission Number

DATA DICTIONARY: Machine-readable

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): Honeywell 6060

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: None

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs not exportable)

Language: COBOL  
Data Extraction Reporting (Specific Extractions)

MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
AIRLIFT MISSION  
AIR TERMINAL DATA  
AIR TERMINAL DESTINATION  
AIR TERMINAL REPORTING  
CUBE ON PALLETS  
NUMBER OF PALLETS  
PRIORITY CARGO ON HAND  
SUPER PRIORITY ON HAND  
TOTAL CARGO ON HAND  
TOTAL CARGO MOVED  
TOTAL PASSENGERS/PATIENTS MOVED  
TRANSHIPMENTS  
AIR TRAFFIC LOAD DATA  
LOAD DESCRIPTION  
LOAD TYPE  
LOAD WEIGHT  
LDW UTILIZATION REASON  
MAIL  
PERSONS, NO  
LOAD MOVEMENT  
DELAY REASON  
DELIVERY MODE  
MISSION TYPE  
OFFLOAD STATION  
ONLOAD STATION  
SORTIE DATA  
TIMES, MISSION EVENTS  
FLYING TIME  
TAKE-OFF



# ALOREP

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Airlift Operations File

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 53 (Rq United States Air Force)  
Site 02 (Rq Pacific Air Forces)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 53 (Feb 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data on employment of tactical airlift resources in Southeast Asia and other PACOM areas

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Unknown

PUBLISHER: Hq USAF Operations Center

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Transaction tape from PACAF

FILES USING TRIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Hq USAF Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1 Oct 1966 to May 1972

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Monthly

KNOWN GAPS: None

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret (GDS)

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Abstract, table of contents, and Systems Branch, Hq USAF Operations Center

DISPOSITION POLICY: Present intention is to retain indefinitely

## FILE CONTENT

## AIR OPERATIONS

### CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA FORM

QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY

NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL

DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS

FORCES, FRIENDLY

ACTION UNITS

NATIONALITY

SERVICE, BRANCH OF

UNIT HOME STATION

UNIT ID

SUPPORTED AIR UNIT

SERVICE BRANCH

SUPPORTED UNITS (NON-AIR)

SERVICE, BRANCH OF

OPERATIONAL SETTING

COUNTRY

LOCATION DETAIL

OTHER

AIR OPERATIONS DATA

ABORT

NUMBER

REASON

AIRCRAFT

NUMBER TAKING PART

TYPE

AIR BASE

DESTINATION

TAKE-OFF

DATE OF MISSION

DELAY OF MISSION

REASON

TIME

DEVIATION OR DIVERSION

NUMBER SORTIES AFFECTED

REASON

FUNCTION

COMPLETED

IDENTIFICATION

PRAG NUMBER

MISSION NUMBER

MISSION PECULIAR DATA

AIRLIFT MISSION

AIR TERMINAL DATA

AIR TERMINAL DESTINATION

AIR TERMINAL REPORTING

CUBE ON PALETS

NUMBER OF PALETS

PRIORITY CARGO ON HAND

SUPER PRIORITY ON HAND

TOTAL CARGO ON HAND

TOTAL CARGO MOVED

TOTAL PASSENGERS/PATIENTS MOVED

TRANSHIPMENTS

AIR TRAFFIC LOAD DATA

LOAD DESCRIPTION

LOAD TYPE

LOAD WEIGHT

LOW UTILIZATION REASON

TAIL

PERSONS, NO

LOAD MOVEMENT

DELAY REASON

DELIVERY MODE

MISSION TYPE

OFFLOAD STATION

ONLOAD STATION

SORTIE DATA

TIMES, MISSION EVENTS

FLYING TIME

TAKE-OFF

## ALOREF

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 53 (Hq United States Air Force)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

## PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

800 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
9 Track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: Unknown

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: Unknown

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: Unknown

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Fixed Format - NIPS File)

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: Record ID

DATA DICTIONARY: Machine-readable

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)

Language: NIPS	
Verification/Edit	Data Management
Maintenance	Reporting (Specific Extractions)
Data Extraction	Numerical Analysis



# I.D. Number 12

## APFS

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Advisory Pacification Fund Accounting System  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
 STORAGE SITE(S): Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center,  
 Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 57 (Jun 1975)  
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A master file of all advisor pacification fund  
 expenditures made throughout Vietnam that provides  
 monthly and cumulative breakdowns by account  
 number, object class, and program.  
 AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Unknown  
 PUBLISHER: Data Management Agency, Hq MACV  
 PRIMARY INPDT SOURCES: Imprest Fund custodians  
 FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPDT: None  
 PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: MACCORDS (HAD) and MACCORDS (CDD),  
 Civic Action Division  
 TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1969-1973  
 REPORTING FREQUENCY: Monthly  
 KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above  
 SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified  
 MAJOR RELATED FILES: HES  
 DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE(S): Command Manual, Operations Manual,  
 Program Maintenance Manual  
 DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely at CDIC  
 COMMENTS: This file is part of the VCOD collection

### FILE CONTENT

Account number, date of voucher, subvoucher number, program  
 number, object class, plaster amount, USID/DTM, subvoucher number  
 addendum, account name, Julian date of voucher

### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
 1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
 9 Track  
 NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1 (#3184)  
 NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: Not known to current custodian of file  
 TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: 15,000  
 MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 150  
 RECORD FORMAT: Variable  
 RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric  
 FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential  
 CONTROL FIELDS: Not known to current custodian of file  
 DATA DICTIONARY: Not known to current custodian of file  
 DATA INDEXING: Not known to current custodian of file  
 ASSOCIATED COMPTON(S): IBM 360/50  
 ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: Not known to current custodian  
 of file  
 SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE:  
 Language: COBOL

# I.D. Number 13

## ARKIA

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Army Killed in Action

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): National Archives  
(see Appendix E, p. 515)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 52 (Feb 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data on individual, location, action, and historical information on Army personnel KIA in SVN

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Memo from SECDEF, 19 Feb 1966,  
SUBJ: Establishment of SEA  
Program Division

PUBLISHER: OASD/PA&E

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Unknown

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Unknown

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: OSD

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1963 - 1970

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Monthly

KNOWN GAPS: None

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Abstract, Table of Contents, Index,  
Sample File Copy, Format Instructions,  
Codebooks, and Application File  
Description (IBM)

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely

FILE CONTENT

Date of KIA, Name, Grade, MCS, Date of Birth, Unit, State, Status,  
How killed, Corps area

### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: National Archives (see Appendix E, p. 515)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
9 Track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: Unknown

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: Unknown

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: Unknown

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Fixed Format - NIPS file)

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Indexed sequential

CONTROL FIELDS:

Casualty Number  
Date

DATA DICTIONARY: Machine readable

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)

Language: NIPS  
Verification/Edit  
Maintenance  
Data Extraction

Data Management  
Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
Numerical Analysis  
Simulation Modeling



## ARMY AIRCRAFT DAMAGE

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Bibliography of Army Aircraft Combat Damage Reports at US Army Materiel Systems Analysis Activity (AMSA?)

TYPE OF FILE: Textual

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 60 (US Army Materiel Systems Analysis Activity)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 60 (May 1975)

RIIP DESCRIPTION: Bibliography of reports on combat damage to US Army aircraft in Southeast Asia

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Unknown

PUBLISHER: AMSA (to be published, as of survey date)

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: See FILE CONTENT for reporting agency for individual

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Not applicable

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Not applicable, file is to be a published

TIME PERIOD COVERED: As noted in FILE CONTENT

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Not applicable

KNOWN GAPS: Not applicable

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Bibliography is Unclassified; reports listed are Confidential and Unclassified

MAJOR RELATED FILES: Not applicable

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be published (as of survey date)

COMMENTS: The US Army Materiel Systems Analysis Activity was previously known as the US Army Materiel Systems Analysis Agency

## FILE CONTENT

1. Bernier, Roland G. and William J. Nicholson, Combat Damage on the Q-1 Bird Dog Aircraft in the Republic of Vietnam (August 1962 through December 1967) (U), US Army Materiel Systems Analysis Agency Technical Report No. 36, AD-510452, April 1970 (CONFIDENTIAL).

2. Bernier, Roland G. and Horace C. Smith, Aircraft Damage and Casualties from Ground Fire in South Vietnam Operations (U), US Army Ballistic Research Laboratories Technical Note No. 1617, AD-375124L, July 1966, (CONFIDENTIAL).

3. Bernier, Roland G. and Horace C. Smith, Correlations of Aircraft Hit Data in Vietnam (U), US Army Ballistic Research Laboratories Technical Note No. 1573, AD-370967, September 1965, (CONFIDENTIAL)

4. Bernier, Roland G. and Horace C. Smith, Analysis of Combat Damage on UH-1 Helicopters in Vietnam (1962 through 1964) (U), US Army Ballistic Research Laboratories Memorandum Report No. 1647, AD-362324, June 1965, (CONFIDENTIAL).

5. Bernier, Roland G., Horace C. Smith, and Marc Abrams, Analysis of Combat Damage on CH-47A Chinook Helicopters in Vietnam (1965 and 1966) (U), US Army Ballistic Research Laboratories Memorandum Report No. 1883, AD-386305, November 1967, (CONFIDENTIAL).
6. Bernier, Roland G. and John C. Lauzon, Combat Damage on Light Observation Helicopters OH-13S and OH-23 in Vietnam (September 1965 through September 1967) (U), US Army Materiel Systems Analysis Agency Technical Memorandum No. 32, AD-501604, March 1969, (CONFIDENTIAL).
7. Bernier, Roland G. and Horace C. Smith, U.S. Army Casualties Aboard Aircraft in RVN (1962-1967) (U), US Army Ballistic Research Laboratories Memorandum Report No. 2030, AD-508515L, March 1970, (CONFIDENTIAL).
8. Bernier, Roland G., Ronald P. Mathias, and Robert E. Walther, Combat Damage on CH-47A Chinook Helicopters in Vietnam (U), US Army Materiel Systems Analysis Agency Technical Report No. 45, AD-513534, September 1970, (CONFIDENTIAL).
9. Blakeslee, Raymond D., Helicopter Damage by Mines and Booby Traps in the Republic of Vietnam (1962 through June 1970) (U), US Army Materiel Systems Analysis Agency Technical Report No. 51, AD-518093L, July 1971, (CONFIDENTIAL).
10. Falcon Research and Development Company, Analysis of Combat Damage on UH-1D/H Helicopters in Vietnam (1962 through 1968) (U), US Army Ballistic Research Laboratories Contractor Report No. 40, AD-517186L, June 1971, (CONFIDENTIAL).
11. Falcon Research and Development Company, Analysis of Combat Damage on UH-1D/H Helicopters in Vietnam in 1967 (U), US Army Ballistic Research Laboratories Contractor Report No. 80, AD-524202L, November 1972, (CONFIDENTIAL).
12. Falcon Research and Development Company, Analysis of Combat Damage on OH-13S and OH-23G Helicopters in Southeast Asia for Calendar Years 1966 through 1968 (U), US Army Ballistic Research Laboratories Contractor Report No. 102, April 1973, AD-525587L, (CONFIDENTIAL).
13. Lindenmuth, James R., Correlations of Aircraft-Hit Data in South Vietnam for Calendar Year 1967 (U), US Army Materiel Systems Analysis Agency Technical Memorandum No. 14, AD-393274, September 1968, (CONFIDENTIAL).
14. Lindenmuth, James R., Correlations of Aircraft-Hit Data in the Republic of Vietnam for Calendar Year 1968 (U), US Army Materiel Systems Analysis Agency Technical Memorandum No. 44, AD-503807, July 1969, (CONFIDENTIAL).
15. Lindenmuth, James R. and W.J. Nicholson, An Analysis of Combat Damage Sustained by AH-1J Aircraft Prior to July 1969 (U), US Army Materiel Systems Analysis Agency Technical Memorandum No. 147, November 1972, AD-525854L, (CONFIDENTIAL).
16. Lindenmuth, James R., US Army Helicopter Operations in Vietnam and the Effects of the Rocket-Propelled Grenade (RPG) (U), US Army Materiel Systems Analysis Agency Technical Report No. 61, August 1972, AD-523088L, (CONFIDENTIAL)
17. Lindenmuth, James R. and Donald Walick, An Analysis of Combat Damage Data for OH-6 Aircraft (U), US Army Materiel Systems Analysis Agency Technical Report No. 87, March 1974, (CONFIDENTIAL).



18. Marcomin, R.M., M.A. Pullen, and J.H. Young, Analysis of Combat Damage on H-46 Helicopters in Southeast Asia for CV 1966 - 1967 (U), Joint Technical Coordinating Group for Munitions Effectiveness 61-JTCG/ME-72-4, AD-520723, (CONFIDENTIAL).
19. McWilliam, David B., Hits and Damage on Fixed Wing Utility Aircraft in South Vietnam through FY 1967 (U), US Army Materiel Systems Analysis Agency Technical Memorandum No. 19, AD-393801, September 1968, (CONFIDENTIAL).
20. Smith, Horace C., Correlations of Aircraft Hit Data in South Vietnam (U), US Army Ballistic Laboratories Technical Note No. 1589, AD-376923, March 1966, (CONFIDENTIAL).
21. Smith, Horace C. and Marc L. Abrams, Correlations of Aircraft Hit Data in South Vietnam for 1966 (U), US Army Ballistic Research Laboratories Technical Note No. 1668, AD-384366, September 1967, (CONFIDENTIAL).
22. Smith, Horace C. and Roland G. Bernier, Army Aircraft Losses from Ground Fire Damage in South Vietnam Operations (U), US Army Ballistic Research Laboratories Technical Note No. 1631, AD-378574, December 1966, (CONFIDENTIAL).
23. Smith, Horace C., Combat Damage Analysis of the AH-1J Huey Cobra (October 1967 - September 1968) (U), US Army Materiel Systems Analysis Agency Technical Memorandum No. 28, AD-501093, March 1969, (CONFIDENTIAL).
24. Sullivan, Edward W., Jimmie Sergeant, and James H. Young, Analysis of Combat Damage on CH-21 Helicopters in Vietnam 1961 through 1961 (U), US Army Materiel Systems Analysis Agency Technical Report No. 19, AD-395330, September 1968, (CONFIDENTIAL).
25. Sullivan, Edward W., Jimmie Sergeant, and James H. Young, Analysis of Combat Damage on CV-28 Aircraft in Vietnam 1963 through 1961 (U), US Army Materiel Systems Analysis Agency Technical Memorandum No. 35, AD-501867, December 1968, (CONFIDENTIAL).
26. Sullivan, Edward W., Jimmie Sergeant, and James H. Young, Combat Damage on CH-27 Aircraft in Vietnam 1963 through 1967 (U), US Army Materiel Systems Analysis Agency Technical Memorandum No. 39, AD-503724, June 1969, (CONFIDENTIAL).
27. Sullivan, Edward W., R.M. Marcomin, and James H. Young, Analysis of Combat Damage on B-3 Helicopters in Southeast Asia from 1965 through 1970 (U) Joint Technical Coordinating Group for Munitions Effectiveness 61-JTCG/ME-72-3, AD-520944, (CONFIDENTIAL).
28. Thompson, Walter S., Analysis of Combat Damage on OV-1 Mohawk Aircraft in Southeast Asia 1962 through June 1967 (U), US Army Materiel Systems Analysis Agency Technical Report No. 18, AD-500396, January 1969, (CONFIDENTIAL).
29. Thompson, Walter S., Analysis of Combat Damage on US Army UH-1 Helicopters in Vietnam 1965 and 1966 (U), US Army Materiel Systems Analysis Agency Technical Memorandum No. 46, AD-505430, August 1969, (CONFIDENTIAL).
30. Thompson, Walter S. and James R. Lindenmuth, Combat Damage on CH-53 Helicopters in the Republic of Vietnam September 1962 through December 1962 (U), US Army Ballistic Research Laboratories Memorandum Report No. 2039, AD-510690, July 1970, (CONFIDENTIAL).
31. Thompson, Walter S. and Raymond E. Wheeler, Analysis of Combat Damage on CH-53 and HH-53 Helicopters in Southeast Asia 1967 through June 1969 (U), US Army Ballistic Research Laboratories Memorandum Report No. 2098, AD-516871, March 1971, (CONFIDENTIAL).
32. Vikestad, Walter S., Combat Damage Analysis of the HH-43 Helicopter in the Republic of Vietnam August 1964 - June 1969 (U), US Army Materiel Systems Analysis Agency Technical Memorandum No. 65, AD-511727, April 1970, (CONFIDENTIAL).
33. Lindenmuth, James R., Survey of Analyses of Combat Damage Data for US Army Aircraft in Southeast Asia (U), Joint Technical Coordinating Group for Munitions Effectiveness 61-JTCG/ME-74-1, AD (not assigned) Apr 1974, (UNCLASSIFIED).
34. Lindenmuth, James R., US Army Aircraft Combat Damage 1962-1973 (U), Joint Technical Coordinating Group for Munitions Effectiveness 61-JTCG/ME-74-2, AD (not assigned), Aug 1974 (CONFIDENTIAL).
35. Lindenmuth, James R. and Donald Malick, An Analysis of OH-58 Combat Damage Data for LOH Aircraft (U) US Army Materiel Systems Analysis Agency Technical Report No. 88, June 1974 (CONFIDENTIAL).
36. Lindenmuth, James R. and Donald Malick, The Implications of Aircraft Combat Damage on Maintainability/Repairability Procedures (U) US Army Materiel Systems Analysis Activity Special Activities Office Interim Note No. S-7, February 1975 (Unclassified).
37. Lindenmuth, James R. and Donald Malick, An Investigation of Aircraft Mission Aborts in Vietnam (U), US Army Materiel Systems Analysis Activity Special Activities Office Interim Note No. S-8, June 1975 (UNCLASSIFIED).

# FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 60 (AMSAA)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Printed pages (Bibliography)

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS: Unknown (yet to be published)

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: Probably 1

CONDITION: Raw material preserved and readable

STORAGE: Not critical, Bibliography is unclassified

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (free form)

RECORDING MODE: Printed

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Textual

DATA INDEXING: Undetermined as of date of survey



# ARPACHIST

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: USARPAC Historical Summaries

TYPE OF FILE: Textual

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 05 (Hq U.S. Army CINCPAC Support Group)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 05 (Apr 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Annual history of the activities of the U.S. Army, Pacific including organization, personnel, intelligence, places, operations, training, civil affair, logistics, engineer and communications/electronics

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Unknown

PUBLISHER: Hq USARPAC (See COMMENTS)

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Hq USARPAC Staff and major subordinate commands

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Not applicable

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Office Chief of Military History, DA:  
CINCPAC; major U.S. Army commands

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1961-1974

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Annually

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Up to and including Top Secret

MAJOR RELATED FILES: Not applicable

DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain indefinitely in the office of the command historian, subject to the availability of storage space. When retention is no longer warranted, file will be transferred to the custody of the CINCPAC Historian.

COMMENTS: Hq U.S. Army CINCPAC Support Group was previously known as Hq U.S. Army, Pacific.

## FILE CONTENT

## SAMPLE TABLE OF CONTENTS

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## I. COMMAND AND ORGANIZATION

- A. Changes in Command
  - B. Reorganization of Subordinate Commands
  - C. Support for Modern Volunteer Army Concept
  - D. Developments in the USARPAC Command and Control System
  - E. Activities of Management Information Systems Office
  - F. Estimated Impact of Retraction Upon USARPAC
  - G. Fifth Annual Command Sergeants Major Conference
- Footnotes to Chapter I

## II. PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

- A. Military Personnel Management and Administration
  - B. Civilian Personnel Management and Administration
- Footnotes to Chapter II

## III. INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

- A. Organization and Training
  - B. Security Developments
  - C. Collection Activities
  - D. Intelligence Production
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## IV. USARPAC STRATEGIC PLANS AND STUDIES AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE

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  1. Issuance of Revised Strategy Volume for JSOP 72 - 79
  2. Hq USARPAC Study of the Impact of the Revised Strategy

### B. Strategic Plans and Related Studies

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2. Related Studies and Actions

### C. Military Assistance Plans

1. Hq USARPAC Role in PACOM MAP
2. Increased MAP Funding for Indonesia
3. Reduced MAP Funding for the Republic of China
4. Efforts to Improve Weapons/Armament Status of Philippine Armed Forces
5. MASPP Assistance to Thailand
6. MAP Assistance for Cambodia
7. Military Assistance to Laos

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1. Vietnam Plans and Related Studies
2. Thailand/SAFTO Planning and Related Studies
3. Laos/Cambodia Plans and Related Studies: USARPAC OPLAN 5A64 to Provide Training Mission Support
4. Southeast Asia Plans and Related Studies: Hq USARPAC Review of CINCPAC Proposals for Concept and Mission for a New CINCPAC OPLAN 5083

### B. Northeast Asia/Pacific Plans and Related Studies

1. Korea Plans and Related Studies
2. Japan/Okinawa Plans and Related Studies
3. Taiwan/Hong Kong/Philippines Plans and Related Studies
4. Hawaii/Suam Plans and Related Studies: Drafting of USARPAC OPLAN 5A62, to Provide Emergency Relief to Insular Areas

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## VI. TRAINING AND OPERATIONS

- A. USARPAC Unit Readiness Posture
- B. Training Exercises
- C. MAP and MASPP Training and Related Activities
- D. Special Forces and Special Action Force, Asia
  1. Special Action Force, Asia
  2. 1st Special Forces Group
  3. 5th Special Forces Group
  4. 46th Special Forces Company in Thailand
- E. Troop Reductions in Southeast Asia
  1. Reductions in the RVN
  2. Reductions in Thailand
- F. Actions Involving Special Weapons
  1. Nuclear Weapons Activities
  2. Air Defense



- G. US Army Aviation Activities
1. US Army Aircraft Assets
  2. US Army Aviation Posture in the RVN
  3. Improvement of Eight United States Army Aviation Posture
- H. Selected Combat Development and Materiel Evaluation Activities
1. Projects Conducted by the Army Concept Team in Vietnam
  2. Other USARPAC-Related Combat R&D Activities
- I. USARHAW Assumption of US Army Reserve Responsibilities for the PACOM Area
- J. Study of the PACOM Army Reserve
- K. The U.S. Army and FWHAF Posture in the RVN
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- B. Psychological Operations
- C. Reorganization of Hq USARPAC Civil Affairs and Psychological Operations Staff Element
- Footnotes to Chapter VII
- D. The US Army in Korea
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  2. Eighth US Army Overhaul Program Presented
  3. US Army Operating Strength in Korea Continues to Decrease

- E. USARPAC PACOM-Wide Support Activities
1. KEYSTONE BLUEJAY (Phase III) Vietnam Reduction Planned
  2. Japan Hospital Bed Occupancy Continues to Decrease
  3. Overhaul Program on Okinawa Presented
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  6. Army Awards First West Pacific GOCO Contract Since Korean War
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2. Major Enemy Units by Province, I CTZ, January 1970
3. Operations & Dispositions of Major US Army Forces & FWHAF, II CTZ, January 1970
4. Major Enemy Units by Province, II CTZ, January 1970
5. Operations & Dispositions of Major US Army Forces & FWHAF, III CTZ, January 1970
6. Major Enemy Units by Province, III CTZ, January 1970
7. Dispositions of Selected US Army Forces, IV CTZ, January 1970
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- A. Planning Activities
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  2. Mid-Range (FY 72 - 75) Hq USARPAC Master Logistics Plan - Phase II (MALP-Two)

3. Mid-Range (FY 76 - 80) Master Logistics Plan - Phase III (MALP-Three)
  4. USARPAC OPLAN 5A02, Superseding OPLAN 2-70, for the Emergency Evacuation of Nuclear Weapons
  5. USARPAC Logistics Policy Council Meeting
- B. Prepositioned Stockage: Operational Projects
1. Vertical Analysis of Operational Projects
  2. Effects of PALOS on USARPAC Operational Projects in Japan
  3. Proposed Operational Project for Retention in PACOM of DeLong Barges: A-ARJ-X-MEC-C1-70-OP
  4. Operational Projects on Okinawa
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  7. Operational Projects in Hawaii

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  2. New PACOM Instruction on Base Development
- B. Facilities
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#### XI. COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS PLANNING ACTIVITIES AND OPERATIONS

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- A. Medical Activities
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- B. Adjutant General Activities
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  2. Improvements in Mail Handling
  3. The USARPAC A: Data Processing Unit (DPU)



FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 05 (Hq U.S. Army CINCPAC Support Group)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Printed pages

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

Monograph  
Softbound, Accofile fasteners  
8 x 10 1/2

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: More than 50

CONDITION: Preserved and readable

STORAGE: Safe files

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (free form)

RECORDING MODE: Printed

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Textual

DATA INDEXING: None

- C. Provost Marshal Activities
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  2. Marihuana Detector Dog Program
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- D. The USARPAC Chaplaincy
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#### Glossary

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- A. USARPAC Highlights
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  2. US Army Combat Deaths for January Reported
  3. Momentum Lost by Enemy "Winter-Spring Campaign" in the RVN
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    - a. US Army-EWME Operations in III CTZ
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    - b. Aircraft Reported Shipped to Vietnam
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    - d. Only One Item Remains Under USARPAC ASR Management
    - e. SP Artillery Operational Readiness Increases
- C. The US Army in Thailand
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  2. Thai Insurgency Statistics for January Presented
  3. Insurgents Attack US Airbase Facility
  4. Thailand Port Performance Decreases
  5. US Army Operating Strength in Thailand Continues to Decrease

## ARPACMONTHLY

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: USARPAC Monthly Highlights

TYPE OF FILE: Textual

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 05 (Hq U.S. Army CINCPAC Support Group)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 05 (Apr 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Monthly summaries of U.S. Army Pacific operational activities in Vietnam, Thailand, Korea and other PACOM areas

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Unknown

PUBLISHER: Hq USARPAC (See COMMENTS)

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Hq USARPAC Staff and major subordinate commands

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: APPACHIST (See COMMENTS)

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Hq USARPAC Staff

TIME RECORD COVERED: 1967-1971

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Monthly

KNOWN TIPS: None within coverage noted

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Up to and including Secret

MAJOR RELATED FILES: Not applicable

DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain indefinitely in the office of the Command Historian, subject to the availability of storage space. When retention is not warranted, the file will be transferred to the custody of the CINCPAC Historian.

COMMENTS: Monthly issues of the file for 1967 exist as separate documents; those for 1968 through 1971 are bound as 12 appendices to the APPACHIST file.

Hq U.S. Army CINCPAC Support Group was previously known as Hq U.S. Army, Pacific

I.D. NUMBER: 05-013

ARPACMONTHLY

FILE CONTENT

## SAMPLE TABLE OF CONTENTS

# HIGHLIGHTS OF UNITED STATES ARMY, PACIFIC, ACTIVITIES (U), September 1970

## A. USARPAC Highlights

1. USARPAC Operating Strength Increases slightly in September
2. US Army Combat Deaths Continue to Decrease in the RVN
3. Communist Activity Light to Moderate in the RVN
4. KEISTONE ROBIN ALPHA (Increment IV) Troop Reduction LOI Modified as Operation Continues
5. Further US Troop Reducting in Thailand Announced

## B. The US Army in the RVN

1. I Military Region
  - a. US Army Operations in I MR
  - b. Communist Activity Continues Near PSB O'Reilly in I MR
2. II Military Region
  - a. US Army Operations in II MR
  - b. Level of Communist Activity Remains Low in II MR
3. III Military Region
  - a. US Army-PHMAP Operations in III MR
  - b. Enemy Activity Continues Light in III MR
4. IV Military Region
  - a. US Army Units Remain Based in IV MR
  - b. Communist Activity Remains Moderate in IV MR
5. Aviation Activities
  - a. Operational Readiness of Aircraft in the RVN Reported
  - b. Aircraft Reported Shipped to the RVN
6. Special Warfare Activities
  - a. Special Forces Casualties Increase as Operations Continue to Decline
  - b. Nine CIDG Camps Complete Conversion Cycle in September
  - c. Civic Action Program Presented
  - d. Pacification Program Continues to Gain in September
7. Support Activities
  - a. RVN Port Performance Statistics for July - August Revised
  - b. RVN Ship Activity Increases
  - c. USARPAC Munition Stockage Continues to Increase
  - d. Items Under ASR Management in USARPAC Decreased to One
  - e. Self-propelled Artillery Operational Readiness Continues Constant



FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 05 (Hq U.S. Army CINCPAC Support Group)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Printed pages

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

Monoqraph  
Softbound, Accofile fasteners  
8 x 10 1/2

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 12 (See COMMENTS)

CONDITION: Preserved and readable

STORAGE: Safe files

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (free form)

RECORDING MODE: Printed

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Textual

DATA INDEXING: None

COMMENTS: Issues for 1967 exist as separate documents; those for 1968 through 1971 are bound as 12 appendices to the ARPACHIST file

- C. The US Army in Thailand
1. Further US Troop Reductions in Thailand Announced
  2. Thailand Port Performance Increases
  3. Thai Insurgency Statistics Presented Through September
  4. Insurgents Kill High-Ranking Thai Officials
  5. US Army Operating Strength in Thailand Continues to Decrease
- D. The US Army in Korea
1. DMZ Incidents Predominate in ROK Unit Areas
  2. Fourteen DMZ Incidents Reported in September
  3. Korea Support Command (KORSCOM) Overhaul Program Presented
  4. Trans-Korea Pipeline Nears Completion
  5. Unit Readiness in Korea Hard Hit by Operating Strength Deficit
  6. US Army Operating Strength in Korea Decreases
- E. USARPAC PACOM-Wide Support Activities
1. KEYSTONE ROBIN ALPHA (Increment IV) Troop Reduction LOI Modified as Operation Continues
  2. Troop Reductions Result in Substantial DADAC Control Changes
  3. USARVIS Again Provides Offshore Hospital Support
  4. Overhaul Program on Okinawa Reviewed
  5. USARJ Overhaul Program Presented
  6. Secure Voice Communications Assistance Team Formed
  7. Competitive Procurement of Calibration Contract Results in Significant Savings
  8. USARPAC Revises Procurement Policy Toward Australian Industry
  9. New Sugar Agreement Negotiated with Australia
  10. Second Army Civic Action Team Begins Work in Trust Territory
  11. US Army Strengths in Hawaii, Ryukyu Islands, Japan, and Taiwan
  12. Army Sponsors Hawaii-Korea Friendship Visit
- F. Operations & Dispositions of Major US Army Forces, I MA, September 1970
68. Major Enemy Units by Province, I MR, September 1970
  69. Operations & Dispositions of Major US Army Forces & PWMAP, II MR, September 1970
  70. Major Enemy Units by Province, II MR, September 1970
  71. Operations & Dispositions of Major US Army Forces & PWMAP, III MR, September 1970
  72. Major Enemy Units by Province, III MR, September 1970
  73. Dispositions of Selected US Army Forces, IV MR, September 1970
  74. Major Enemy Units by Province, IV MR, September 1970

TABLE

9. US Army Aviation Statistics, September 1970



## ARVN DATA

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Cease-fire incidents in South Vietnam  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
 STORAGE SITE(S): Site 14 (US Support Activities Group, Thailand)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 14 (May 1975)  
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data on enemy cease-fire violations and friendly security operations in South Vietnam  
 AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATOR: DIRECTIVE: JJS Liaison, USDAO, Saigon  
 PUBLISHER: USSAG  
 PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Messages from USDAO, Saigon, transmitting GVN incident reports  
 FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None  
 PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: USSAG: USDAO, Saigon; AMEMB, Saigon; GVN JGS

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 28 Jan 1973 to date

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Daily

KNOWN GAPS: None

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Confidential (KIN) (GDS

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Format instructions and codebook

DISPOSITION POLICY: Current intention is to retain indefinitely; ultimate disposition will be determined by Director of Data Automation (ACD), Hq PACAF

## FILE CONTENT

## GROUND OPERATIONS

## CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA FORM

QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
 NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
 BRIEF DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
 FORCES, FRIENDLY

ACTION UNITS  
 TYPE (APVN/RP/PP)  
 OPERATIONAL SETTING

COUNTRY  
 LOCATION DETAIL  
 COORDINATE UTM  
 CORPS TACTICAL ZONE (MILITARY REGION)  
 PROVINCE

## GROUND OPERATIONS DATA

DATES  
 CURRENT PHASE  
 IDENTIFICATION OF OPERATION  
 TYPE OF OPERATION  
 CATEGORY OF OPERATION (INCIDENT)  
 INITIATOR (ENEMY/FRIENDLY)  
 RESULTS  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY  
 PERSONNEL  
 CAPTURED  
 KIA  
 WEAPONS  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY FORCES  
 PERSONNEL  
 KIA  
 MIA  
 WIA  
 WEAPONS  
 TIMES (OPERATION EVENTS)  
 CURRENT PHASE

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 14 (U.S. Support Activities Group, Thailand)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
 9 Track Odd parity

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1

NUMBER OF FILES: 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: Approx. 75,000

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORD FORMAT: Fixed

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: None

DATA DICTIONARY: Card format only

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: None

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)

Language: BAL, COROL Data Extraction  
 Edit Reporting (Specific Extractions)

# I.D. Number 18

## AVDAC

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Aviation Data Analysis Center File  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine readable  
 STORAGE SITE(S): Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 57 (Jun 1975)  
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Provides data on Army Aviation status and performance in Vietnam  
 AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Unknown  
 PUBLISHER: Data Management Center, Hq MACV  
 PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: OPRFP-5 and monthly 1352 (Aircraft Status) reports

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Aviation Management Reports and Analysis  
 PRIMARY BENEFICIARIES/USERS OF FILE: Hq U.S. Army Vietnam  
 TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1966 to Jan 1973  
 REPORTING FREQUENCY: Daily, weekly, monthly  
 KNOWN GAPS: Completeness of file not known to current custodian  
 SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Confidential  
 MAJOR RELATED FILES: None  
 DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE(S): Letter of transmittal to CDIC  
 DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely at CDIC  
 COMMENTS: This file is part of the VCOD collection

### FILE CONTENT

Aircraft Model, Type, Series, Serial Number, Owning Unit, Cause of Loss, Time of Loss, Mission, Crew Status, Passenger Status, Aircraft Status, Search and Rescue Status, Casualties Fired and Rotary Wing by Type Aircraft, Ordnance Expended, Casualties Evacuated, Aircraft Hours and Sorties, Weather Effects, Results, Hours on Hand, Hours Operationally Available, NOPS, NORM, NRECP, Hours Flown, Aircraft Status, Aircraft Hits, Total Sorties, Combat Sorties, Flying Hours, Passengers and Tons Cargo Lifted.

### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
 1600 B.P.I.  
 9 Track  
 STANDARD labeled  
 NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 2 (#214, #224)  
 TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: 234,000  
 MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: Unknown  
 RECORD FORMAT: Variable length (fixed format)  
 RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric  
 FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential  
 CONTROL FIELDS: Not known to current custodian of file  
 DATA DICTIONARY: None  
 DATA INDEXING: Not known to current custodian of file  
 ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360 series  
 ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: Not known to current custodian of file  
 SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: Not known to current custodian of file



# I.D. Number 19

## BASFA

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Enemy Base Areas File  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
 STORAGE SITE(S): National Archives  
 (see Appendix E, F. 515)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 52 (Feb 1974)  
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Location, status, and friendly actions against enemy  
 base areas in and near South Vietnam  
 AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Memo from SECDEF, 19 Feb 1966,  
 SUBJ: Establishment of  
 Southeast Asia Programs Division  
 PUBLISHER: OASD/PAGE  
 PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Base and operations areas quarterly report  
 (Combined Intelligence Center, MACV), MACV  
 monthly status report, and MACV annual  
 Combined Campaign Plan  
 FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None  
 PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: OASD/PAGE  
 TIME PERIOD COVERED: Jul 1966 to present  
 REPORTING FREQUENCY: Monthly  
 KNOWN GAPS: None  
 SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified  
 MAJOR RELATED FILES: None  
 DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Abstract, table of contents, index,  
 sample file copy, format instructions,  
 codebook, and Application File  
Documentation (IBH)  
 DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely

### FILE CONTENT

Base area name, Province, Military region, UTM coordinates,  
 latitude and longitude, Campaign plan priority, Type of action  
 for the month

## BASFA

### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: National Archives (see Appendix E, p. 515)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
 1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
 9 Track  
 NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 10  
 NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1  
 TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: Unknown  
 MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004  
 RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Pixed.Format - NIPS File)  
 RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric  
 FILE ORGANIZATION: Indexed sequential  
 CONTROL FIELDS: Record ID  
 DATA DICTIONARY: Machine readable  
 DATA INDEXING: None  
 ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360  
 ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS  
 SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)  
 Language: NIPS  
 Verification/Edit  
 Maintenance  
 Data Extraction  
 Data Management  
 Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
 Numerical Analysis  
 Simulation/Modeling



# I.D. Number 20

## BATTELLE SURVEY

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: A Preliminary Survey of Combat/Combat Related Southeast Asia Reports/Files, 1961-1973

TYPE OF FILE: Textual

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 58 (Battelle Tactical Technology Center)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 58 (Jul 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A preliminary survey of combat/combat related files from Southeast Asia: includes sometimes comprehensive description of many sites and files described in the present Guidebook plus much supplementary information

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATOR: AREA Project: DA Contract DAAH-73-C-014J

PUBLISHER: Battelle, Defense Systems and Technology Office, Dec 1973

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Battelle surveys of files at various data centers

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Present Guidebook

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Operations and systems analysts

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1961-1973

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Single volume

KNOWN GAPS: Various installations not covered, e.g., Southeast Asia headquarters

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Official Use Only

MAJOR RELATED FILES: Present Guidebook

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained

COMMENTS: Preliminary survey that led to present Guidebook

### BATTELLE SURVEY FILE CONTENT

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# BATTELLE SURVEY

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STORAGE SITE: Site 5B (Batelle Tactical Technology Center)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Printed pages

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

Monograph  
Softbound  
R 1/2 x 11

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1

CONDITION: Preserved and readable

STORAGE: Not critical, volume is for Official Use Only

RECORD FORMAT: Variable

RECORDING MODE: Printed

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Bibliographic and textual

DATA INDEXING: Table of contents (See FILE CONTENT)



I.D. Number 21

BRIGHT LIGHT

GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Prisoner of War, Missing in Action, and Crash Site Information

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 01 (CINCPAC)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 01 (Apr 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Originally developed to display information concerning POW, MIA, and BNR (body not recovered) personnel in Southeast Asia; currently contains data on individuals missing or dead, crash site information, and narrative comments regarding individuals and crash sites.

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATOR: DIRECTIVE: CINCPAC ltr Ser 3280, dated 18 Nov 1974, Subj: Southeast Asia Support Project No 16S035

PUBLISHER: NAVCOSSACT AND CINCPAC

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Joint Casualty Resolution Center, Thailand (JCRC)

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: JCRC, CINCPAC (J3)

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Contains current accumulated knowledge of events occurring during entire period of U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia

REPORTING FREQUENCY: As required

KNOWN GAPS: Not applicable

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE(S): Technical Report, Mar 1975, NAVCOSSACT Doc No 16S035A/TR-01

DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain in the PACOM ADP Systems Support Group (J63)

BRIGHT LIGHT

FILE CONTENT

BIOGRAPHIC RECORD

MEDICAL

BLOOD TYPE  
DENTAL RECORD AVAILABILITY  
MEDICAL RECORD AVAILABILITY

MISCELLANEOUS

RH FACTOR  
BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD DATE  
BLOOD CHIT NUMBR  
DATE OF BIRTH  
DIA PHOTO ID NUMBER  
DD FORM 1300 AVAILABILITY  
PERSONAL AUTHENTICATION NUMBER  
PHOTO AVAILABILITY  
RELIGION  
STATE OF RECORD

PERSONAL

DUTY POSITION  
INDIVIDUAL ID NUMBER  
INDIVIDUAL NAME  
NATIONALITY  
PAY GRADE  
POW CAMP NAME  
SERVICE  
SERVICE NUMBER  
SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT NUMBER  
STATUS DATE  
STATUS OF INDIVIDUAL  
UNIT ID

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

COMPLEXION  
EYE COLOR  
HAIR COLOR  
HEIGHT  
RACE  
SEX

WEIGHT

REFERENCE  
INCIDENT ID NUMBER  
SITE ID NUMBER



# FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 01 (CINCPAC)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

800 B.P.I Standard labeled

9 track Odd parity

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 526

RECORD FORMAT: Fixed blocked

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: Accession number

DATA DICTIONARY: Machine readable

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPTON (S): HIS 6060

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: GCOS

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE:

Language: COBOL Data Management

Verification/Edit Reporting (Specific Extraction)

WEAPON SERIAL NUMBER

TYPE

COMMENTS

CLASSIFICATION

DATE/TIME GROUP OF ENTRY

NARRATIVE

SITE RECORD

LOCATION

COORDINATES (UTM)

COUNTRY

MILITARY REGION/CORPS TACTICAL ZONE

PROVINCE

UTM ZONE

PHOTOGRAPHY

DATE

TERRAIN PHOTO DATE

TYPE

WECKAGE VISIBILITY

SITE

CASUALTY INCIDENT REPORT

CASUALTY RESOLUTION ACTIVITY

CATEGORY (VISITED, LOCATED, UNKNOWN)

MISSION DATE

MISSION TYPE

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED

REMAINS (RECOVERED, IDENTIFIED)

SEARCH

SERVICE(S) OF INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED

TYPE

WITNESS STATEMENTS

VEHICLE

CALL SIGN

CRASH TYPE

ENGINE SERIAL NUMBER

ENGINE TYPE

SERVICE OWNER

VEHICLE SERIAL NUMBER

VEHICLE TYPE

YEAR OF MANUFACTURE

## I.D. Number 22

## CACTA

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Combat Air Activities File (COACT II and III)

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 51 (see COMMENTS)

WHERE SURVEYED: Site 51 (Feb 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: This file provides a current and historical data base for combat air activities in SEA. COACT II and III data from Navy, Marine, and PACAF units were merged at CINCPAC to form a tape file (called CACTA by CINCPAC) that was forwarded to JCS

AUTHORIZATION/OPINIONATING DIRECTIVE: CINCPAC Instruction 3480.2 (J35)  
Combat Activities Report III  
(COACT III), Revised 1970: J3M  
1299-66, 12 Aug 1966, as amended

PUBLISHER: J-3 Operations Directorate, OJCS

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Monthly magnetic tapes from CINCPAC and from  
CINCSAC; data cards for Army and USMC helicopters

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: CASMA

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS OF FILE: J-3 Operations Directorate, OASD/PAS2,  
DIA, CIA

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Oct 1965 to Aug 1966 in COACT II format  
Sept 1966 to Dec 1970 in COACT III format

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Monthly

KNOWN GAPS: Oct-Dec 1965 and Jul 1967 data contains  
sequence errors; Nov 1967 data not available

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

MAJOR RELATED FILES: CCACT, SEADAE

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Abstract, format instructions,  
codebook, sample input form, user  
manuals, and preliminary file  
document (IBM)

DISPOSITION POLICY: (see COMMENTS)

COMMENTS: This file is no longer available at Site 51 (OJCS).  
As of June 1976 it was in the process of being  
transferred to the National Archives for appraisal  
and possible accession. If the file is accessioned,  
it will probably not be available to researchers  
until sometime in 1977.

## CACTA

## FILE CONTENT

## AIR OPERATIONS

## COACT II

## CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA

FORM  
QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
FORCES, FRIENDLY

ACTION UNITS  
NATIONALITY  
SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
UNIT HOME STATION  
UNIT ID  
SUPPORTED OPERATION  
OPERATIONAL SETTING  
COUNTRY

LOCATION DETAIL  
COORDINATE LAT/LONG  
COORDINATE UTM  
CORPS TACTICAL ZONE  
PROVINCE  
ROUTE PACKAGE  
SPECIAL ZONE  
MAPS ASSOCIATED  
SERIES

## AIR OPERATIONS DATA

AIRCRAFT  
NUMBER TAKING PART  
TYPE  
DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY  
DAMAGE FRIENDLY IN AIR (COMBAT)  
ALTITUDE WHEN HIT  
CASUALTIES, FRIENDLY  
CAPTURED  
KIA  
MIA  
OTHER

CAUSE  
CREW STATUS  
DAMAGE TYPE CODE  
DATE  
LOCATION WHEN HIT  
NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED  
TIME WHEN HIT  
TYPE AIRCRAFT

## DAMAGE FRIENDLY ON GROUND

CAUSE  
LOCATION  
DAMAGE TYPE CODE  
DATE

NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED  
TYPE AIRCRAFT  
LOST FRIENDLY IN AIR  
ALTITUDE WHEN HIT  
CASUALTIES, FRIENDLY  
KIA  
MIA  
OTHER

## CAUSE

CREW STATUS  
DATE  
DOWN POSITION (LAT/LONG)  
LOCATION WHEN HIT  
LOSS TYPE CODE  
NUMBER AIRCRAFT LOST  
TIME WHEN HIT  
TYPE AIRCRAFT



## COACT III

CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA FORM

QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
FORCES, FRIENDLY  
ACTION UNITS  
NATIONALITY  
SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
UNIT ID  
CONTROLLER OF OPERATION  
SCHEDULER OF OPERATION  
NATIONALITY  
SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
UNIT ID  
SUPPORTED AIR UNIT  
NATIONALITY  
SERVICE BRANCH  
SUPPORTED UNITS (NON-AIR)  
NATIONALITY  
SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
SUPPORTED OPERATION  
NAME  
OPERATIONAL SETTING  
COUNTRY  
LOCATION DETAIL  
COORDINATE LAT/LONG  
COORDINATE UTM  
CORPS TACTICAL ZONE  
PROVINCE  
ROUTE PACKAGE  
SPECIAL ZONE  
AIR OPERATIONS DATA  
ABORT  
AIRCRAFT  
NDMBR TAKING PART  
TYPE  
AIR BASE  
TAKE-OFF  
AIR-TO-AIR ENCOUNTER (FRIENDLY EFFORT)  
AIRCRAFT, NUMBER OF  
AIRCRAFT, TYPE  
LOCATION, COUNTRY  
LOCATION, DETAIL  
DAMAGE/LOSS (COMBAT) TO FRIENDLY  
DAMAGE FRIENDLY IN AIR  
ALTITUDE WHEN HIT  
CASUALTIES, FRIENDLY  
CAPTURED  
KIA  
MIA  
OTHER  
CADSE  
CREW STATUS  
DATE  
FUNCTION WHEN HIT  
LOCATION WHEN HIT  
NDMBR AIRCRAFT DAMAGED  
TACTIC WHEN HIT  
TAIL NUMBER(S)  
TIME WHEN HIT  
TYPE OF AIRCRAFT  
DAMAGE FRIENDLY ON GROUND  
CADSE  
LOCATION  
DAMAGE CODE  
DATE  
NDMBR AIRCRAFT DAMAGED  
TAIL NUMBER  
TIME WHEN HIT  
TYPE AIRCRAFT

LOST FRIENDLY ON GROUND  
CAUSE  
DATE  
LOCATION  
LOSS TYPE CODE  
NDMBR AIRCRAFT LOST  
TIME WHEN LOST  
TYPE AIRCRAFT  
DATE OF MISSION  
ENEMY DEFENSES ENCOUNTERED  
AIRCRAFT ENCOUNTERED AND OBSERVED  
NDMBR ENCOUNTERED IN AIR  
AAA INCIDENT  
INTENSITY OF FIRE  
NUMBER OF GUNS  
SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILES INCIDENT  
MISSILES, NUMBER FIRED  
NUMBER OF SITES  
FUNCTION COMPLETED  
IDENTIFICATION  
MISSION NUMBER  
SPECIAL AIR OPERATION IDENTIFIER  
MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
AIRCRAFT MISSION  
AIR TRAFFIC LOAD DATA  
LOAD DESCRIPTION  
LOAD TYPE  
NUMBER OF PERSONS  
WEIGHT  
ELECTRONIC OR RECONNAISSANCE MISSION  
EFFECTIVENESS OF MISSION  
TARGET  
DESCRIPTION  
TYPE  
STRIKE MISSION (% APW, CAP, REFUELING MISSIONS)  
HUMINTIONS  
GDN CODE  
NUMBER EXPENDED  
NUMBER JETTISONED  
RPSDLTS  
DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY  
SOURCE OF RESULTS  
TARGET ELEMENTS DAMAGED  
TARGET ELEMENTS DESTROYED  
TARGET  
CLOUD COVER OR BASE  
CONTROL IN TARGET AREA  
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER  
TERRAIN  
TYPE  
VISIBILITY  
WEATHER  
TACTICS, FRIENDLY  
ALTITUDE, MINIMUM  
ATTACK TACTIC  
FORMATION  
NUMBER OF PASSES  
SPEED, MAXIMUM  
TIMES, MISSION EVENTS  
ARRIVE OVER TARGET (TOT) FLOWN  
DEPART FROM TARGET  
FLYING TIME  
NIGHT-DAY



AAA INCIDENT  
 ACCURACY  
 BURST ALTITUDE  
 BURST COLOP  
 BURST DISTANCE  
 GUNS, NUMBER  
 INTENSITY OF FIRE  
 RESPONSE TIME  
 TYPE OF FIRE  
 ENEMY ECM USE  
 SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILES INCIDENT  
 ACCURACY  
 MISSILES, NO FIRED  
 TYPES NUMBER  
 TYPE  
 FUNCTION  
 FRAGGED  
 COMPLETED  
 IDENTIFICATION  
 MISSION NUMBER  
 CALL SIGN  
 SPECIAL AIR OPERATION IDENTIFIER  
 MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
 ELFTONICS MISSION  
 COUNTERMEASURES USED  
 EFFECTIVENESS OF MISSION  
 ENEMY ELECTRONIC ACTIVITY ENCOUNTERED  
 AIRBORNE RADAR  
 GUNLAYS; RADAR  
 SAM RADAR  
 TIME OF INTERCEPT  
 IMAGERY  
 FRAME HOLDING TARGET  
 IMAGERY COVERAGE  
 IMAGERY SEQUENCE NUMBER  
 IMAGERY TYPE  
 LOCATION TARGET ON FRAME  
 PHOTO AVAILABLE  
 PHOTO QUALITY  
 LOAD  
 EQUIPMENT CLASS  
 EQUIPMENT TYPE  
 EQUIPMENT MODE  
 RADIATION  
 BAND WIDTH  
 FREQUENCIES  
 RECONNAISSANCE MISSION  
 COUNTERMEASURES USED  
 EFFECTIVENESS OF MISSION  
 ENEMY ELECTRONIC ACTIVITY ENCOUNTERED  
 AIRBORNE RADAR  
 GUNLAYS; RADAR  
 SAM RADAR  
 TIME OF INTERCEPT  
 LOSS CODE  
 NUMBER AIRCRAFT LOST  
 SERVICE OWNER  
 TAIL NUMBER(S)  
 TIME WHEN LOST  
 TYPE AIRCRAFT  
 STRIKE MISSION  
 COUNTERMEASURES USED  
 ECM USED (ON BOARD EQUIPMENT)  
 EFFECTIVENESS OF ECM  
 EFFECTIVENESS OF MISSION  
 ENEMY ELECTRONIC ACTIVITY ENCOUNTERED  
 AIRBORNE RADAR  
 GUNLAYS; RADAR  
 SAM RADAR  
 ELECTRONIC/RECCO LOAD  
 EQUIPMENT

LOST FRIENDLY IN AIR  
 ALTITUDE WHEN HIT  
 CASUALTIES, FRIENDLY  
 KIA  
 MIA  
 OTHER  
 CAUSE  
 CREW STATUS  
 DATE  
 DOWN POSITION (LAT/LONG)  
 DOWN POSITION (UTM)  
 FUNCTION WHEN LOST  
 NUMBER AIRCRAFT LOST  
 TACTIC WHEN HIT  
 TAIL NUMBER(S)  
 TIME WHEN HIT  
 TIME WHEN LOST  
 TYPE AIRCRAFT  
 LOST FRIENDLY ON GROUND  
 CAUSE  
 DATE  
 LOCATION  
 LOSS CODE  
 NUMBER AIRCRAFT LOST  
 DAMAGE/LOSS (OPERATIONAL) TO FRIENDLY  
 DAMAGE FRIENDLY  
 ALTITUDE WHEN DAMAGED  
 CASUALTIES, FRIENDLY  
 CAPTURED  
 KIA  
 MIA  
 OTHER  
 CAUSE  
 CREW STATUS  
 DATE  
 FUNCTION WHEN DAMAGED  
 LOCATION WHEN DAMAGED  
 NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED  
 TACTIC WHEN DAMAGED  
 TAIL NUMBER(S)  
 TIME WHEN DAMAGED  
 TYPE OF AIRCRAFT  
 LOST FRIENDLY  
 ALTITUDE WHEN LOST  
 CASUALTIES, FRIENDLY  
 KIA  
 MIA  
 OTHER  
 CAUSE  
 CREW STATUS  
 DATE  
 DOWN POSITION (LAT/LONG)  
 DOWN POSITION (UTM)  
 FUNCTION WHEN LOST  
 NUMBER AIRCRAFT LOST  
 TACTIC WHEN LOST  
 TAIL NUMBER(S)  
 TIME WHEN HIT  
 TIME WHEN LOST  
 TYPE AIRCRAFT  
 DATE OF MISSION  
 DEVIATION OF DIVERGENCE  
 REASON  
 ENEMY DEFENSES ENCOUNTERED  
 AIRCRAFT ENCOUNTERED AND OBSERVED  
 NUMBER ENCOUNTERED IN AIR  
 NUMBER OBSERVED IN AIR

TARGET  
 AIR-TO-AIR TARGET  
 CLOUD BASE  
 CONTROL IN TARGET AREA  
 DESCRIPTION  
 ELEMENTS STRUCK  
 IDENTIFICATION NUMBER  
 NAME  
 TYPRAIN  
 TYPE FLOWN  
 VISIBILITY  
 WEATHER  
 TIMES, MISSION EVENTS  
 ARRIVE OVER TARGET (TOT) FLOWN  
 DEPART FROM TARGET  
 FLYING TIME  
 NIGHT-DAY

CACTA  
 FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: (See COMMENTS on P. 60)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
 1600 B.R.I. Standard labeled  
 9 Track  
 NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 31  
 NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 31  
 TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: 5,929,363  
 MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004  
 RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Fixed Format - NIFS file)  
 RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric  
 FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential  
 CONTROL FIELDS: Unknown  
 DATA DICTIONARY: Machine readable  
 DATA INDEXING: None  
 ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360  
 ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIFS  
 SITE REDUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs Exportable)  
 Language: NIPS  
 Numerical Analysis Reporting (Specific Extractions)

MUNITIONS  
 GUN CODE  
 LOAD CODE  
 NUMBER EXPENDED  
 NUMBER JETTISONED  
 NUMBER RETURNED TO BASE  
 TYPE EXPENDED  
 TYPE JETTISONED  
 TYPE RETURNED TO BASE  
 RADIATION ENCOUNTERED  
 BAND WIDTH  
 FREQUENCIES  
 RESULTS  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY  
 TARGET ELEMENTS DAMAGED  
 TARGET ELEMENTS DESTROYED

SOURCE  
 CAP MISSION  
 COUNTERMEASURES USED  
 ECM USED (ON BOARD EQUIPMENT)  
 EFFECTIVENESS OF ECM  
 EFFECTIVENESS OF MISSION  
 ENEMY ELECTRONIC ACTIVITY ENCOUNTERED  
 AIRBORNE RADAR  
 JMWAVE: RADAR  
 SAM RADAR  
 ELECTRONIC/RECEIVED LOAD  
 EQUIPMENT  
 MUNITIONS  
 GUN CODE  
 LOAD CODE  
 NUMBER EXPENDED  
 NUMBER JETTISONED  
 NUMBER RETURNED TO BASE  
 TYPE EXPENDED  
 TYPE JETTISONED  
 TYPE RETURNED TO BASE  
 RADIATION ENCOUNTERED  
 BAND WIDTH  
 FREQUENCIES  
 RESULTS  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY  
 TARGET ELEMENTS DAMAGED  
 TARGET ELEMENTS DESTROYED

SOURCE  
 TACTICS, FRIENDLY  
 ALTITUDE ENROUTE  
 ALTITUDE MINIMUM  
 ALTITUDE IN OBJECTIVE AREA  
 ALTITUDE RELEASE  
 ALTITUDE RETURN  
 ATTACK TACTIC  
 CHAFF USED  
 DELIVERY MODE  
 EVASIVE MANEUVER  
 FORMATION  
 MISSILE WARNING  
 REFUELING CORRELATED  
 RASSES, NUMBER  
 SPEED, MAXIMUM  
 STRIKE GROUPING  
 STRIKE INTERVAL



# I.D. Number 23

## CAGDMD

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Combat Analysis Group Data Management System

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 52 (National Military Command Systems Support Center)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 52 (Jan 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data used to produce monthly publication of DATAE (Action Officers Data Book on Vietnamization of the war)

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING: DIRECTIVE: Information not obtained from custodian of file

PUBLISHER: OJCS (J-3)

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: HES-71, KMER, OPREA, SEAFR, SITE1, TFS III, TIRSA and various hard-copy data sources

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: OJCS and White House Staffs

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Not known to current custodian of file

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Monthly

KNOWN GAPS: None

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret Gp-3

MAJOR RELATED FILES: CASPUB

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE(S): IPV User Manual

DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retire file to the National Archives when no longer needed by MMCSSC

### CAGDMD FILE CONTENT

VC/NVA Army  
Force Structure  
VC/NVA Battalions in RVN  
VC/NVA Strengths, Maneuver Battalions by BR  
VC/NVA Support Battalions in RVN  
Force Readiness  
VC/NVA Strength in RVN  
VC/NVA Recruitment/Infiltration in RVN  
Operational Performance  
VC/NVA Initiated Attacks in RVN  
VC/NVA Initiated Incidents  
Attacks in RVN  
Harassment/Terrorism/Sabotage in RVN  
AA fire in RVN  
Propaganda in RVN

U.S. Force Deployment/RVNAP Responsibility Resumption  
US/RVNAP/PWRAF Personnel Strength in RVN  
Strength Ratios  
Responsibility Resumption  
Land Forces  
Navy Forces  
Air Forces  
U.S. Support Forces and Functions

RVNAP Capabilities  
GVN Organized Military and Paramilitary Force Strength  
Total Regular Force  
RVN Recruitment  
Net Desertions, RVNAP  
Net Desertion Rates, RVNAP  
Regular Force Officer Strengths  
Regular Force NCO Strengths  
RVNAP (Less PF) Officer Promotions  
RVNAP (Less PF) NCO Promotions  
Regular Land Forces  
Territorial Forces  
VN Navy (Less VMMC)  
VN Air Force

Pacification  
Forces Readiness  
Territorial Forces  
RVN National Strength  
RVN Rural Development Cadre Strength  
RVN People's Self-Defense Force Strength



# CAGDMD

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 52 (National Military Command Systems Support Center)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Disk

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS: Disk type 2314

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: Not known to current custodian of file

RECORD FORMAT: Fixed

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Indexed sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: Record ID

DATA DICTIONARY: None

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs not exportable)

Language: NIPS  
Verification/Edit  
Maintenance  
Data Extraction  
Data Management  
Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
Numerical Analysis  
Simulation/Modeling

## Program/Effects

HIS-71  
Returnees (Hoï Chanh)  
Terrorist Incidents

## Supporting Operations

Air Operations S.E. Asia  
US, VNAP, RLAP Attack Sorties  
US B-52 and Gunship Attack Sorties  
US/VNAP Combat Sorties in SE Asia  
B-52 (ARC LIGHT) Sorties  
B-52 (ARC LIGHT) Missions  
US Army Helicopter Sorties by Force Supported  
Air Operations, Laos  
US Air Operations, Laos Sorties  
US Attack Sorties, Laos  
RLAP Attack Sorties in Laos  
Ground Operations, Cambodia  
Communist Personnel Losses in Cambodia  
Cambodian Forces Personnel Losses  
VNAP Personnel Losses in Cambodia  
Communist Initiated Incidents in Cambodia  
Distribution among Objectives  
Harassment/Terrorism/Sabotage

## Chronology of Events Pertaining to War in VN

## I.D. Number 24

### CAGPUB

#### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Combat Analysis Group Publication File  
TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
STORAGE SITE(S): Site 52 (National Military Command Systems Support Center)  
WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 52 (Jan 1975)  
BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Repository for explanatory text for CAGDMD data elements; used during monthly production of DATAB (Action Officers' Data Book on Vietnamization of the War)  
AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Information not obtained from custodian of file  
PUBLISHER: OJCS (J-3)  
PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: HES-71, KHMER, OPREA, SEAPR, SITRA, TPES III, TIPSA, and various hard copy data sources  
FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None  
PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: OJCS and White House Staffs  
TIME PERIOD COVERED: Not known to current custodian of file  
REPORTING FREQUENCY: Monthly  
KNOWN SAPS: None  
SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret Gp-3  
MAJOR RELATED FILES: CAGDMD  
DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITP(S): IBM User Manual  
DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retire file to the National Archives when no longer needed by NMCSSC

#### FILE CONTENT

Explanatory text prepared monthly for DATAB (Action Officers' Data Book on Vietnamization of the War) report. Uses data from CAGDMD file.

### CAGPUB

#### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 52 (National Military Command Systems Support Center)  
PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Disk  
PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS: Disk type 2314  
NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1  
NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1  
TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable  
MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: Not known to current custodian of file  
RECORD FORMAT: Fixed  
RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC  
CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric  
FILE ORGANIZATION: Indexed sequential  
CONTROL FIELDS: Record ID  
DATA DICTIONARY: Not known to current custodian of file  
DATA INDEXING: Not known to current custodian of file  
ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360  
ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS  
SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs not exportable)  
Language: NIPS  
Verification/Edit Maintenance  
Data Extraction  
Data Management  
Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
Numerical Analysis  
Simulation/Modeling



# CAMAIR

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Cambodian Air File  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
 STORAGE SITE(S): Site 52 (National Military Command Systems Support Center)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 52 (Feb 1974)  
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data on air missions in Cambodia  
 AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Memo from SECDEF, 19 Feb 1966, SUBJ: Establishment of SEA Program Division

PUBLISHER: OASD/PAGE  
 PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: DAMSREP, Cambodia  
 FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None  
 PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: OSD  
 TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1972 - May 1973  
 REPORTING FREQUENCY: Monthly  
 KNOWN GAPS: None  
 SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret (Sp-3)  
 MAJOR RELATED FILES: None within coverage cited above  
 DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Abstract, table of contents, index, sample file copy, format instructions, codebook, and APPLICATION FILE DESCRIPTION (IBM)  
 DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retire file to the National Archives when no longer needed by NMCSSC

## FILE CONTENT

### AIR OPERATIONS

CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA FORM  
 QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
 NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
 DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS

FORCES, FRIENDLY  
 ACTION UNITS  
 OPERATIONAL SETTING  
 COUNTRY  
 LOCATION DETAIL  
 COORDINATE UTM  
 OPERATIONAL REGION  
 AIR OPERATIONS DATA  
 AIRCRAFT  
 NUMBER TAKING PART  
 TYPE  
 DATE OF MISSION  
 TASKS  
 NUMBER FLOWN

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 52 (National Military Command Systems Support Center)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
 1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
 9 Track  
 NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 2  
 NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1  
 TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable  
 MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004  
 RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Fixed Format - NIFS File)  
 RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric  
 FILE ORGANIZATION: Indexed sequential  
 CONTROL FIELDS:

Date of mission Record number  
 Sequence number  
 DATA DICTIONARY: Machine readable  
 DATA INDEXING: None  
 ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360  
 ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS  
 SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)  
 Language: NIPS Data Management  
 Verification/ Edit Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
 Maintenance Numeric Analysis  
 Data Extraction Simulation/Modeling



# CAMBODG

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Systematic Information System for Cambodia  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
 STORAGE SITE(S): Site 52 (National Military Command Systems Support Center)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 52 (Feb 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Provides an automatic capability for relating Cambodian population and various sociopolitical factors to data from existing military information systems

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Memo from SECDEF, 19 Feb 1966, SUBJ: Establishment of SPA Program Division

PUBLISHER: OASD/PAGE

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: DAMSBEPs, FANK, FUNK, KHMER, RVNEOB

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Unknown

PRIMARY BENEFICIENTS/USERS OF FILE: OSD

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1962, 1970, and 1972 to date of survey

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Monthly

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret (GP-3)

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Abstract, table of contents, index, sample file copy, format instructions, codebooks, and Application File Description (IBM)

DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retire file to the National Archives when no longer needed by MCSSC

## FILE CONTENT

### INCIDENT REPORT

DATE  
 EVENT  
 LOCATION  
 LAT/LONG  
 MILITARY CORPS  
 NAME  
 UTM COORDINATES  
 SECURITY SUMMARY

### SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

AGRICULTURE  
 BANKS  
 BUREAU PONCIERE  
 EDUCATION and WELFARE  
 FISHERIES  
 HEALTH SERVICES  
 INFIRMARIES  
 MEDICAL STATIONS  
 POST-TELEGRAPH  
 PUBLIC HEALTH  
 PUBLIC WORKS  
 SCHOOLS  
 VETERINARY  
 WATER and FOREST  
 WEATHER STATIONS

### CAMBODG

#### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 52 (National Military Command Systems Support Center)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
 9 Track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 5

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Fixed Format - NIPS File)

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Indexed sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: ID Number of each Khum, Srok, and Khet

DATA DICTIONARY: Machine readable

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)

Language: NIPS  
 Verification/Edit  
 Maintenance  
 Data Extraction  
 Data Management  
 Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
 Numerical Analysis  
 Simulation/Modeling

# I.D. Number 27

## CASMA

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Attack Sortie File  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
 STORAGE SITE(S): Site 51 (see COMMENTS)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 51 (Feb 1974)  
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A monthly summary of the CASMA file; it contains the summation of historical data of combat air activities from Oct 1965 to Dec 1970  
 AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Unknown  
 PUBLISHER: OJCS (J-3)  
 PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: CASMA  
 FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None  
 PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: OJCS  
 TIME PERIOD COVERED: Oct 1965 to Dec 1970  
 REPORTING FREQUENCY: Monthly  
 KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above  
 SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified  
 MAJOR RELATED FILES: CASMA, COACT, COMSA, and SEADAB  
 DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: User manuals and preliminary file document (IDM)  
 DISPOSITION POLICY: (see COMMENTS)  
 COMMENTS: This file is no longer available at Site 51 (OJCS). As of June 1976 it was in the process of being transferred to the National Archives for appraisal and possible accession. If the file is accessioned, it will probably not be available to researchers until sometime in 1977.

CASMA  
 FILE CONTENT  
 AIR OPERATIONS

### CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA

FORM  
 QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
 NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
 DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
 FORCES, FRIENDLY  
 ACTION UNITS  
 SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
 AIR OPERATIONS DATA  
 AIRCRAFT  
 NUMBER FRAGGED  
 NUMBER TAKING PART  
 TYPE  
 TAIL NUMBER  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY  
 DAMAGE/FRIENDLY IN AIR  
 ALTITUDE WHEN HIT  
 CAUSE  
 FUNCTION WHEN HIT  
 LOCATION WHEN HIT  
 NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED  
 TACTIC WHEN HIT  
 DAMAGE FRIENDLY ON GROUND  
 LOST FRIENDLY IN AIR  
 ALTITUDE WHEN HIT  
 CAUSE  
 DATE  
 DOWN POSITION (LAT/LON)  
 DOWN POSITION (UTM)  
 FUNCTION WHEN LOST  
 NUMBER AIRCRAFT LOST  
 TACTIC WHEN HIT  
 LOST FRIENDLY ON GROUND  
 DATE OF MISSION  
 ENEMY DEFENSES ENCOUNTERED  
 AIRCRAFT ENCOUNTERED AND OBSERVED  
 NUMBER ENCOUNTERED IN AIR  
 TYPE OBSERVED ON GROUND  
 AAA INCIDENT  
 ENEMY ECM USED  
 SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILES INCIDENT  
 IDENTIFICATION  
 MISSION NUMBER  
 SPECIAL AIR OPERATION IDENTIFIER



## CISMA

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: (See COMMENTS on p. 69)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
9 Track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 2

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 2

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: 1,550,716

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Fixed Format - NIPS File)

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: Information not obtained from custodian of file

DATA DICTIONARY: Machine readable

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)

Language: NIPS  
Numerical Analysis Reporting (Specific Extractions)

MISSION PECULIAR DATA

STRIKE MISSION (% AEW,CAP,REFUELING MISSIONS)

ECM USED (ON BOARD EQUIPMENT)

MUNITIONS

NUMBER EXPENDED

NUMBER JETTISONED

TYPE EXPENDED

TYPE JETTISONED

RESULTS

DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY

AIRCRAFT DAMAGED IN AIR

AIRCRAFT DAMAGED ON GROUND

AIRCRAFT DESTROYED IN AIR

AIRCRAFT DESTROYED ON GROUND

TARGET

GROUND COVER

IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

TERRAIN

WEATHER

TACTICS, FRIENDLY

ATTACK TACTIC

TASKS

TYPE FLOWN

TIMES, MISSION EVENTS

ARRIVE OVER TARGET (TOT) FLOWN

DEPART FROM TARGET

NIGHT-DAY



# I.D. Number 28

## CASUAL

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Casualty Data Base  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
 STORAGE SITE(S): Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 54 (Apr 1974)  
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data on USN Personnel Casualties  
 AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Not known to current custodian of file  
 PUBLISHER: Naval Force, Vietnam (NAVFORV)  
 PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Naval Personnel Casualty and Hospitalization Reports  
 FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None  
 PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: CNA Staff  
 TIME PERIOD COVERED: Nov 1968 to Aug 1970  
 REPORTING FREQUENCY: Operationally  
 KNOWN GAPS: Completeness of file not known to current custodian  
 SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Confidential (3DS)  
 MAJOR RELATED FILES: None  
 DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Format and coding instructions  
 DISPOSITION POLICY: Present intention is to retain

### FILE CONTENT

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION  
 ACTUAL DAYS TO RETURN TO DUTY  
 CONDITION  
 DTG OF INITIAL PERSONNEL CASUALTY REPORT  
 ESTIMATED DAYS TO RETURN TO DUTY  
 FINAL DISPOSITION  
 ORIGINATOR OF PERSONNEL CASUALTY REPORT  
 PROGNOSIS  
 SEQUENCE NUMBER  
 STATUS

DATE OF INJURY  
 DETAILS OF INCIDENT  
 CAUSE OF INJURY  
 OPERATING AREA WHERE CASUALTY OCCURRED  
 INJURY CLASSIFICATION  
 IDENTIFICATION, PERSONNEL  
 ADMINISTRATIVE COMMAND  
 LAST NAME  
 RANK  
 SERVICE

I.D. NUMBER: 54-007

### CASUAL

#### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

556 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
 7 track Even parity

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 2

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: Unknown

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORD FORMAT: Fixed

RECORDING MODE: BCD

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: None

DATA DICTIONARY: None

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): CDC 3800

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: INPOL (CIC)

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs not necessarily exportable)

Language: FORTRAN  
 Verification/edit  
 Maintenance  
 Data Extraction  
 Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
 Numerical Analysis  
 Simulation/Modeling

# CDICREFLIB

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: CDIC Reference Library  
 TYPE OF FILE: Textual and machine-readable (KWIC)  
 STORAGE SITE(S): Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center,  
 Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 57 (Jun 1975)  
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Library of approximately 1300 publications on  
 combat losses or damages, analyses of materiel  
 survivability/vulnerability, and supporting data  
 AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Not applicable  
 PUBLISHER: Various  
 PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: See FILE CONTENT  
 FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None  
 PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: DOD agencies and their contractors  
 TIME PERIOD COVERED: Approximately 1945 to date of survey  
 REPORTING FREQUENCY: Not applicable  
 KNOWN HAPS: Not applicable  
 SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified through Secret  
 MAJOR RELATED FILES: Not applicable  
 DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely at CDIC

## FILE CONTENT

This is a collection of approximately 1300 publications containing  
 information on combat losses or damages, analyses of materiel  
 survivability/vulnerability, and supporting data. The following  
 types of documents are included:  
 Survivability/vulnerability analyses by contractors  
 DoD agency reports on the survivability or vulnerability of  
 military vehicles  
 Notes from survivability/vulnerability courses taught at the  
 Air Force Institute of Technology  
 Reports on theoretical survivability/vulnerability techniques and  
 methodologies  
 Reports on test results  
 Technical manuals and technical orders for equipment of the  
 three services.

Because of the rapidly increasing size of this collection and its  
 higher frequency of usage, an automated retrieval system based on the  
 KWIC (keyword in context) approach was designed and implemented to  
 permit easier identification of documents within the collection.  
 This retrieval system permits searching on:

Keywords in the report title

Originating agency

Authors' names

Report numbers

Defense Documentation Center accession number (AD number) for a  
 portion of the collection

Descriptor keywords (for a portion of the collection).

At the present time, printouts of these retrieval items for the  
 complete collection are available for manual searching at CDIC.  
 After a sufficient number of new documents is added to the  
 collection, an updated series of printouts is prepared. Customized  
 computer searches are also possible when needed, but the present  
 small size of the collection makes the manual search method more  
 efficient and quicker.

Descriptive keywords have been prepared by CDIC staff indexers for  
 approximately 100 of the documents. Additional effort is now being  
 applied to the keywording task, and a program of identifying and  
 collecting additional documents will soon be initiated.

A separate collection of over 250 flight and technical manuals for  
 aircraft and ground vehicles is also maintained at CDIC. These  
 manuals are filed with "Change Notices" in the front of the manual.

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Printed pages, microfiche, magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS: Reports, monographs, manuals

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: Approximately 1300

CONDITION: Preserved and readable

STORAGE: Library

RECORD FORMAT: Variable

RECORDING MODE: Printed and typed

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Textual

DATA INDEXING: Keyword in context



# I.D. Number 30

## CICOLS

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: CORDS Information Center Documentation  
Locator System

TYPE OF FILE: Machine readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center,  
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 57 (Jun 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Automated means of storing and locating  
historical documents located in CORDS  
Information Center; produces cross-references  
and inquiry listings by category, title, author  
and organizations

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Unknown

PUBLISHER: Data Management Agency, Hq MACV

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Not applicable

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Not applicable

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: CORDS Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Sep 1971 - Feb 1973

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Not applicable

KNOWN GAPS: Not applicable

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

MAJOR RELATED FILES: Not applicable

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: User Manual; program printout:  
Operations Manual, DMA, Hq MACV;  
~~PROCEEDINGS~~ ~~MANUAL~~, DMA, Hq MACV

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely at CDIC

COMMENTS: This file is part of the VCOD collection

### CICOLS

#### FILE CONTENT

Title of Document, Author, Category Synopsis, Source Agency, Document  
Master, Document Number, Security Classification, Type, Date, Number  
of Pages, Language, Organization, Description of Document.

#### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
9 Track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1 (#3455)

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: Approx 60,000

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORD FORMAT: Variable length (fixed format)

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: Document number, type, and date

DATA DICTIONARY: None

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360 series

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: None

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE:  
Language: ANSI COBOL  
Verification/Edit  
Maintenance  
Data Extraction

COMMENTS: One program library tape (#3703) is available at CDIC.



I.D. Number 31

## CILAO

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Counterinsurgency Report - Laos  
TYPE OF FILE: Textual  
STORAGE SITE(S): Site 15 (Deputy Chief, JUSMAG, Thailand)  
WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 15 (May 1974)  
BRIEF-DESCRIPTION: A discussion of the conflict in Laos including its background, forces involved, MAP support, local government actions, etc

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATOR: DIRECTIVE: Not applicable

PUBLISHER: Deputy Chief, JUSMAG, Thailand

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Information not obtained from custodian of file

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Not applicable

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Not applicable

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Information not obtained from custodian of file

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Not applicable, one time report

KNOWN GAPS: Not applicable

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret - Limited Distribution

MAJOR RELATED FILES: Not applicable

DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain

## CILAO

### FILE CONTENT

#### Table of Contents:

- I. Background
- II. Operational Environment
- III. Insurgency
- IV. Insurgency in Thailand
- V. Enemy Forces
- VI. FAR/Neutralist Forces
- VII. Tactical Situation
- VIII. MAP Support for Laos
- IX. Attache Activities
- X. CAS
- XI. Local Government Counterinsurgency Actions
- XII. Conclusions and Recommendations

I.D. NUMBER: 15-003

## CILAO

### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 15 (Deputy Chief, JUSMAG, Thailand)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Printed pages

#### PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

Monograph  
Softbound  
8 1/2 x 11

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1

CONDITION: Preserved and readable

STORAGE: Safe file

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (free form)

RECORDING MODE: Printed

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Textual

DATA INDEXING: None

# CINCPACHISTOFF

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Southeast Asia Documents held by CINCPAC Historian's Office (J0425)

TYPE OF FILE: Textual

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 01 (CINCPAC)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 01 (Apr 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Various recurring reports from the Defense Attache Office in Saigon and the quarterly histories of USSAG/7AF.

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DISCIPLINE: Unknown

PUBLISHER: Various (See FILE CONTENT)

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: USDAO, Saigon and DSSAG/7AF staffs

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Historians and headquarters staffs

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Various (see FILE CONTENT)

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Various (see FILE CONTENT)

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage noted under FILE CONTENT

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Confidential through Top Secret

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained by CINCPAC Historian (J0425)

## FILE CONTENT

RVNAP Quarterly Assessment (U), DAO/Saigon, July 1973-December 1974, (Secret-NoForN), 6 volumes.

This is a recurring DAO assessment of the Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces. Major topics include threat assessment, friendly situation, RVNAP intelligence capability, RVNAP force structure, ARVN, VNAP, VNN, VNNC, territorial forces, communications, JCS command and control, and Defense Attache assessment.

Quarterly Review and Analysis (U), DAO/Saigon, January to December 1973, (Confidential--to be declassified on 31 December 1976), 3 volumes. This is a quarterly overview of DAO activities. Contents include:

## SPECIAL STAFF DISCUSSIONS

- Ammunition, equipment, and aircraft losses
- Budget
- Economics
- Foreign Claims
- Procurement Management
- Civilian personnel

- ARMY DIVISION
  - Contracts
  - Property Disposal
  - MASP Program
- POL
  - PA & E Contract Marning
  - Vietnam Army Arsenal
  - Ammunition

- NAVY DIVISION
  - MASP Program
  - Readiness Rates
  - LSB/ISB Complex
  - Coastal Radar
  - VNN Supply Center

- AIR FORCE DIVISION
  - Readiness Rates
  - Air Munitions
  - Civil Engineering
  - Transportation
  - MASP Program
  - Air Logistics Command - Bien Hoa
  - Contracts

- COMMUNICATIONS - ELECTRONICS DIVISION
  - SIMS
  - Vietnamization
  - Contracts
  - Equipment

- SUPPORT DIVISION

- DIRECTOR OF CONSTRUCTION

- MILITARY SEALIFT COMMAND

- OPERATION AND PLANS DIVISION

History of the Defense Attache Office (U), DAO/Saigon, January 1973 to December 1974, (Secret-NoForN), 20 volumes. This is the official quarterly history of the Defense Attache Office in Saigon. Typical contents include:

- ARMY DIVISION
  - Organization Change
  - Contract Administration
  - Engineering
  - Resources Management
  - Field Maintenance
  - Transportation
- NAVY DIVISION
  - Logistics Plan
  - Coastal Radar
  - Combat Operations
  - Blue Water Operational Readiness
  - Management, Base Maintenance, Construction
- AIR FORCE DIVISION
  - Logistics
  - Communications - Electronics
  - Maintenance Services

- COMMUNICATIONS - ELECTRONICS
  - Pending
  - Communications Management
  - C-E Assistance & Liaison



# ORGANIZATION

RESOURCES  
 Changes in Key Personnel  
 Personnel Activities  
 Hq USSAG Manning  
 Personnel Strength  
 Air Force Assignments  
 Navy Assignments  
 Army Personnel  
 Proposed Personnel Realignments  
 Inspector General

INTELLIGENCE  
 Collections  
 Human Intelligence  
 Intelligence Support to JCRC  
 Prisoner of War Data  
 Electronic Intelligence  
 Airborne Radio Direction Finding  
 G-21 in BARREL ROLL  
 VNAP ARDP Program  
 EC-47 Phasedown  
 Reconnaissance  
 Coverage of the RVN  
 Coverage of the Khmer Republic  
 Coverage of STEEL TIGER

Indications  
 Operational Intelligence  
 Threat Assessment  
 Air Defense Watch  
 SAM Threat  
 MIG Threat  
 Pirings at USAF Aircraft  
 KAP Losses  
 ELAP Losses  
 Other Firings  
 VNAP Losses  
 Plans and Support  
 Strike Analysis  
 Special Projects  
 Plans and Reports  
 TALON BLADE  
 EAGLE PULL

Targeting  
 Contingency Plans  
 Target Materials Letter  
 STEEL TIGER Target Development

OPERATIONS  
 Rules of Engagement  
 ACA/ROE Training and Testing  
 Evacuation Assistance  
 Target Validation Procedures  
 Guidance on Short-Round Investigations  
 Command and Control  
 Scope of Operations/TACC  
 Increased Alert Status  
 Oil Embargo  
 Airlift Operations in Khmer  
 Air Refueling  
 Orbit Missions  
 Air Defense/Air Traffic Control  
 Airspace Management  
 IFF/SIF  
 COMMANDO GCPHER  
 Exercise of Alert Forces  
 Random Access Planned Position Indicator

# OPERATIONS AND PLANS DIVISION

Regional Liaison  
 Capital Liaison  
 Current Intelligence  
 Security Service  
 Plans  
 Force Structure  
 Training and Management

SECURITY ASSISTANCE  
 Economics/Budget  
 Logistics Management  
 Procurement/Contracting

SUPPORT FUNCTIONS  
 Property Disposal  
 Public Affairs  
 General Council  
 Research and Development  
 Comptroller  
 Personnel  
 Defense Audit

Vietnam Report 12 December 1972 - 21 August 1974 (U), DAO/Saigon,  
 (Secret-NoFor)  
 Vol. I. Personal account by the Defense Attache, M. J. E. Murray,  
 USA.  
 Vol. II. Staff report.

USSAG/Seventh Air Force History (U), USSAG/7AF, January 1973 to March  
 1975, (Top Secret), 9 volumes.  
 This is a quarterly history of USSAG/7AF activities. The following  
 is a sample table of contents:

# MISSION AND RESOURCES

Mission  
 Southeast Asia Overview  
 USSAG Activities Concerning the Khmer Republic  
 KAP Resources and Capabilities  
 PAC Operations  
 Daily Strike Employment  
 Night Operations  
 FANK Joint Operations Center  
 Mekong River Convoys  
 Route 5 Convoys  
 Tripartite Negotiations Conferences  
 Mekong River Operations  
 Convoy Security  
 Arming of Commercial Convoys Vessels  
 Operations in Border Areas  
 Aftermath of Yeak Luong Incident  
 COMUSMACV/7AF CONPLAN 5060C - EAGLE PULL  
 COMUSMACV/7AF CONPLAN 5060L - TALON BLADE  
 Assessment of the Probable Outcome of Major  
 Hostilities in Vietnam  
 Other USMACV Activities Concerning the RVN  
 Attack on JCRC Search Team  
 Support Flights into North Vietnam  
 COMMANDO SCRAMMAGE  
 Manpower Reductions and Consolidation of  
 Headquarters  
 Force Structure  
 EB-66 Weapon System  
 World-wide Petroleum Shortage

# CINCPACHISTOPP

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 01 (CINCPAC)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Printed pages  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
 Monographs  
 Softbound  
 B x 10 1/2  
 NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 40  
 CONDITION: Preserved and readable  
 STORAGE: Safe files  
 RECORD FORMAT: Variable (free form)  
 RECORDING MODE: Typed printed  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Textual, graphic, and statistical  
 DATA INDEXING: None

Plans  
 PRIME HIT  
 COMPLAN 5100  
 Air Operations Laos and Contingency  
 Planning/Laos  
 Beacons  
 F-111  
 B-52 Operations  
 Electronic warfare  
 Pod Problems  
 Electronic Warfare Training  
 Combat Required Operational Capability  
 VNAF Equipment Analysis  
 Aircrew Ratio  
 Frag Orders  
 COMFY GATOR Operations  
 Crew Manning Reductions  
 Photo Reconnaissance Operations  
 Operations Security  
 Support Operations  
 C-130 Aircraft  
 Scatback  
 Psychological Operations  
 Helicopter Activity  
 Computer Operations  
 Programming  
 CHECO Microfilming  
 Automated Order of Battle  
 Operations Analysis  
 Mekong Convoy Study  
 RVNAF Study  
 LIMBACKEP Conference  
 Protect CHECO  
 Operations Analysis Reports  
 Operations Briefings  
 Data Management

## LOGISTICS

Engineer Activities  
 Transportation  
 Logistics Management  
 Plans and Programs

## COMMUNICATIONS-ELECTRONICS

Satellite Terminal Operations  
 Communications Contingency Planning, Thailand  
 Base Defense Project - Non-tactical Radios  
 BLUE CHIP Communications  
 Joint Casualty Resolution Center Support  
 Primary Communications for Phnom Penh  
 Removal of AN/PTC-31 Switch  
 Submarine Cable Outages

## JOINT CASUALTY RESOLUTION CENTER

Mission  
 Operations Undertaken  
 Casualty Data  
 Operations  
 Logistics

## HEADQUARTERS COMMANDANT

## GLOSSARY



# CINCPACTECHLIB

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: CINCPAC Technical Library (J021)

TYPE OF FILE: Textual and Special Medium (Microfilm)

STORAGE SIZE(S): Site 01 (CINCPAC)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 01 (Apr 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: This file contains an extensive collection of data pertaining to various aspects of the war in Southeast Asia. It is particularly strong on operational test reports of new equipment; in addition to numerous reports (A.G., CHECO) that are available elsewhere, it also includes a substantial number of messages and relatively rare reports on a variety of topics

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Not applicable

PUBLISHER: Various (see FILE CONTENT)

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Data collection tears and operational commands FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: CINCPAC Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Early 1960s to present

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Not applicable

KNOWN GAPS: Not applicable

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified through Top Secret

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DISPOSITION POLICY: This material is being evaluated for retention. Much of the material to be retained will be microfilmed and the originals will be destroyed

## FILE CONTENT

The following is a sampling of the data held in this file.

## ENSURE Reports

The ENSURE System (Expedited Non-Standard Urgent Requirement for Equipment) was instituted to facilitate the rapid incorporation of special equipment into SEA. A fairly complete collection of reports describing individual ENSURE projects is available in the CINCPAC Technical Library. The following is a sample of available reports listed by ENSURE project number

1. Improved Buister, Unclassified, 1967.
13. Free Drop Water Containers, Unclassified, 1968.
28. Silent Power Generators (UL), Confidential, 1969.
52. Shower Buckets, Unclassified, 1967.

78. Forward Looking Infrared (FLIR) Target Acquisition and Fire Control System (U), Confidential, 1968.
86. Soil Sterilant Dispensers (UL), Confidential, 1967.
99. LORAN C/D Manpack Receivers, Unclassified, 1967.
101. Body Armor (UL), Confidential, 1967.
110. Gross Weight Indicator for CH-47, Unclassified, 1968.
130. Extended Delay Fuse for CS Grenade M7A3, Unclassified, 1967.
133. Air Cushion Vehicles (UL), 1967 (6 file folders).
137. Dust Arresting Material, Unclassified, 1967.
139. Special Photographic Equipment (Questar), Unclassified, 1967.
141. Lightweight Chaplain's Kit, Unclassified, 1966.
152. New Manual Telephone Switchboard (UL), Confidential, 1966.
- 155.1-4. Sandia Seismic Intrusion Device (UL), Confidential, 1967.
156. GORH High Mobility Tactical Support Vehicles, Unclassified, 1967.
167. Camouflage Clothing, Unclassified, 1967.
169. Scout Dog Patrol Ration, Unclassified, 1967.
170. Laser Target Designation System (UL), Confidential, 1967.
172. Helicopter UH-1D Twin Engine (UL), Confidential, 1966.
174. Fire Resistant Flight Uniforms (UL), Confidential, 1967.
177. Amphibious Tire Crusher, Unclassified, 1967.
181. Improvement of 40 MM Ammunition (UL), Confidential, 1967.
182. Tropical Jungle Hats (UL), Confidential, 1967.
194. Protective Shelters for Hawk Battery Radar, Unclassified, 1967.
201. Development of Improved Still Combat Camera, Unclassified, 1967.
- 202.1. M48 Tank-Mounted Mine-Clearing Roller (UL), Confidential, 1967.
206. Footprintless Shoe (UL), Confidential, 1967.
- 218.3. Belly Armor Kits for RVNAR Tracked Vehicles (UL), Confidential, 1971.
231. Smoke/Making Munitions for Inundated Areas (UL), Confidential, 1967.
245. IO-3A Mission Support Plan (UL), Confidential, 1969.
246. Automatic Fire Suppression Systems for M113A1 (UL), Confidential, 1968 (3 vols.).
252. Crash Resistant/Self-Sealing Fuel Cells for UH-1B/C/D/H (UL), Confidential, 1968.
259. Forward Area Tactical Teletypewriter, Unclassified, 1968.
- 262K. Porthole Heaters (UL), Confidential, 1968.
272. Integrated Observation System AN/GVC-10 (UL), Confidential, 1969.



280. White Phosphorous Round for 90 MM Recoilless Rifle (UL, Confidential, 1968).
- 290K. Harden Brush Cutters (UL, Confidential, 1969).
302. Underwater Swimmer Detector (UL, Confidential, 1969).
306. Special Purpose Silent Weapons (UL, Confidential, 1969).
- 313K. AN/PPS-2 Radar Set (UL, Confidential, 1969).
318. Heavy Duty High Pressure Cleaning Equipment (UL, Confidential, 1969).
- 325K. Airborne Reconnaissance and Direction Finding Platform (UL, Secret, 1969).
327. Lightweight Secure Tactical Communications System (UL, Confidential, 1969).
328. Canine Detection of Mines (UL, Confidential, 1969).
331. USAF Cargo Aircraft Dispenser for MX 925 CS System (UL, Confidential, 1970).
- 332S. Replacement Radar for AN/TPS-25 (UL, Confidential, 1970).
335. Precision Para-Wing Aerial Delivery System (PPADSL) (Unclassified, 1970).
339. Truck Telephone Construction Heavy Duty (Unclassified, 1970).
- 342S. S2A Operational Sensor System (SEACSS) (UL, Confidential, 1971).
346. Nuclear Moisture-Density Gage (Unclassified, 1971).

#### ACTIV REPORTS

Army Concepts Team in Vietnam (ACTIV) reports are a collection of individual evaluations of a wide variety of combat equipment and operations. There is substantial subject overlap between ACTIV and ENSURE reports (see listing above). The following is a sample of available ACTIV reports:

- Acoustic Telescope (Unclassified, 1967).
- Airborne Personnel Detector (UL, Confidential, 1969).
- Armed Reconnaissance Drone (BELFREY EXPRESS) (UL, Confidential, 1969).
- Aviation Flame Munitions (UL, Confidential, 1970).
- Balloon Borne Radio Relay Evaluation (UL, Confidential, 1969).
- Big Screen Night Observation Device (UL, Confidential, 1970).
- Bridge Protection (UL, Confidential, 1972).
- Chemiluminescent Hand Grenade (UL, Confidential, 1966).
- Clamorette Counter Ambush Weapon System (UL, Confidential, 1967).
- Counterinsurgency Operations (Unclassified, 1966).
- Decentralized Direct Support Aircraft Maintenance (UL, Confidential, 1969).
- Detection and Denial of Underground Positions (UL, Confidential, January, 1969).

- Electroluminescent Runway Marking System (Unclassified, 1967).
- Employment of a Special Forces Group (Unclassified, 1966).
- Employment of Airmobile ARVN Forces in Counterinsurgency Operations (Unclassified, 1966).
- Employment of Artillery in Counterinsurgency Operations (Unclassified, 1965).
- Employment of the CU-54A Flying Crane (UL, Confidential, 1969).
- Employment of U.S. Army Aviation Company (Aerial Surveillance) in Counterinsurgency Operations (Unclassified, 1966).
- Field Demonstration--Citizen Band Radio (Unclassified, 1967).
- Field Expedient Systems in Use by Army Aviation in RVN (Unclassified, 1971).
- Fire Support Base Defense (Unclassified, 1972).
- Forward-Looking IR Target Acquisition and Fire Control System in the Mine Detection Role (UL, Confidential, 1971).
- Helicopter Mounted Remote View Image Intensification System (Unclassified, 1967).
- Integrated Circuit Squad Radio AN/PRR-2 (Unclassified, 1970).
- Land Navigation System (Unclassified, 1970).
- Lightweight Microwave Terminal (UL, Confidential, 1967).
- M-106/M-20 Weapon System (Unclassified, 1965).
- M551 Sheridan (UL, Confidential, May, 1969).
- Man-Portable Polioage-Penetration Radar (UL, Confidential, 1970).
- Modular Armor (UL, Confidential, 1967).
- Operational Evaluation of Mine/Tunnel Detector Dogs in SVN (UL, Confidential, 1970).
- Organization and Employment of U.S. Army Field Artillery Units in SVN (UL, Confidential, 1969).
- Personnel Marking and Detection System (Unclassified, 1966).
- RVNAR XM706 Armored Car Units (UL, Confidential, 1968).
- Sniper Operations and Equipment (Unclassified, 1968).
- Tropical Combat Mosquitoes (Unclassified, 1967).
- U.S. Army Aircraft Supply and Maintenance in Vietnam (UL, Confidential, 1967).
- Use of Night Vision Devices by U.S. Army Units in Vietnam (Unclassified, 1966).
- Water Supply in The Republic of Vietnam (Unclassified, 1967).



SEA NITROGENS Project Master Plan (U), U.S. Army Materiel Command, Southeast Asia Night Operations Project Office, 31 December 1969, (Confidential).

Definition of Existing STANO System (U), U.S. Army Combat Developments Command, June 1970 (Confidential).

7th AF Weekly Air Intelligence Summaries (U), (Secret).

Rules of Engagement in SEA (U), a collection of messages and reports covering the period 1965 through 1973, (Unclassified through Top Secret).

Unauthorized Bombing in Southeast Asia (U), a collection of published and unpublished material on "the Lavelle Case", (Unclassified through Top Secret).

Joint After-Action Report--Operation IAFSOM 719, Hq USARV, 1971, 5 volumes.

Flag Preparation System Documentation, USSAG/AF, 4 volumes, 1973.

#### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 01 (CINCPAC)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Printed pages and microfilm

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

Microfilm: 16 mm, 100 ft cartridges

Printed pages: Books, monographs, computer output, message files

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: Several thousand

CONDITION: Preserved and readable

STORAGE: Files, cabinets, and boxes in library vault

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (free form)

RECORDING MODE: Typed, printed pages

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Textual, graphic, and statistical

DATA INDEXING: Card indexed by title. Material is being catalogued on a time-available basis.

#### ARMY EVALUATION REPORTS OF EQUIPMENT TRIALS IN SEA (Sample Titles)

Army Evaluation of USAF Gunship II (U), Confidential, 1969.

Camp Sentinel II Foliage Penetration Radar (U), Confidential, 1968.

Floating Landing Zone Marker, Unclassified, 1968.

Infrared Marker, Unclassified, 1968.

Mission Effectiveness in a Toxic Environment (U), Confidential, 1969.

Off-Leash Scout Dog Team (U), Confidential, 1967.

Unattended Ground Sensor Program (U), Confidential, 1973.

U.S. Army Armed Helicopter Effectiveness Study (U), Confidential, 1969.

WMP Wire Detector (U), Confidential, 1970.

WML3 Vulcan Air Defense System, Unclassified, 1969.

#### MISCELLANEOUS MATERIAL

The following are examples of miscellaneous material available in the CINCPAC Technical Library:

USARPAC Annual Historical Summaries, 1968-1971.

Survival, Evasion and Escape in Laos (U), CIA, 1961 (Secret).

Project ACILE Semiannual Reports (U), 1963-65, (Confidential).

Helicopter Attack (Light) Squadron Three Tactics (U), April 1970, (Confidential).

Significant Named Ground Operations/Campaigns in SVN/Cambodia from August 1965 through January 1972, (Unclassified).

The Rose Garden Story--May 1972-September 1973, 1st Marine Aircraft Wing, (Unclassified).

After Action Report--Deployment of the 25th Infantry Division to RVN, September 1966 (FOUO).

Troop Test--Light Armor Battalion (U), U.S. Army Combat Developments Command, August 1969. (FOUO).

Daily ISC Traffic Analysis Messages (U), 1 March 1972 - 31 May 1972, (Secret-NoFORN).

Jat Activities Message File (U), 2nd Air Division, March - August 1965, (Unclassified through Secret).

COMMANDO CHECK/LOGGICAL STREPS (U), 7/13th Air Force, March 1966, September-December 1967, January-November 1968, (Secret-NoFORN).

SEA Operational Sensor Systems (SEAOPSS) (U), (Confidential).

M-16 Rifle Review Panel Report (U), 11 volumes, July 1968, (Confidential)

Anti-Tank in RVN (U), CINCPAC SAG, August 1972 and May 1973, (Secret).

U.S. Mission Weekly Report (U), U.S. Embassy, Saigon, May 1968-May 1967, (Secret).

# I.D. Number 34

## CMS-V

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Central Munitions System, Vietnam  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
 STORAGE SITE(S): Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center,  
 Wright-Patterson HFB, Ohio)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 57 (Jun 1975)  
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Maintains up-to-date records of ammunition assets  
 (in the theater and in the pipeline) and  
 historical data; provides capability to determine  
 actual expenditures by caliber at the unit level,  
 to estimate theater requirements, and to assess  
 the efficiency of the ammunition logistics system  
 AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Unknown  
 PUBLISHER: Data Management Agency, Hq MACV  
 PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Ammunition supply points and depots, Corps  
 support commands  
 FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None  
 PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: USARPV, USARPAC  
 TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1970-1972  
 REPORTING FREQUENCY: Operationally, as required  
 KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above  
 SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret  
 MAJOR RELATED FILES: None  
 DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE(S): User manual  
 DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely at CDIC  
 COMMENTS: This file is part of the VCOD collection

### FILE CONTENT\*

Assets in Pipeline, Status of Assets, Records of Issues by Support  
 Command and Condition by Customer by Type of Ammunition, Computation  
 of Desired Levels at Support Commands based on Expenditure Rates,  
 Weapons Densities and Issue Experience, Data for Replenishment  
 Requisition Quantities, Caliber, Type, Fuse, Transaction by round,  
 Unit, and Tonnage.

## CMS-V

### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
 1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
 9 Track  
 NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 8  
 NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: Not known to current custodian of file  
 TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable  
 MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: Not known to current custodian of file  
 RECORD FORMAT: Variable length (fixed format)  
 RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric  
 FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential  
 CONTROL FIELDS: Not known to current custodian of file  
 DATA DICTIONARY: None  
 DATA INDEXING: None  
 ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360 series  
 ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: None  
 SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)  
 Language: COBOL  
 Verification/Edit  
 Maintenance  
 Data Extraction  
 Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
 Numerical Analysis



# CNA BIBLIOGRAPHY

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Naval Operations in Southeast Asia 1964-1973, Bibliography

TYPE OF FILE: Textual

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 54 (Jul 74)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Bibliography of publications relating to war in SEA: publishers include CNA and other components of Armed Forces; a keyword-in-context (KWIC) subject index is included

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Contract No N00014-68-A-0091

PUBLISHER: Center for Naval Analyses (CNA)

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Card catalog and document files in CNA

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Not applicable

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Widely distributed

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1964 - 1973

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Not applicable

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Official Use Only: many publications listed in the bibliography are classified

MAJOR RELATED FILES: Not applicable

DISPOSITION POLICY: Not applicable, file is a published report

COMMENTS: Distribution of this file is limited to U.S. Government agencies only. Other requestors must be referred to the Chief of Naval Operations (Op 03)

## FILE CONTENT

The list below is representative of the type and source of the publications contained in the bibliography.

- A. Center for Naval Analysis
  1. Studies
  2. Research Contributions
  3. Memoranda
  4. Listing of Comouterized Data Bases
- B. Department of Defense and Joint Chiefs of Staff
- C. CINCPAC: publications are primarily CINCPAC Scientific Advisory Group Memoranda

- D. U.S. Navy
  1. Office of the Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV)
  2. Naval Weapons Center
  3. CINCPACFLT
  4. COMNAVFORV
  5. Naval Systems Commands, Laboratories, and Schools
- E. U.S. Marine Corps
  1. FMPPAC
- F. U.S. Air Force
  1. PACAF
  2. Contemporary Historical Examination of Current Operations (CHECO)
  3. Hq USAF
  4. Hq Seventh Air Force
- G. U.S. Army
  1. Combined Intelligence Center, Vietnam
  2. MACV
- H. Research organizations
  1. Rand
  2. RAC
  3. SRI
  4. WSEJ/IDA
  5. Applied Physics Lab, John Hopkins University
  6. SORO, American University
  7. Battelle Memorial Institute
  8. Ballistic Research Laboratory
  9. Hudson Institute
  10. Planning Research Corporation
  11. Westwood Research

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Printed pages

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

Monograph  
Softbound, stapled  
8 1/2 by 11

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1 (202 pages)

CONDITION: Preserved

STORAGE: File

RECORD FORMAT: Variable

RECORDING MODE: Printed

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphabetic/textual numeric

DATA INDEXING: Keyword in context, subject

## I.D. Number 36

# CNA MESSAGE FILES

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

**COMPLETE TITLE:** CNA Collection of Operational Messages

**TYPE OF FILE:** Special medium and textual messages

**STORAGE SITE(S):** Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)

**WHERE SURVEYED (DATE):** Site 54 (Jul 74)

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION:** Collection of OPREP and other messages describing US Navy, Air Force, Marine operations; partly filed on microfilm and partly in message form; filed by operational unit and/or subject

**AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE:** Not applicable

**PUBLISHER:** Not applicable

**PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES:** Units originating messages (See FILE CONTENT)

**FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT:** Not applicable

**PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE:** Not applicable

**TIME PERIOD COVERED:** Time periods covered vary among different types of messages (See FILE CONTENT)

**REPORTING FREQUENCY:** Various, depends on message type

**KNOWN GAPS:** Undetermined

**SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:** Varied

**MAJOR RELATED FILES:** See FILE CONTENT

**DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE(S):** Not applicable

**DISPOSITION POLICY:** Not determined

### CNA MESSAGE FILES FILE CONTENT

#### Air Section. The following message files are kept current:

- A. Air Force messages--all OPREP-3 and OPREP-4 messages received from Air Force units based in Southeast Asia are kept by day. Presently they cover the period April 1972 - present. Messages for the period 1966 - 1972 are available on microfilm in the Technical Reference Room.
  1. Tactical Reconnaissance Wing (TRW 432)
  2. Tactical Fighter Wings (TFW 9, 366, 368, 474, 347, and 354)
  3. Tactical Air Division (TAD 315)
  4. Tactical Air Lift Wing (TALW 374 and 483)
  5. Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron (TRS 14)
  6. Special Operations Wing (SOW 56 and 307)
  7. Special Operations Squadron (SOS 8)
  8. 7th Air Force
  9. 73 Dawn Co Long (copies no longer received)
  10. Reconnaissance Technical Squadron (RTS 432)
  11. Reconnaissance (RECON 12) (copies no longer received)
  12. Strategic Air Command (SAC 225)
  13. Tactical Air Support Squadron (TASS 20)
  14. Air Base Squadron (ABSQ 6254)
  15. Military Intelligence Company (MICO 131)
  16. Air Laos DISUM and Laotian Summaries
  17. Daily Laotian SITREP
  18. Eighth Air Force/Andersen Air Force Base, Guam
  19. Special Reconnaissance Wing (SRW)
- B. Navy Messages--OPREP-1 through OPREP-5 messages received from each carrier deployed to the Gulf of Tonkin are filed by carrier by month. The time frame now available is January 1972 - date of survey. This includes:
  1. Task Groups (TG: 77.3, 77.4, 77.5, 77.6, 77.7, and 77.8)
  2. Task Element (CTE 70.2.3.1--VQ 1)
- C. Marine Messages--OPREP-1 through OPREP-5 from Marine Squadrons Based in Southeast Asia (January 1972 - date of survey) and Marine Air Group (MAG 15) messages.
- D. 7th Air Force Strike Computer--OPREP-5 (March 1972 - date of survey)
- E. Strategic Wing (SW 376) 30T December 1972 - date of survey
- F. Message files by subject:
  1. A-6 (December 1970 - date of survey)
  2. A-7 (December 1971 - date of survey)
  3. Air-to-Air Missile (AAM) (June 1971 - date of survey)
  4. CTG 77 Air Operations (August 1968 - date of survey)
  5. Anti-Radiation Missiles (ARM) (March 1972 - date of survey)
  6. COMFY COAT (February 1972 - date of survey)
  7. Daily Strike Planning Message (January 1972 - date of survey)
  8. EA-6B (April 1970 - date of survey)
  9. Electronic Warfare (January 1972 - date of survey)
  10. F-14 (January 1973 - date of survey)
  11. LINEBACKER Analysis Group Report (July 1972 - date of survey)
  12. Navy Reporting Systems (August 1972 - date of survey)
  13. Surface-to-Air Missiles (SAM) (January 1972 - date of survey)
  14. Target Availability (May 1973 - date of survey)
  15. Walleye (February 1972 - date of survey)
  16. Ordnance (September 1973 - date of survey)
  17. Condor (July 1973 - date of survey)
  18. Harpoon (November 1973 - date of survey)
  19. Electronic Warfare Joint Test (EWJT) (July 1973 - date of survey)



CMA MESSAGE FILES

FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)  
PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Microfilm and printed pages  
PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
Microfilm - unknown  
Printed pages - message files  
NUMBER OF VOLUMES: Unknown  
CONDITION: Preserved and readable  
STORAGE: Files and Safe Files  
RECORD FORMAT: Fixed (by message format) and variable (free form)  
RECORDING MODE: Printed  
CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Textual and numeric  
DATA INDEXING: None

- 20. PHOENIX (August 1973 - date of survey)
- 21. Remote Sensors (September 1973 - date of survey)
- 22. Safety (June 1973 - date of survey)
- 23. VAST (September 1973 - date of survey)
- 24. Air Combat Maneuvering Range (ACMR) (September 1973 - date of survey)
- 25. Agile (September 1973 - date of survey)
- 26. TacAir ASW (August 1973 - date of survey)
- 27. Miscellaneous (COACT, MIDSS, OPREPs, etc.)

The following messages are kept by subject and are not kept current:

- 1. Bomb Damage Assessment (BDA) (October 1972 - January 1973)
- 2. COMUSMACV (January 1972 - February 1973)
- 3. Protective Reaction (January 1972 - March 1972)
- 4. Availability and Utilization (January 1971 - November 1971)
- 5. CONSTANT GUARD (September 1972)
- 6. CBU-55 (Weapons) Availability
- 7. Fuel Air Explosive Weapon
- 8. Laser Target Designator System (January 1971 - June 1971)
- 9. MK-36
- 10. Night Traffic
- 11. Missile Encounters (February 1967 - June 1967)
- 12. PACOM Enemy Vehicular Data (April 1970 - September 1971)
- 13. Rules of Engagement (ROF)
- 14. Weekly Analysis, Laotian Operations (November 1968 - August 1969)
- 15. Surface-to-Air Missile (OPREPs) (April 1972 - September 1972)
- 16. SA-2 Loss (January 1967 - March 1968)
- 17. CV Concept (March 1971 - September 1972)
- 18. NIAGARA Operations in South Vietnam to Try and Stop the Flow of Supplies from Cambodia (January 1968 - April 1968)

Surface Section. The following message files are kept by the Surface Section:

Inclusive Dates	
Oct 1968 - May 1972	
Oct 1968 - Jul 1970	
Jul 1968 - Oct 1972	
Aug 1967 - Oct 1973	
Oct 1967 - Dec 1972	
Nov 1968 - Nov 1969	
Sep 1968 - Jan 1969	
Oct 1966 - Jan 1973	
Oct 1966 - Jan 1973	
Apr 1966 - Oct 1966	
Apr 1972 - Jan 1973	

HQ OF OPERATION

- COMNAVFORV
- JAME WARDEN
- DUPLE BAG
- MARKET TIME
- MARKET TIME OPREP-5s
- CTF 117
- New Jersey
- NGPS OPREP-5s
- NGPS SITSUMS
- SEA DRAGON
- LINEBACKER SITSUMS, OPREP-3s, OPREP-5s

## COACT

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Combat Activities File (COACT II and COACT III)

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 01 (CINCPAC)  
Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 01 (Dec 1973)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data on Fixed-Wing Aircraft Combat and Combat Support Sorties, Segregated by Month, for USAF, USN, USMC, and VNAF

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: CINCPAC Instruction 3480.2, Combat Activities Report

PUBLISHER: CINCPAC

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: OPREPS, MIDEPOS, MIDSS

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: CACTA

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: CINCPAC Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: COACT II, Oct 1965 to 31 Aug 1966  
COACT III, Sep 1966 to Jan 1971

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Daily

KNOWN GAPS: None within the coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret

MAJOR RELATED FILES: COACT-PACAP, SACCOACT, CACTA, COMBA, SEADAB

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Format instructions and tables: program source listings: System Specifications, CINCPAC Doc No 10P530A/SS-01, May 1968; Command Manual, CINCPAC Doc No 10P530A/CM-01, Aug 1968

DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain in the PACOM ADP System Group (d63) through FY75. Evaluation of the desirability of further retention will be made at that time

COMMENTS: Currently this file is held by PACOM for historical purposes only. It has not been converted to the Honeywell computer system but is operable on the IBM 360 at FFPAC, Camp H.M. Smith, HI.

## COACT

## FILE CONTENT

## AIR OPERATIONS

## COACT I

## CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA FORM

QUANTITATIVE ESPECIALLY  
NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
FORCES, FRIENDLY  
ACTION UNITS

NATIONALITY  
SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
UNIT HOME STATION  
UNIT ID

## OPERATIONAL SETTING

COUNTRY  
LOCATION DETAIL  
COORDINATE LAT/LONG  
PLACE NAME

## AIR OPERATIONS DATA

ABORT

## AIRCRAFT

NUMBER TAKING PART

## TYPE

DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY

DAMAGE FRIENDLY IN AIR

CAUSE

DAMAGE TYPE CODE

NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED

TIME WHEN HIT

LOST FRIENDLY IN AIR

CAUSE

LOSS TYPE CODE

TIME WHEN LOST

DATE OF MISSION

ENEMY DEFENSES ENCOUNTERED

AAA INCIDENT

GUNS, NUMBER

INTENSITY OF FIRE

SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILES INCIDENT

MISSILES, NUMBER FIRED

SITES, NUMBER OF

TYPE

FUNCTION COMPLETED

IDENTIFICATION

MISSION NUMBER

SPECIAL AIR OPERATION IDENTIFIER

MISSION PECULIAR DATA

MUNITIONS

NUMBER EXPENDED

TYPE EXPENDED

MISSION TYPE

RESULTS

DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY

AIRCRAFT DAMAGED IN AIR

AIRCRAFT DESTROYED IN AIR

EFFECTIVENESS OF MISSION

TACTICS, FRIENDLY

ALTITUDE ENROUTE

ALTITUDE RELEASE

ATTACK TACTICS

PASSES, NUMBER OF

STRIKE GROUPING



LOST FRIENDLY IN AIR  
ALTITUDE WHEN HIT  
CASUALTIES, FRIENDLY  
NIA  
MIA  
OTHER

CAUSE  
CREW STATUS  
DATE  
DOWN POSITION (LAT/LONG)  
LOCATION WHEN HIT  
LOSS TYPE CODE  
NUMBER AIRCRAFT LOST  
TIME WHEN HIT  
TIME WHEN LOST  
TYPE AIRCRAFT

LOST FRIENDLY ON GROUND  
CAUSE  
DATE  
LOCATION  
LOSS TYPE CODE  
NUMBER AIRCRAFT LOST  
TIME WHEN LOST  
TYPE AIRCRAFT

DATE OF MISSION  
ENEMY OPERSES ENCOUNTERED  
AIRCRAFT ENCOUNTERED AND OBSERVED  
NUMBER ENCOUNTERED IN AIR  
AAA INCIDENT  
INTENSITY OF FIRE  
NUMBER OF GUNS  
SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILES INCIDENT  
MISSILES, NUMBER FIRED  
NUMBER OF SITES  
FUNCTION COMPLETED  
IDENTIFICATION  
MISSION NUMBER  
SPECIAL AIR OPERATION IDENTIFIER  
MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
AIRLIFT MISSION  
AIR TRAFFIC LOAD DATA  
LOAD DESCRIPTION  
LOAD TYPE  
NUMBER OF PERSONS  
WEIGHT  
ELECTRONIC OR RECONNAISSANCE MISSION  
EFFECTIVENESS OF MISSION  
TARGET  
DESCRIPTION  
TYPE

STRIKE MISSION (% AEW, CAP, REFUELING MISSIONS)  
MUNITIONS  
GUN CODE  
NUMBER EXPENDED  
NUMBER JETTISONED  
RESULTS  
DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY  
SOURCE OF RESULTS  
TARGET ELEMENTS OAMAGFO  
TARGET ELEMENTS DESTROYED  
TARGET  
CLOUD COVER OR BASE  
CONTROL IN TARGET AREA  
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER  
TERRAIN  
TYPE  
VISIBILITY  
WEATHER

TARGET/OBJECTIVE  
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER  
CLOUD COVER OR BASE  
TERRAIN  
TYPE FLOWN  
VISIBILITY  
WEATHER  
TIMES, MISSION EVENTS  
ARRIVE OVER TARGET (TOT) FLOWN  
ELAPSED OVER TARGET

COACT II

CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA  
FORM

QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
FORCES, FRIENDLY  
ACTION UNITS  
NATIONALITY  
SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
UNIT HOME STATION  
UNIT ID  
SUPPORTED OPERATION  
OPERATIONAL SETTING  
COUNTRY  
LOCATION DETAIL  
COORDINATE LAT/LONG  
COORDINATE UTM  
CORPS TACTICAL ZONE  
PROVINCE  
ROUTE PACKAGE  
SPECIAL ZONE  
MAPS ASSOCIATED  
SERIES  
AIR OPERATIONS DATA  
AIRCRAFT  
NUMBER TAKING PART  
TYPE  
DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY  
DAMAGE FRIENDLY IN AIR  
ALTITUDE WHEN HIT  
CASUALTIES, FRIENDLY  
CAPTURED  
NIA  
MIA  
OTHER

CAUSE  
CREW STATUS  
DAMAGE TYPE CODE  
DATE  
LOCATION WHEN HIT  
NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED  
TIME WHEN HIT  
TYPE AIRCRAFT  
DAMAGE FRIENDLY ON GROUND  
CAUSE  
LOCATION  
DAMAGE TYPE CODE  
DATE  
NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED  
TYPE AIRCRAFT

TACTICS, FRIENDLY  
 ALTITUDE, MINIMUM  
 ATTACK TACTIC  
 FORMATION  
 NUMBER OF PASSES  
 SPEED, MAXIMUM  
 TIMES, MISSION EVENTS  
 ARRIVE OVER TARGET (TOT) FLOWN  
 DEPART FROM TARGET  
 FLYING TIME  
 NIGHT-DAY

## COACT III

CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA  
 FORM  
 QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
 NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
 DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
 FORCES, FRIENDLY  
 ACTION DNITS

NATIONALITY  
 SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
 DNIT ID  
 CONTROLLER OF OPERATION  
 SCHEDDLER OF OPERATION  
 NATIONALITY  
 SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
 UNIT ID  
 SUPPORTED AIR UNIT  
 NATIONALITY  
 SERVICE BRANCH  
 SUPPORTED DNITS (NON-AIR)  
 NATIONALITY  
 SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
 SUPPORTED OPERATION  
 NAME

OPERATIONAL SETTING  
 COUNTRY  
 LOCATION DETAIL  
 COORDINATE LAT/LONG  
 COORDINATE UTM  
 CORPS TACTICAL ZONE  
 PROVINCE  
 ROUTE PACKAGE  
 SPECIAL ZONE  
 AIR OPERATIONS DATA

ABORT  
 AIRCRAFT  
 NUMBER TAKING PART  
 TYPE  
 AIR BASE  
 TAKE-OFF  
 AIR-TO-AIR ENCOUNTER (FRIENDLY EFFORT)  
 AIRCRAFT, NUMBER OF  
 AIRCRAFT, TYPE  
 LOCATION, COUNTRY  
 LOCATION, DETAIL  
 DAMAGE/LOSS (COMBAT) TO FRIENDLY  
 DAMAGE FRIENDLY IN AIR  
 ALTITUDE WHEN HIT  
 CASUALTIES, FRIENDLY  
 CAPTURED

KIA  
 MIA  
 OTHER  
 CAUSE  
 CREW STATUS  
 DATE  
 FUNCTION WHEN HIT  
 LOCATION WHEN HIT  
 NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED

TACTIC WHEN HIT  
 TAIL NUMBER(S)  
 TIME WHEN HIT  
 TYPE AIRCRAFT  
 DAMAGE FRIENDLY ON GROUND  
 CAUSE  
 LOCATION  
 DAMAGE CODE  
 DATE  
 NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED  
 TAIL NUMBER  
 TIME WHEN HIT  
 TYPE AIRCRAFT  
 LOST FRIENDLY IN AIR  
 ALTITUDE WHEN HIT  
 CASUALTIES, FRIENDLY  
 KIA  
 MIA  
 OTHER  
 CAUSE  
 CREW STATUS  
 DATE  
 DOWN POSITION (LAT/LONG)  
 DOWN POSITION (UTM)  
 FUNCTION WHEN LOST  
 NUMBER AIRCRAFT LOST  
 TACTIC WHEN LOST  
 TAIL NUMBER(S)  
 TIME WHEN LOST  
 TYPE AIRCRAFT  
 LOST FRIENDLY ON GROUND  
 CAUSE  
 DATE  
 LOCATION  
 LOSS CODE  
 NUMBER AIRCRAFT LOST  
 DAMAGE/LOSS (OPERATIONAL) TO FRIENDLY  
 DAMAGE FRIENDLY  
 ALTITUDE WHEN DAMAGED  
 CASUALTIES, FRIENDLY  
 CAPTURED  
 KIA  
 MIA  
 OTHER  
 CAUSE  
 CREW STATUS  
 DATE  
 FUNCTION WHEN DAMAGED  
 LOCATION WHEN DAMAGED  
 NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED  
 TACTIC WHEN DAMAGED  
 TAIL NUMBER(S)  
 TIME WHEN DAMAGED  
 TYPE AIRCRAFT  
 LOST FRIENDLY  
 ALTITUDE WHEN LCST  
 CASUALTIES, FRIENDLY  
 KIA  
 MIA  
 OTHER  
 CAUSE  
 CREW STATUS  
 DATE  
 DOWN POSITION (LAT/LONG)  
 DOWN POSITION (UTM)  
 FUNCTION WHEN LOST  
 NUMBER AIRCRAFT LOST  
 TACTIC WHEN LOST  
 TAIL NUMBER(S)  
 TIME WHEN LOST  
 TYPE AIRCRAFT



DATE OF MISSION  
 DEVIATION OR DIVERSION  
 REASON  
 ENEMY DEFENSES ENCOUNTERED  
 AIRCRAFT ENCOUNTERED AND OBSERVED  
 NUMBER ENCOUNTERED IN AIR  
 NUMBER OBSERVED IN AIR  
 AAA INCIDENT  
 ACCURACY  
 BURST ALTITUDE  
 BURST COLOR  
 BURST DISTANCE  
 GOMS, NUMBER  
 INTENSITY OF FIRE  
 RESPONSE TIME  
 TYPE OF FIRE  
 ENEMY ECM DSE  
 SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILES INCIDENT  
 ACCURACY  
 MISSILES, NUMBER FIRED  
 SITES NUMBER  
 TYPE  
 FUNCTION  
 MISSION  
 SORTIE  
 IDENTIFICATION  
 MISSION NUMBER  
 CALL SIGN  
 SPECIAL AIR OPERATION IDENTIFIER  
 MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
 ELECTRONIC WARFARE MISSION  
 COUNTERMEASURES USED  
 EFFECTIVENESS OF MISSION  
 ENEMY ELECTRONIC ACTIVITY ENCOUNTERED  
 AIRBORNE RADAR  
 GUNLAYING RADAR  
 SAM RADAR  
 TIME OF INTERCEPT  
 LOAD  
 EQUIPMENT CLASS  
 EQUIPMENT TYPE  
 EQUIPMENT MODE  
 RADIATION  
 BAND WIDTH  
 FREQUENCIES  
 RECONNAISSANCE MISSION  
 COUNTERMEASURES USED  
 EFFECTIVENESS OF MISSION  
 ENEMY ELECTRONIC ACTIVITY ENCOUNTERED  
 AIRBORNE RADAR  
 GUNLAYING RADAR  
 SAM RADAR  
 TIME OF INTERCEPT  
 IMAGERY  
 FRAME HOLDING TARGET  
 IMAGERY COVERAGE  
 IMAGERY SEQUENCE NUMBER  
 IMAGERY TYPE  
 LOCATION TARGET ON FRAME  
 PHOTO AVAILABLE  
 PHOTO QUALITY  
 STRIKE MISSION  
 COUNTERMEASURES USED  
 ECM USED (ON BOARD EQUIPMENT)  
 EFFECTIVENESS OF ECM  
 EFFECTIVENESS OF MISSION  
 ENEMY ELECTRONIC ACTIVITY ENCOUNTERED  
 AIRBORNE RADAR  
 GUNLAYING RADAR  
 SAM RADAR  
 ELECTRONIC/RECCE LOAD  
 EQUIPMENT

MUNITIONS  
 GUN CODE  
 LOAD CODE  
 NUMBER EXPENDED  
 NUMBER JETTISONED  
 NUMBER RETURNED TO BASE  
 TYPE EXPENDED  
 TYPE JETTISONED  
 TYPE RETURNED TO BASE  
 RADIATION ENCOUNTERED  
 BAND WIDTH  
 FREQUENCIES  
 RESULTS  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY  
 TARGET ELEMENTS DAMAGED  
 TARGET ELEMENTS DESTROYED  
 SOURCE  
 CAP MISSION  
 COUNTERMEASURES USED  
 ECM USED (ON BOARD EQUIPMENT)  
 EFFECTIVENESS OF ECM  
 EFFECTIVENESS OF MISSION  
 ENEMY ELECTRONIC ACTIVITY ENCOUNTERED  
 AIRBORNE RADAR  
 GUNLAYING RADAR  
 SAM RADAR  
 ELECTRONIC/RECCE LOAD  
 EQUIPMENT  
 MUNITIONS  
 GUN CODE  
 LOAD CODE  
 NUMBER EXPENDED  
 NUMBER JETTISONED  
 NUMBER RETURNED TO BASE  
 TYPE EXPENDED  
 TYPE JETTISONED  
 TYPE RETURNED TO BASE  
 RADIATION ENCOUNTERED  
 BAND WIDTH  
 FREQUENCIES  
 RESULTS  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY  
 TARGET ELEMENTS DAMAGED  
 TARGET ELEMENTS DESTROYED  
 SOURCE  
 TACTICS, FRIENDLY  
 ALTITUDE ENROUTE  
 ALTITUDE MINIMUM  
 ALTITUDE IN OBJECTIVE AREA  
 ALTITUDE RELEASE  
 ALTITUDE RETURN  
 ATTACK TACTIC  
 CHAFF USED  
 DELIVERY MODE  
 EVASIVE MANEUVER  
 FORMATION  
 MISSILE WARNING  
 REPELING COMPLETED  
 PASSES, NUMBER  
 SPEED, MAXIMUM  
 STRIKE GROUPING  
 STRIKE INTERVAL

COACT

FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

TARGET  
 AIR-TO-AIR TARGET  
 CLOUD BASE  
 CONTROL IN TAGPT AREA  
 DESCRIPTION  
 ELEMENTS STRUCK  
 IDENTIFICATION NUMBER  
 NAME  
 TERRAIN  
 TYPE FLOWN  
 VISIBILITY  
 WEATHER  
 TIMES, MISSION EVENTS  
 ARRIVE OVER TARGET (TOT) FLOWN  
 DEPART FROM TARGET  
 FLYING TIME  
 NIGHT-DAY

STORAGE SITE: Site 01 (CINCPAC)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
 1600 B.P.I. Unlabeled  
 9 track Odd parity  
 NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 45  
 NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 45  
 AVERAGE NUMBER OF RECORDS PER FILE: 18000  
 MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004  
 RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Fixed Format - NIFS File)  
 RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric  
 FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential  
 CONTROL FIELDS:  
 Mission date  
 Mission number  
 DATA DICTIONARY: Machine-readable  
 DATA INDEXING: None  
 ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360/50  
 ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS  
 SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs not exportable)  
 Language: COBOL, NIPS  
 Verification/Edit Reporting (Specific Extraction)  
 Maintenance



# I.D. Number 38

## COACT

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Combat Activities Report (COACT I, COACT II, and COACT III)

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)  
Site 01 (CINCPAC)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 54 (Jan 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Information on the conduct and results of combat air missions (fixed-wing and helicopter) in Southeast Asia by all Services

### AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE:

COACT I-Change 11 to JCS, Pub 6, Vol I, Joint Operational Reporting System (U), Conf, 1 Sep 63

COACT II-JCS, Pub 6, Vol I, Joint Operating Reporting System (U) Conf, 1 Feb 66

COACT III-JCS, J3M-1299-66, Combat Activities Report III, 12 Aug 66

CINCRAC Instruction 3480.2 Combat Activities Report

PUBLISHER: J-3 Operations Directorate, OJCS

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: OPREPS, USN Mission Debrief Forms, USN Mission Debrief Sheets

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECipients/USERS OF FILE: CNA Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: COACT I, Jun 1965 to Sep 1965

COACT II, Oct 1965 to Aug 1966

COACT III, Sep 1966 to Jan 1971

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Daily

KNOWN GAPS: Completeness of file not known to current custodian

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret (GDS)

MAJOR RELATED FILES: CACTA, COMBA, SEADAB, COACT-RACAP, SACCOACT

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE(S): Coding instructions

DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain

### COACT

#### FILE CONTENT

#### AIR OPERATIONS

#### COACT I

##### CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA

FORM  
QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
FORCES, FRIENDLY  
ACTION UNITS

NATIONALITY  
SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
UNIT HOME STATION  
UNIT ID  
OPERATIONAL SETTING  
COUNTRY  
LOCATION DETAIL  
COORDINATE LAT/LONG

PLACE NAME

##### AIR OPERATIONS DATA

ABORT

AIRCRAFT

NUMBER TAKING PART

TYPE

DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY

DAMAGE FRIENDLY IN AIR

CAUSE

DAMAGE TYPE CODE

NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED

TIME WHEN HIT

LOST FRIENDLY IN AIR

CAUSE

LOSS TYPE CODE

TIME WHEN LOST

DATE OF MISSION

ENEMY DEFENSES ENCOUNTERED

AAA INCIDENT

GUNS, NUMBER

INTENSITY OF FIRE

SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILES INCIDENT

MISSILES, NUMBER FIRED

SITES, NUMBER OF

TYPE

FUNCTION COMPLETED

IDENTIFICATION

MISSION NUMBER

SPECIAL AIR OPERATION IDENTIFIER

MISSION REGULAR DATA

MUNITIONS

NUMBER EXPENDED

TYPE EXPENDED

MISSION TYPE

RESULTS

DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY

AIRCRAFT DAMAGED IN AIR

AIRCRAFT DESTROYED IN AIR

EFFECTIVENESS OF MISSION

TACTICS, FRIENDLY

ALTITUDE ENROUTE

ALTITUDE RELEASE

ATTACK TACTICS

PASSES, NUMBER OF

STRIKE GROUPING

LOST FRIENDLY IN AIR  
ALTITUDE WHEN HIT  
CASUALTIES, FRIENDLY

TARGET/OBJECTIVE  
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER  
CLOUD COVER OR BASE  
TERRAIN

TYPE FLOWN  
VISIBILITY  
WEATHER

TIMES, MISSION EVENTS  
ARRIVE OVER TARGET (TOT) FLOWN  
ELAPSED OVER TARGET

KIA  
MIA  
OTHER

CAUSE  
CREW STATUS  
DATE

DOWN POSITION (LAT/LONG)

LOCATION WHEN HIT

LOSS TYPE CODE

NUMBER AIRCRAFT LOST

TIME WHEN HIT

TIME WHEN LOST

TYPE AIRCRAFT

LOST FRIENDLY ON GROUND

CAUSE

DATE

LOCATION

LOSS TYPE CODE

NUMBER AIRCRAFT LOST

TIME WHEN LOST

TYPE AIRCRAFT

DATE OF MISSION

ENEMY DEFENSES ENCOUNTERED

AIRCRAFT ENCOUNTERED AND OBSERVED

NUMBER ENCOUNTERED IN AIR

AAA INCIDENT

INTENSITY OF FIRE

NUMBER OF GUNS

SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILES INCIDENT

MISSILES, NUMBER FIRED

NUMBER OF SITES

FUNCTION COMPLETED

IDENTIFICATION

MISSION NUMBER

SPECIAL AIR OPERATION IDENTIFIER

MISSION PECULIAR DATA

AIRLIFT MISSION

AIR TRAFFIC LOAD DATA

LOAD DESCRIPTION

LOAD TYPE

NUMBER OF PERSONS

WEIGHT

ELECTRONIC OF RECONNAISSANCE MISSION

EFFECTIVENESS OF MISSION

TARGET

DESCRIPTION

TYPE

STRIKE MISSION (G AEW,CAP,BEFUELING MISSIONS)

MUNITIONS

GUN CODE

NUMBER EXPENDED

NUMBER JETTISONED

RESULTS

DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY

SOURCE OF RESULTS

TARGET ELEMENTS DAMAGED

TARGET ELEMENTS DESTROYED

TARGET

CLOUD COVER OR BASE

CONTROL IN TARGET AREA

IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

TERRAIN

TYPE

VISIBILITY

WEATHER

## COACT II

CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA  
FORM

QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY

NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL

DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS

FORCES, FRIENDLY

ACTION UNITS

NATIONALITY

SERVICE, BRANCH OF

UNIT HOME STATION

UNIT ID

SUPPORTED OPERATION

OPERATIONAL SETTING

COUNTRY

LOCATION DETAIL

COORDINATE LAT/LONG

COORDINATE UTM

CORPS TACTICAL ZONE

PROVINCE

ROUTE PACKAGE

SPECIAL ZONE

MAPS ASSOCIATED

SERIES

AIR OPERATIONS DATA

AIRCRAFT

NUMBER TAKING PART

TYPE

DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY

DAMAGE FRIENDLY IN AIR

ALTITUDE WHEN HIT

CASUALTIES, FRIENDLY

CAPTURED

KIA

MIA

OTHER

CAUSE

CREW STATUS

DAMAGE TYPE CODE

DATE

LOCATION WHEN HIT

NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED

TIME WHEN HIT

TYPE AIRCRAFT

DAMAGE FRIENDLY ON GROUND

CAUSE

LOCATION

DAMAGE TYPE CODE

DATE

NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED

TYPE AIRCRAFT



TACTICS, FRIENDLY  
ALTITUDE, MINIMUM  
ATTACK TACTIC  
FORMATION  
NUMBER OF PASSEPS  
SPEED, MAXIMUM  
TIMES, MISSION PVPMTS  
APRIF OVER TARGET (TOT) FLOWN  
DEPART FROM TARGET  
FLYING TIME  
NI:NT-DAY

COACT III

CNAPACTERISTICS OF DATA  
FORM  
QUANTITATIVE PRIMAPLY  
NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
FORCES, FRIENDLY  
ACTION UNITS  
NATIONALITY  
SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
UNIT ID  
CONTROLLER OF OPERATION  
SCHEDULE OF OPERATION  
NATIONALITY  
SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
UNIT ID  
SUPPORTED AIP UNIT  
NATIONALITY  
SERVICE BRANCH  
SUPPORTED UNITS (NCG-AIP)  
NATIONALITY  
SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
SUPPORTED OPERATION  
NAME  
OPERATIONAL SETTING  
COUNTRY  
LOCATION DETAIL  
COORDINATE LAT/LCNG  
COORDINATE UTM  
COPS TACTICAL ZONE  
PROVINCE  
ROUTE PACKAGE  
SPECIAL ZONE  
AIP OPERATIONS DATA  
ABORT  
AIRCRAFT  
NUMBER TAKING PART  
TYPE  
AIR BASE  
TAKE-OFF  
AIR-TO-AIR ENCOUNTER (FRIENDLY EFFORT)  
AIRCRAFT, NUMBER OF  
AIRCRAFT, TYPE  
LOCATION, COUNTRY  
LOCATION, DETAIL  
DAMAGE/LOSS (COMBAT) TO FRIENDLY  
DAMAGE FRIENDLY IN AIR  
ALTITUDE WHEN HIT  
CASUALTIES, FRIENDLY  
CAPTURED  
KIA  
MIA  
OTNFP

CAUSE  
CREW STATUS  
DATE  
FUNCTION WHEN HIT  
LOCATION WHEN HIT  
NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED  
TACTIC WHEN HIT  
TAIL NUMBER(S)  
TIME WHEN HIT  
TYPE AIRCRAFT  
DAMAGE FRIENDLY ON GROUND  
CAUSE  
LOCATION  
DAMAGE CODE  
DATE  
NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED  
TAIL NUMBER  
TIME WHEN HIT  
TYPE AIRCRAFT  
LOST FRIENDLY IN AIR  
ALTITUDE WHEN HIT  
CASUALTIES, FRIENDLY  
KIA  
MIA  
OTNFP

CAUSE  
CREW STATUS  
DATE  
DOWN POSITION (LAT/LONG)  
DOWN POSITION (UTM)  
FUNCTION WHEN HIT  
NUMBER AIRCRAFT LOST  
TACTIC WHEN HIT  
TAIL NUMBER(S)  
TIME WHEN HIT  
TIME WHEN LOST  
TYPE AIRCRAFT  
LOST FRIENDLY ON GROUND  
CAUSE  
DATE  
LOCATION  
LOSS CODE  
NUMBER AIRCRAFT LOST  
DAMAGE/LOSS (OPERATIONAL) TO FRIENDLY  
DAMAGE FRIENDLY  
ALTITUDE WHEN DAMAGED  
CASUALTIES, FRIENDLY  
CAPTURED  
KIA  
MIA  
OTHER

CAUSE  
CREW STATUS  
DATE  
FUNCTION WHEN DAMAGED  
LOCATION WHEN DAMAGED  
NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED  
TACTIC WHEN DAMAGED  
TAIL NUMBER(S)  
TIME WHEN DAMAGED  
TYPE AIRCRAFT

ENEMY ELECTRONIC ACTIVITY ENCOUNTERED  
 AIRBORNE RADAR  
 GUNLaying RADAR  
 SAM RADAR  
 TIME OF INTERCEPT  
 IMAGERY  
 FRAME HOLDING: TARGET  
 IMAGERY COVERAGE  
 IMAGERY SEQUENCE NUMBER  
 IMAGERY TYPE  
 LOCATION TARGET ON FRAME  
 PHOTO AVAILABLE  
 PHOTO QUALITY  
 STRIKE MISSION  
 COUNTERMEASURES USED  
 ECM USED (ON BOARD EQUIPMENT)  
 EFFECTIVENESS OF ECM  
 EFFECTIVENESS OF MISSION  
 ENEMY ELECTRONIC ACTIVITY ENCOUNTERED  
 AIRBORNE RADAR  
 GUNLaying: RADAR  
 SAM RADAR  
 ELECTRONIC/PECC: LOAD  
 EQUIPMENT  
 MUNITIONS  
 GUN CODE  
 LOAD CODE  
 NUMBER EXTENDED  
 NUMBER JETTISONED  
 NUMBER RETURNED TO BASE  
 TYPE EXTENDED  
 TYPE JETTISONED  
 TYPE RETURNED TO BASE  
 RADIATION ENCOUNTERED  
 BAND WIDTH  
 FREQUENCIES  
 RESULTS  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY  
 TARGET ELEMENTS DAMAGED  
 TARGET ELEMENTS DESTROYED  
 SOURCE  
 CAP MISSION  
 COUNTERMEASURES USED  
 ECM USED (ON BOARD EQUIPMENT)  
 EFFECTIVENESS OF ECM  
 EFFECTIVENESS OF MISSION  
 ENEMY ELECTRONIC ACTIVITY ENCOUNTERED  
 AIRBORNE RADAR  
 GUNLaying: RADAR  
 SAM RADAR  
 ELECTRONIC/PECC: LOAD  
 EQUIPMENT  
 MUNITIONS  
 GUN CODE  
 LOAD CODE  
 NUMBER EXTENDED  
 NUMBER JETTISONED  
 NUMBER RETURNED TO BASE  
 TYPE EXTENDED  
 TYPE JETTISONED  
 TYPE RETURNED TO BASE

LOST FRIENDLY  
 ALTITUDE WHEN LOST  
 CASUALTIES, FRIENDLY  
 KIA  
 MIA  
 OTHER  
 CAUSE  
 CPEN STATUS  
 DATE  
 DOWN POSITION (LAT/LONG)  
 DOWN POSITION (UTM)  
 FUNCTION WHEN LOST  
 NUMBER AIRCRAFT LOST  
 TACTIC WHEN LOST  
 TAIL NUMBER(S)  
 TIME WHEN LOST  
 TYPE AIRCRAFT  
 DATE OF MISSION  
 DEVIATION OR DIVERSION  
 PERSON  
 ENEMY DEFENSES ENCOUNTERED  
 AIRCRAFT ENCOUNTERED AND OBSERVED  
 NUMBER ENCOUNTERED IN AIR  
 NUMBER OBSERVED IN AIR  
 AAA INCIDENT  
 ACCURACY  
 BDRST ALTITUDE  
 BDRST COLOR  
 BDRST DISTANCE  
 GUNS, NUMBER  
 INTENSITY OF FIRE  
 RESPONSE TIME  
 TYPE OF FIRE  
 ENEMY ECM USE  
 SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILES INCIDENT  
 ACCURACY  
 MISSILES, NUMBER FIRED  
 SITES NUMBER  
 TYPE  
 FUNCTION  
 MISSION  
 SORTIE  
 IDENTIFICATION  
 MISSION NUMBER  
 CALL SIGN  
 SPECIAL AIR OPERATION IDENTIFIER  
 MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
 ELECTRONIC WARFARE MISSION  
 COUNTERMEASURES USED  
 EFFECTIVENESS OF MISSION  
 ENEMY ELECTRONIC ACTIVITY ENCOUNTERED  
 AIRBORNE RADAR  
 GUNLaying RADAR  
 SAM RADAR  
 TIME OF INTERCEPT  
 LOAD  
 EQUIPMENT CLASS  
 EQUIPMENT TYPE  
 EQUIPMENT MODE  
 PADITION  
 BAND WIDTH  
 FREQUENCIES  
 RECONNAISSANCE MISSION  
 COUNTERMEASURES USED  
 EFFECTIVENESS OF MISSION



## COMCT

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
   800 B.P.I.           Standard labeled  
   7 track             Odd parity  
 NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1 per month of data  
 NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: Not known to current custodian of file  
 TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable  
 MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1000 48-bit words or 8000 6-bit words (maximum block)  
 RECORD FORMAT: Variable  
 RECORDING MODE: BCD  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric  
 FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential  
 CONTROL FIELDS: Not known to current custodian of file  
 DATA DICTIONARY: None  
 DATA INDEXING: None  
 ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): CDC 3800  
 ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: INFOL (CDC)  
 SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE:  
   Language: FORTRAN

RADIATION ENCOUNTERED  
 BOMB WIDTH  
 FREQUENCIES  
 RESULTS  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY  
 TARGET ELEMENTS DAMAGED  
 TARGET ELEMENTS DESTROYED  
 SOURCE  
 TACTICS, FRIENDLY  
   ALTITUDE ENROUTE  
   ALTITUDE MINIMUM  
   ALTITUDE IN OBJECTIVE AREA  
   ALTITUDE RELEASE  
   ALTITUDE RETURN  
   ATTACK TACTIC  
   CHAFF USED  
   DELIVERY MODE  
   EVASIVE MANEUVER  
   FORMATION  
   MISSILE WARNING  
   REPULING COMPLETED  
   PASSES, NUMBER  
   SPEED, MAXIMUM  
   STRIKE GROUPING  
   STRIKE INTERVAL  
 TARGET  
   AIR-TO-AIR TARGET  
   CLOUD BASE  
   CONTROL IN TARGET AREA  
   DESCRIPTION  
   ELEMENTS STRUCK  
   IDENTIFICATION NUMBER  
   NAME  
   TERRAIN  
   TYPE FLOWN  
   VISIBILITY  
   WEATHER  
 TIMES, MISSION EVENTS  
   ARRIVE OVER TARGET  
   DEPART FROM TARGET  
   FLYING TIME  
   NIGHT-DAY  
   TOTAL FLOWN

I.D. Number 39

## COACT-PACAF

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

**COMPLETE TITLE:** Combat Activities Report - Pacific Air Forces  
(COACT I, COACT II, and COACT III - PACAF)

**TYPE OF FILE:** Machine-readable

**STORAGE SITE(S):** Site 53 (Hq United States Air Force)

**WHERE SURVEYED (DATE):** Site 53 (Feb 1974)

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION:** Information on the results of combat air activities conducted by PACAF in support of SEA requirements

**AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE:** JCS Pub 6 (JRS), Vol IV, Part 2, Ch 4, Jun 1970

**PUBLISHER:** Hq PACAF

**PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES:** Operational units

**FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT:** None

**PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE:** USAF Air Staff

**TIME PERIOD COVERED:** COACT I, Jun 1965 to Sep 1965

COACT II, Oct 1965 to Aug 1966

COACT III, Sep 1966 to Jan 1971

**REPORTING FREQUENCY:** Daily

**KNOWN JAPS:** None within coverage cited above

**SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:** Secret

**MAJOR RELATED FILES:** COACT, SACCOACT, SEADAR, CACTA, COMEA

**DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE(S):** Abstract: table of contents;  
SYSTEMS-BROCHURE, Hq USAF  
Operations Center

**DISPOSITION POLICY:** Present intention is to retain indefinitely

COACT-PACAF  
FILE CONTENT  
AIR OPERATIONS

COACT I

### CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA FORM

QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
FORCES, FRIENDLY  
ACTION UNITS  
NATIONALITY  
SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
UNIT HOME STATION  
UNIT ID  
OPERATIONAL SPLITTING  
COUNTRY  
LOCATION DETAIL  
COORDINATE LAT/LONG  
PLACE NAME  
AIR OPERATIONS DATA  
ABORT  
AIRCRAFT  
NUMBER TAKING PART  
TYPE  
DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY  
DAMAGE FRIENDLY IN AIR  
CAUSE  
DAMAGE TYPE CODE  
NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED  
TIME WHEN HIT  
LOST FRIENDLY IN AIR  
CAUSE  
LOSS TYPE CODE  
TIME WHEN LOST  
DATE OF MISSION  
ENEMY DEFENSES ENCOUNTERED  
AAA INCIDENT  
GUNS, NUMBER  
INTENSITY OF FIRE  
SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILES INCIDENT  
MISSILES, NUMBER FIRED  
SITES, NUMBER OF  
TYPE  
FUNCTION COMPLETED  
IDENTIFICATION  
MISSION NUMBER  
SPECIAL AIR OPERATION IDENTIFIER  
MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
MUNITIONS  
NUMBER EXPENDED  
TYPE EXPENDED  
MISSION TYPE  
RESULTS  
DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY  
AIRCRAFT DAMAGED IN AIR  
AIRCRAFT DESTROYED IN AIR  
EFFECTIVENESS OF MISSION  
TACTICS, FRIENDLY  
ALTITUDE EMPLOYED  
ALTITUDE RELEASE  
ATTACK TACTICS  
PASSES, NUMBER OF  
STRIKE GROUPING



## CASUALTIES, FRIENDLY

KIA  
MIA  
OTHER  
CAUSE  
CREW STATUS  
DATE  
DOWN POSITION (LAT/LONG)  
LOCATION WHEN HIT  
LOSS TYPE CODE  
NUMBER AIRCRAFT LOST  
TIME WHEN HIT  
TIME WHEN LOST  
TYPE AIRCRAFT  
LOST FRIENDLY ON GROUND  
CAUSE  
DATE  
LOCATION  
LOSS TYPE CODE  
NUMBER AIRCRAFT LOST  
TIME WHEN LOST  
TYPE AIRCRAFT  
DATE OF MISSION  
ENEMY DEFENSES ENCOUNTERED  
AIRCRAFT ENCOUNTERED AND OBSERVED  
NUMBER ENCOUNTERED IN AIR  
AAA INCIDENT  
INTENSITY OF FIRE  
NUMBER OF GUNS  
SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILES INCIDENT  
MISSILES, NUMBER FIRED  
NUMBER OF SITES  
FUNCTION COMPLETED  
IDENTIFICATION  
MISSION NUMBER  
SPECIAL AIR OPERATION IDENTIFIER  
MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
AIRCRAFT MISSION  
AIR TRAFFIC LOAD DATA  
LOAD DESCRIPTION  
LOAD TYPE  
NUMBER OF PERSONS  
WEIGHT  
ELECTRONIC OR RECONNAISSANCE MISSION  
EFFECTIVENESS OF MISSION  
TARGET  
DESCRIPTION  
TYPE  
STRIKE MISSION (E AFW, CAP, REFUELING, MISSIONS)  
MUNITIONS  
GUN CODE  
NUMBER EXPENDED  
NUMBER JETTISONED  
RESULTS  
DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY  
SOURCE OF RESULTS  
TARGET ELEMENTS DAMAGED  
TARGET ELEMENTS DESTROYED  
TARGET  
CLOUD COVER OR BASE  
CONTROL IN TARGET AREA  
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER  
TERRAIN  
TYPE  
VISIBILITY  
WEATHER

TARGET/OBJECTIVE  
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER  
CLOUD COVER OR BASE  
TERRAIN  
TYPE PLANN  
VISIBILITY  
WEATHER  
TIMES, MISSION EVENTS  
ARRIVE OVER TARGET (TOT) PLANN  
ELAPSED OVER TARGET

## COACT II

## CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA

FORM  
QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
FORCES, FRIENDLY  
ACTION UNITS  
NATIONALITY  
SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
UNIT HOME STATION  
UNIT ID  
SUPPORTED OPERATION  
OPERATIONAL SETTING  
COUNTRY  
LOCATION DETAIL  
COORDINATE LAT/LON:  
COORDINATE UTM  
CORPS TACTICAL ZONE  
PROVINCE  
ROUTE RACKAGE  
SPECIAL ZONE  
MAPS ASSOCIATED  
SERIES  
AIR OPERATIONS DATA  
AIRCRAFT  
NUMBER TAKING PART  
TYPE  
DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY  
DAMAGE FRIENDLY IN AIR  
ALTITUDE WHEN HIT  
CASUALTIES, FRIENDLY  
CAPTURED  
KIA  
MIA  
OTHER  
CAUSE  
CREW STATUS  
DAMAGE TYPE CODE  
DATE  
LOCATION WHEN HIT  
NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED  
TIME WHEN HIT  
TYPE AIRCRAFT  
DAMAGE FRIENDLY ON GROUND  
CAUSE  
LOCATION  
DAMAGE TYPE CODE  
DATE  
NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED  
TYPE AIRCRAFT  
LOST FRIENDLY IN AIR  
ALTITUDE WHEN HIT

TACTICS, FRIENDLY  
 ALTITUDE, MINIMUM  
 ATTACK TACTIC  
 FORMATION  
 NUMBER OF PASSES  
 SPEED, MAXIMUM  
 TIMES, MISSION EVENTS  
 ARRIVE OVER TARGET (TOT) FLOWN  
 DEPART FROM TARGET  
 FLYING TIME  
 NIGHT-DAY

### COACT III

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA

FORM  
 QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
 NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
 DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
 FORCES, FRIENDLY

ACTION UNITS  
 NATIONALITY  
 SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
 UNIT ID  
 CONTROLLER OF OPERATION  
 SCHEDULER OF OPERATION  
 NATIONALITY  
 SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
 UNIT ID  
 SUPPORTED AIR UNIT  
 NATIONALITY  
 SERVICE BRANCH  
 SUPPORTED UNITS (NON-AIR)  
 NATIONALITY  
 SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
 SUPPORTED OPERATION  
 NAME

#### OPERATIONAL SETTING

COUNTRY  
 LOCATION DETAIL  
 COORDINATE LAT/LONG  
 COORDINATE UTM  
 CORPS TACTICAL ZONE  
 PROVINCE  
 ROUTE PACKAGE  
 SPECIAL ZONE  
 AIR OPERATIONS DATA

ABORT  
 AIRCRAFT  
 NUMBER TAKING PART  
 TYPE

AIR BASE  
 TAKE-OFF  
 AIR-TO-AIR ENCOUNTER (FRIENDLY EFFORT)  
 AIRCRAFT, NUMBER OF  
 AIRCRAFT, TYPE  
 LOCATION, COUNTRY  
 LOCATION, DETAIL

DAMAGE/LOSS (COMBAT) TO FRIENDLY  
 DAMAGE FRIENDLY IN AIR  
 ALTITUDE WHEN HIT  
 CASUALTIES, FRIENDLY  
 CAPTURED  
 KIA  
 MIA  
 OTHER

CAUSE  
 CREW STATUS  
 DATE  
 FUNCTION WHEN HIT  
 LOCATION WHEN HIT  
 NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED  
 TACTIC WHEN HIT  
 TAIL NUMBER(S)  
 TIME WHEN HIT  
 TYPE AIRCRAFT  
 DAMAGE FRIENDLY ON GROUND

CAUSE  
 LOCATION  
 DAMAGE CODE  
 DATE

NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED  
 TAIL NUMBER  
 TIME WHEN HIT  
 TYPE AIRCRAFT  
 LOST FRIENDLY IN AIR  
 ALTITUDE WHEN HIT  
 CASUALTIES, FRIENDLY  
 KIA  
 MIA  
 OTHER

CAUSE  
 CREW STATUS  
 DATE  
 DOWN POSITION (LAT/LONG)  
 DOWN POSITION (UTM)  
 FUNCTION WHEN LOST  
 NUMBER AIRCRAFT LOST  
 TACTIC WHEN HIT  
 TAIL NUMBER(S)  
 TIME WHEN HIT  
 TIME WHEN LOST  
 TYPE AIRCRAFT  
 LOST FRIENDLY ON GROUND

CAUSE  
 DATE  
 LOCATION  
 LOSS CODE  
 NUMBER AIRCRAFT LOST  
 DAMAGE/LOSS (OPERATIONAL) TO FRIENDLY  
 DAMAGE FRIENDLY  
 ALTITUDE WHEN DAMAGED  
 CASUALTIES, FRIENDLY  
 CAPTURED  
 KIA  
 MIA  
 OTHER

CAUSE  
 CREW STATUS  
 DATE  
 FUNCTION WHEN DAMAGED  
 LOCATION WHEN DAMAGED  
 NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED  
 TACTIC WHEN DAMAGED  
 TAIL NUMBER(S)  
 TIME WHEN DAMAGED  
 TYPE AIRCRAFT  
 LOST FRIENDLY  
 ALTITUDE WHEN LOST  
 CASUALTIES, FRIENDLY  
 KIA  
 MIA  
 OTHER



CAUSE  
 CREW STATUS  
 DATE  
 DOWN POSITION (LAT/LONG)  
 DOWN POSITION (UTM)  
 FUNCTION WHEN LCST  
 NUMBER AIRCRAFT LOST  
 TACTIC WHEN LOST  
 TAIL NUMBER (S)  
 TIME WHEN LOST  
 TYPE AIRCRAFT  
 DATE OF MISSION  
 DEVIATION OF DIVERSION  
 REASON  
 ENEMY DEFENSES ENCOUNTERED  
 AIRCRAFT ENCOUNTERED AND OBSERVED  
 NUMBER ENCOUNTERED IN AIR  
 NUMBER OBSERVED IN AIR  
 AAA INCIDENT  
 ACCURACY  
 BURST ALTITUDE  
 BURST COLOR  
 BURST DISTANCE  
 GUNS, NUMBER  
 INTENSITY OF FIRE  
 RESPONSE TIME  
 TYPE OF FIRE  
 ENEMY ECM USE  
 SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILES INCIDENT  
 ACCURACY  
 MISSILES, NUMBER FIRED  
 SITES NUMBER  
 TYPE  
 FUNCTION  
 MISSION  
 SORTIE  
 IDENTIFICATION  
 MISSION NUMBER  
 CALL SIGN  
 SPECIAL AIR OPERATION IDENTIFIER  
 MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
 ELECTRONIC WARFARE MISSION  
 COUNTERMEASURES USED  
 EFFECTIVENESS OF MISSION  
 ENEMY ELECTRONIC ACTIVITY ENCOUNTERED  
 AIRBORNE RADAR  
 GUNLAYING RADAR  
 SAM RADAR  
 TIME OF INTERCEPT  
 LOAD  
 EQUIPMENT CLASS  
 EQUIPMENT TYPE  
 EQUIPMENT MODE  
 RADIATION  
 BAND WIDTH  
 FREQUENCIES  
 RECONNAISSANCE MISSION  
 COUNTERMEASURES USED  
 EFFECTIVENESS OF MISSION  
 ENEMY ELECTRONIC ACTIVITY ENCOUNTERED  
 AIRBORNE RADAR  
 GUNLAYING RADAR  
 SAM RADAR  
 TIME OF INTERCEPT

IMAGERY  
 FRAME HOLDING TARGET  
 IMAGERY COVERAGE  
 IMAGERY SEQUENCE NUMBER  
 IMAGERY TYPE  
 LOCATION TARGET ON FRAME  
 PHOTO AVAILABLE  
 PHOTO QUALITY  
 STRIKE MISSION  
 COUNTERMEASURES USED  
 ECM USED (ON BOARD EQUIPMENT)  
 EFFECTIVENESS OF ECM  
 EFFECTIVENESS OF MISSION  
 ENEMY ELECTRONIC ACTIVITY ENCOUNTERED  
 AIRBORNE RADAR  
 GUNLAYING RADAR  
 SAM RADAR  
 ELECTRONIC/RECCE LOAD  
 EQUIPMENT  
 MUNITIONS  
 GUN CODE  
 LOAD CODE  
 NUMBER EXPENDED  
 NUMBER JETTISONED  
 NUMBER RETURNED TO BASE  
 TYPE EXPENDED  
 TYPE JETTISONED  
 TYPE RETURNED TO BASE  
 RADIATION ENCOUNTERED  
 BAND WIDTH  
 FREQUENCIES  
 RESULTS  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY  
 TARGET ELEMENTS DAMAGED  
 TARGET ELEMENTS DESTROYED

SOURCE  
 CAP MISSION  
 COUNTERMEASURES USED  
 ECM USED (ON BOARD EQUIPMENT)  
 EFFECTIVENESS OF ECM  
 EFFECTIVENESS OF MISSION  
 ENEMY ELECTRONIC ACTIVITY ENCOUNTERED  
 AIRBORNE RADAR  
 GUNLAYING RADAR  
 SAM RADAR  
 ELECTRONIC/RECCE LOAD  
 EQUIPMENT  
 MUNITIONS  
 GUN CODE  
 LOAD CODE  
 NUMBER EXPENDED  
 NUMBER JETTISONED  
 NUMBER RETURNED TO BASE  
 TYPE EXPENDED  
 TYPE JETTISONED  
 TYPE RETURNED TO BASE

# COACT-PACAP

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 53 (HQ United States Air Force)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

800 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
9 track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: Unknown

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Fixed Format - NIFS File)

RECORDING MODE: ERCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: Record ID

DATA DICTIONARY: Machine readable

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs extantable)

Language: NIPS  
Verification/Edit Data Management  
Maintenance Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
Data Extraction Numerical Analysis

## RADIATION ENCOUNTERED

BAND WIDTH  
FREQUENCIES

## RESULTS

DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY

TARGET ELEMENTS DAMAGED

TARGET ELEMENTS DESTROYED

## SOURCE

TACTICS, FRIENDLY

ALTITUDE ENROUTE

ALTITUDE MINIMUM

ALTITUDE IN OBJECTIVE AREA

ALTITUDE RELEASE

ALTITUDE RETURN

ATTACK TACTIC

CHAFF USED

DELIVERY MODE

EVASIVE MANEUVER

FORMATION

MISSILE WARNING

REFUELING COMPLETED

PASSES, NUMBER

SPEED, MAXIMUM

STRIKE GROUPING

STRIKE INTERVAL

## TARGET

AIR-TO-AIR TARGET

CLOUD BASE

CONTROL IN TARGET AREA

DESCRIPTION

ELEMENTS STRUCK

IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

NAME

TERRAIN

TYPE FLOWN

VISIBILITY

WEATHER

TIMES, MISSION EVENTS

ARRIVE OVER TARGET (TOT) FLOWN

DEPART FROM TARGET

FLYING TIME

NIGHT-DAY



# I.D. Number 40

## CONGA

SPREAL FILP INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Combat Naval Gunfire File  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
 STORAGE SITE(S): Site 51 (see COMMENTS)  
 Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 51 (Feb 1974)  
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Information on naval gunfire support in NVN and  
 SVN; damage to U.S. and enemy forces, ammunition  
 expended, and mission details  
 AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Unknown  
 PUBLISHER: OJCS (J-3)  
 PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: OPRP-5  
 FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None  
 PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: OJCS (J-3)  
 TIME PERIOD COVERED: Mar 1966 to Jan 1973  
 REPORTING FREQUENCY: Daily and weekly, as required  
 KNOWN APS: None  
 SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified  
 MAJOR RELATED FILES: None  
 DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Abstract, table of contents, index,  
 sample file copy, codebook, and  
 common tape data base characteristics

DISPOSITION POLICY: (see COMMENTS)

COMMENTS: This file is no longer available at Site 51 (OJCS).  
 As of June 1976 it was in the process of being  
 transferred to the National Archives for appraisal  
 and possible accession. If the file is accessioned,  
 it will probably not be available to researchers  
 until sometime in 1977.

CONGA  
 FILE CONTENT

## NAVAL OPERATIONS

CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA  
 FORM  
 QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
 NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
 DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
 FORCES, FRIENDLY  
 ACTION UNITS  
 NATIONALITY  
 SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
 UNIT ID  
 SUPPORTED NAVAL UNIT  
 NATIONALITY  
 SERVICE BRANCH  
 SUPPORTED UNITS (NCN-NAVAL)  
 UNIT ID  
 SUPPORTED OPERATION  
 NAME  
 OPERATIONAL SETTING  
 COUNTRY AND ADJOINING WATERS  
 LOCATION DETAIL  
 COORDINATE UTM  
 CORPS TACTICAL ZONE  
 PROVINCE  
 ROUTE PACKAGE  
 NAVAL OPERATIONS DATA  
 CRAFT TAKING PART  
 SHIP, IDENTIFICATION  
 HULL NUMBER  
 NAME  
 TYPE  
 DATES  
 BEGINNING  
 CURRENT PHASE  
 TERMINATION  
 IDENTIFICATION OF OPERATION  
 NAME  
 MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
 NAVAL GUNFIRE/SEA DRAGON  
 ORDNANCE EXPENDED  
 CALIBER  
 NUMBER  
 TYPE

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: (See COMMENTS on p. 100)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
9 Track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: 289,511

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Fixed Format - NIPS File)

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS:

Message Date Part  
Type of Data

DATA DICTIONARY: Machine-readable

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)

Language: NIPS  
Numerical Analysis Reporting (Specific Extractions)SUPPORTING SPCLIER SORTIES  
NUMBERTYPE  
SUPPORTING STRIKE SORTIES  
NUMBERTYPE  
TARGETRANGE  
SPOTTING MEANS  
TYPE

RESULTS

DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY

MATERIEL

AMOUNT OF NUMBER

CAPTURED

DAMAGED

DESTROYED

ITEM, CLASS OF

ITEM, TYPE OF

PERSONNEL

KIA (ESTIMATED)

STRUCTURES

NUMBER

DAMAGED

DESTROYED

TYPE

DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY

FRIENDLY SHIP OR HELICOPTER AFFECTED

FRIENDLY UNIT

MATERIEL DAMAGED/LOS

PERSONNEL

KIA

MIA

WIA

SHIPS

DAMAGED

DESTROYED

TYPE

TYPE ENEMY ATTACK

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

NAVAL JUMPER-SEA PRAGON

ROUNDS FIRED BY AMMO TYPE, TOTAL BY SHIP

TARGET

DESCRIPTION

TYPE

TIMES (OPERATION EVENTS)

ACTION TIME

BEGINNING OF OPERATION

DAY - NIGHT

TERMINATION OF OPERATION



# I.D. Number 41

## CONGA

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Combat Naval Gunfire File

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)  
Site 51 (Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 54 (Oct 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Information on naval gunfire support in NVN and SVN; damage to U.S. and enemy forces, ammunition expended, and mission details

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATOR: DIRECTIVE: Unknown

PUBLISHER: OJCS(J-3)

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: OPRPP-5

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: OPNAV, CNA Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: SEA DRAGON: Nov 1966 - Nov 1968  
NGPS: Mar 1966 - 27 Jan 1973  
FREEDOM TRAIN/LINEBACKER: Apr 1972 - 27 Jan 1973

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Daily and weekly, as required

KNOWN GAPS: Completeness of file not known to current custodian

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret (GDS)

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Unknown

DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain

### COM 3A FILE CONTENT

#### NAVAL OPERATIONS

CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA FORM

QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY

NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL

DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS

FORCES, FRIENDLY

ACTION UNITS

NATIONALITY

SERVICE, BRANCH OF

UNIT ID

SUPPORTED NAVAL UNIT

NATIONALITY

SERVICE BRANCH

SUPPORTED UNITS (NON-NAVAL)

UNIT ID

SUPPORTED OPERATION

NAME

OPERATIONAL SETTING

COUNTRY AND ADJOINING WATERS

LOCATION DETAIL

COORDINATE BTM

CORPS TACTICAL ZONE

PROVINCE

ROUTE PACKAGE

NAVAL OPERATIONS DATA

CRAFT TAKING PART

SHIP, IDENTIFICATION

HULL NUMBER

NAME

TYPE

DATES

BEGINNING

CURRENT PHASE

TERMINATION

IDENTIFICATION OF OPERATION

NAME

MISSION PECULIAR DATA

NAVAL GUNFIRE/SEA DRAGON

ORDNANCE EXPENDED

CALIBER

NUMBER

TYPE

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

800 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
7 Track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 7

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: Not known to current custodian of file

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 128

RECORD FORMAT: Fixed

RECORDING MODE: BCD

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS:

Message date

Ship unit identity code

Begin and end firing time

DATA DICTIONARY: None

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): CDC 3800

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: INPOL (CDC)

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs not necessarily exportable)

Language: FORTRAN

SDPORTIN: SPOTTER SORTIES  
NUMBER

TYPE

SDPORTIN: STRIKE SORTIES  
NUMBER

TYPE

TARGET

RANGE

SPOTTING MEANS

TYPE

RESULTS

DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY

MATERIEL

AMOUNT OR NUMBER

CAPTURED

DAMAGED

DESTROYED

ITEM, CLASS OF

ITEM, TYPE OF

PERSONNEL

KIA (ESTIMATED)

STRUCTURES

NUMBER

DAMAGED

DESTROYED

TYPE

DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY

FRIENDLY SHIP OR HELICOPTER AFFECTED

FRIENDLY UNIT

MATERIEL DAMAGED/LOST

PERSONNEL

KIA

KIA

KIA

SHIPS

DAMAGED

DESTROYED

TYPE

TYPE ENEMY ATTACK

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

NAVAL GUNFIRE-SEA DRAGON

ROUNDS FIRED BY AMMO TYPE, TOTAL BY SHIP

TARGET

DESCRIPTION

TYPE

TIMES (OPERATION EVENTS)

ACTION TIME

BEGINNING OF OPERATION

DAY - NIGHT

TERMINATION OF OPERATION



# I.D. Number 42

## DABIN/COM/KWOC

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

**COMPLETE TITLE:** Data Base Inventory/Computer Output Microfilm/Keyword Out of Context File

**TYPE OF FILE:** Textual and Special Media

**STORAGE SITE(S):** SITE 22 (Albert P. Simpson Historical Research Center at Air University, Maxwell AFB, Alabama 36112)

**WHERE SURVEYED (DATE):** Site 22 (Nov 1974)

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION:** File contains about 300,000 acquisitions providing extremely comprehensive coverage limited to all aspects of the air war in Southeast Asia: in addition to routine and special operational and test data the file contains such items as unit histories, end of tour reports, oral interviews with selected officers, officers' personal papers, and special studies pertaining to selected aspects of Air Force operations in Southeast Asia including Projects CHECO and CORONA HARVEST reports: some of the material in this file is also contained in other files listed separately in this Guidebook

**AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE:** Project CHECO by Hq USAF through AF/CSS letter of 30 Jun 1962 and Project CORONA HARVEST by AF 55-15, 24 May 1968

**PUBLISHER:** Various

**PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES:** Data collection teams and analysts of project's CHECO and CORONA HARVEST; all routine and periodic reports from operational and test units; special inputs enumerated under BRIEF DESCRIPTION

**FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT:** None

**PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE:** Air Force historians: research analysts of government, industry and other institutions; students of the Air University; and private individuals

**TIME PERIOD COVERED:** 1954 to present

**REPORTING FREQUENCY:** Various

**KNOWN GAPS:** Not applicable

**SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:** Unclassified through Top Secret

**MAJOR RELATED FILES:** Sub-files constitute many of the files listed individually in this guidebook

**DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE:**

DABIN and DABIN/KWOC indexes (printed on computer output microfilm (COM))

### Acquisition Inventory:

Both numeric and alphabetical index on 16mm, 100-ft cartridges (currently 38 alpha and 16 numeric) providing two and four line entries for each acquisition that give full title and coded information concerning security classification, releasability, document date, time period, issuing agency, document nomenclature (recorded form of the acquisition), document type, subject matter, repository, repository control number, and CORONA HARVEST (CABIN) control number

**Guide to the Two-Line Keyword Out of Context (KWOC) Inventory**

### Acquisitions:

Complete set of all acquisition in hard copy printed form (approx 50%) or on 16 mm, 100 ft microfilm cartridges (approx 50%), plus some untranscribed oral interview audio tapes

**DISPOSITION POLICY:** To be retained permanently (and augmented as new material is acquired); eventually all accumulated material will be recorded on microfilm

### FILE CONTENT

This is an extremely comprehensive file of about 300,000 acquisitions (as of Nov 1974) concerning all aspects of the air war in Southeast Asia. An appreciation of its overall content is perhaps best illustrated by listing the document type codes and the subject codes utilized in the 2-line KWOC Inventory Guide:

### DOCUMENT TYPE CODES

- 01 CORONA HARVEST Activity Report
- 02 CORONA HARVEST Reference Document
- 03 CORONA HARVEST Special Report
- 04 CORONA HARVEST Interim Report
- 05 CORONA HARVEST Summary Report
- 06 Operations Summary/Report
- 07 Intelligence Summary/Report
- 08 Unit History (Narrative)
- 09 Oral History
- 10 End-of-Tour Report
- 11 Unit History (Supporting Document)
- 12 Article, Military Publication
- 13 CORONA HARVEST Evaluation Report
- 14 Serial Publication/Recurring Report (Other than above)
- 15 Authority Material (Regulation, Manual, Instruction, etc.)
- 16 Article, Non-military Publication
- 17 AF Analysis/Study
- 18 Military Analysis/Study (Other than AF)
- 19 Non-Military Analysis/Study
- 20 AWC Study/Thesis
- 21 ACSC Study/Research Paper
- 99 Other than above



# SUBJECT CODES

- 01 Administrative
- 02 Aeromedical Evacuation
- 03 Aerospace Defense
- 04 Air Refueling
- 05 Air Traffic Control
- 06 Airborne Early Warning
- 07 Airborne FAC (ALC/PAC/SCAP)
- 08 Airborne, Strategic
- 09 Airlift, Tactical
- 10 ARC LIGHT (B-52 Operations)
- 11 Audio-Visual
- 12 Base Defense
- 13 Civilian Engineering
- 14 Civic Action
- 15 Close Air Support
- 16 Command and Control
- 17 Communications
- 18 Concepts
- 19 Constraints/Restrictions
- 20 Counterair
- 21 Direct Air Support
- 22 Doctrine
- 23 Effectiveness
- 24 Electronic Countermeasures
- 25 Electronic Warfare
- 26 Evasion and Escape
- 27 Ground Electronics Equipment
- 28 Herbicide/Defoliation
- 29 In-Country Strike
- 30 Intelligence
- 31 Interdiction
- 32 Legal
- 33 Lessons Learned
- 34 Maintenance
- 35 Medical (Other than Aero Med Evac)
- 36 Military Assistance Program (MAP/MAG)
- 37 Mobility
- 38 Munitions
- 39 Out-Country Strike
- 40 Personnel
- 41 Photo Mapping (Cartographic & Geodetic)
- 42 Political
- 43 Prisoner of War
- 44 Production/Procurement
- 45 Psychological Warfare
- 46 Reconnaissance, Strategic
- 47 Reconnaissance, Tactical
- 48 Rescue and Recovery
- 49 R&D, Funding
- 50 R&D, Management
- 51 R&D, Acquisition. (Reaction Times)
- 52 R&D, Development (Research Requirements)
- 53 Rules of Engagement
- 54 Sanctuaries
- 55 Security
- 56 Special Operations Force (COIN/SAW/SOP)
- 57 Statistical Data
- 58 Supply
- 59 Tactical Air Control
- 60 Targeting
- 61 Training
- 62 Weather
- 63 Deployment
- 64 Signal Intelligence
- 65 Transportation

- 66 Air Order of Battle -- Enemy
- 67 Ground Order of Battle -- Enemy
- 68 Electronic Order of Battle -- Enemy
- 69 Allied Forces -- non-US, non-VNAF
- 70 Airborne Communications Reconnaissance Program (ACRP)
- 71 Airborne Radio Direction Finding (ARDF)
- 72 SEA Withdrawal
- 73 Vietnamization
- 77 Enter this code only if entering one of the other codes would classify the information on the DABIN Creation Sheet to higher than SECRET.
- 88 Commendatory/laudatory comments, statements, or accounts, i.e., kudos
- 97 French Forces Indo-China
- 98 VNAF
- 99 Enemy Forces & Operations

Note: In addition to the subject codes, each word in a document title is accessible in KWOC.

Further illustration of the DABIN/COM/KWOC file content is given by the following Brief Descriptions, Sample Formats, Tables of Contents, and Lists of Reports of some of the acquisitions that are unlikely to be consolidated at other repositories:

## PROJECT CHECO

The term CHECO originated in 1962 when Hq USAF, through AF/CSS letter of 30 June 1962, established Project CHECO--Current Historical Evaluation of Counterinsurgency Operations--at Hq PACAF and Second Air Division (South Vietnam) for the purpose of compiling, documenting, analyzing, and reporting on a timely basis on the "new forces, new tactics and techniques, new materials and new methods [being employed] to combat a shrewd and elusive enemy." Under normal Air Force procedures, organizational unit histories were prepared, augmented by additional research, and then consolidated into comprehensive histories long after the conclusion of combat. In this instance, however, the objective was timely collection of documentary materials and preparation of topical reports whose findings could be applied to on-going operations on a current basis. Over the years, the meaning of the acronym changed several times to reflect the escalation of operations in Southeast Asia (SEA) and the corresponding broadened responsibilities of Project CHECO. In 1968 the acronym underwent its latest change--to Contemporary Historical Examination of Current Operations.

The number of continuing and special reports prepared, published, and distributed under the Project CHECO aegis total more than 200. Additional reports are in preparation and will be completed before termination of Project CHECO's SEA effort. The subjects or topics for these reports were proposed by Air Staff directorates (through formal AF/CHO coordination) and by personnel on the scene (FACAF and 7AF).

In November 1971, the Air Staff directed the gradual phase-out of Project CHECO in SEA. However, the worth of CHECO products was well established, and the Air Staff determined to retain the capability of immediately reinstituting the CHECO technique in the event of contingency or crisis situations. To do this, the Air Staff proposed and the Office of the Chief of Staff agreed to retain the nucleus of a CHECO organization in the form of three CHECO Contingency Teams--one assigned to PACAF, another to the USAF Historical Office, and the third to the Albert F. Simpson Historical Research Center, Maxwell AFB, Alabama.



# TYPICAL PROJECT CHECK-REPORTS (Not a Complete List)

(Published by Pacific Air Force, Directorate/Operations Analysis and Directorate/Tactical Evaluation)

- 1) Aerial Protection of Mekong River Convoys in Cambodia (UL, 1 Oct 1971 (SECRET/Gp-1))
- 2) Air Munitions in SEAsia (UL, 15 Nov 1969 (SECRET/Gp-1))
- 3) Air Operations in the Delta (UL, 8 Dec 1967 (SECRET/Gp-1))
- 4) Air Operations in Northern Laos (UL, 1 Nov 1969 - 1 April 1970 (UL, 5 May 1970 (SECRET/Gp-1/Limited Access)))
- 5) Air Operations in Northern Laos (UL, 1 Apr - 1 Nov 1970 (UL, 15 Jan 1971 (SECRET/Gp-1)))
- 6) Air Support in Quang Ngai Province (UL, 25 Feb 1970, SECRET/Gp-1)
- 7) Air Support of Counterinsurgency in Laos (UL, Jul 1968 - Nov 1969 (UL, 10 Nov 1969 SECRET/Gp-1/Limited Access))
- 8) Air Tactics Against NVN Air/Ground Defenses (UL, 27 Feb 1967, (TOP SECRET/Gp-1))
- 9) Air Tactics Against NVN Air/Ground Defenses (Dec 1966 - 1 Nov 1968 Continuing Report (UL, 30 Aug 1969 (SECRET/Gp-1)))
- 10) Army Aviation in RVN - A Case Study (UL, 11 Jul 1970 (SECRET/Gp-3))
- 11) Attack on Cam Ranh (UL, 25 Aug 1971 (UL, 15 Dec 1971 (SECRET/Gp-1)))
- 12) Base Defense in Thailand (UL, 18 Feb 1973 (SECRET))
- 13) BUFFALO HUNTER (UL, 1970 - 1972 (UL, 24 Jul 1973 (SECRET)))
- 14) COIN in Thailand (UL, Jan 1969 - Dec 1970 (UL, 1 Jul 1971 (SECRET/Gp-1)))
- 15) COMMANDO HUNT VI (UL, 7 Jul 1972 (SECRET))
- 16) COMMANDO VAULT (UL, 12 Oct 1970 (CONFIDENTIAL/Gp-1))
- 17) Evade and Escape (UL, 1968-1971 (UL, 4 Feb 1972 (SECRET/Gp-1)))
- 18) Fixed Wing Gunships in SEA (UL, Jul 1969 - Jul 1971 Continuing Report (UL, 30 Nov 1971 (SECRET/Gp-1)))
- 19) Guided Bomb Operations in SEA: The Weather Dimension (UL, 1 Feb - 31 Dec 1972 (UL, 1 Oct 1973 (SECRET)))
- 20) IGLOO WHITE (UL, 1968 - Dec 1969 (UL, 10 Jan 1970 (SECRET/Gp-1)))
- 21) IGLOO WHITE (UL, Jan 1970 - Sep 1971 (UL, 1 Nov 1971 (SECRET/Gp-1)))
- 22) Impact of Geography on Air Operations in SEA (UL, 11 Jun 1970 SECRET/Gp-1)
- 23) Ink Development and Employment (UL, 24 Sep 1973 (SECRET))
- 24) Interdiction at Ban Bat (UL, 19 Dec 70 to 5 Jan 71 (UL, 26 Jan 1971 (Secret/Gp-1)))
- 25) Khamet Air Operations (Nov 70 - Nov 71 (UL, 15 Jun 1972 (TOP SECRET/Limited Access)))
- 26) Kontum: Battle for the Central Highlands (UL, 30 Mar - 10 Jun 1972 (UL, 27 Oct 1972 (SECRET)))
- 27) Local Base Defense in RVN (UL, Jan 69 - Jun 71 (UL, 14 Sep 1971 (CONFIDENTIAL/Gp-1)))
- 28) Night Close Air Support in RVN (UL, 1961-1966 (UL, 15 Mar 1967 (SECRET/Gp-1)))
- 29) OY-14C-119 Hunter-Killer Team (UL, 10 Oct 1972, (SECRET))
- 30) PAVE LEGIS Weapon System (UL, 130E Gunshield Rev (UL, 30 Jul 1973 (SECRET)))
- 31) PAVE MACE/COMBAT REMEDIOUS (UL, 26 Dec 1972 (SECRET/Limited Access))
- 32) PROUD DEEP ALPHA (UL, 20 Jul 1972 (TOP SECRET/Preempt/Limited Access))
- 33) Psychological Operations: Air Support in SEA (UL, 1968 - May 1971 (UL, 1 Nov 1971 (SECRET/Gp-1)))
- 34) RANCH HAND: Herbicide Operations in SEA (UL, 13 Jul 1971 (SECRET/Gp-1))
- 35) Rules of Engagement (UL, Jan 1966 - 1 Nov 1969 (UL, 1 Nov 1969 (TOP SECRET/Gp-1)))
- 36) Rules of Engagement (UL, Nov 69 thru Sep 72 (UL, 1 Mar 1973 (TOP SECRET/GS-2)))
- 37) Search and Rescue Operations in SEA (UL, 1 Jan 1971 - 31 Mar 1972 (UL, 17 Oct 1972 (SECRET)))
- 38) SEASIA Glossary (UL, 1961 - 1970, Special Report (UL, 1 Feb 1970 (SECRET/Gp-1)))
- 39) SEA Glossary (UL, 1961-1971 Revised Report (UL, 31 Jul 1971 (SECRET/Gp-1)))
- 40) Second Generation Weapons in SEA (UL, 10 Sep 1970 (SECRET/Gp-1))
- 41) Short Rounds and Related Incidents (UL, 1 Jun 69 to 31 Dec 70 (UL, 15 Feb 1971 (SECRET/Gp-1)))
- 42) Short Rounds (UL, Jan-Dec 1971 (UL, 15 Jul 1972 (SECRET)))
- 43) The 1972 Invasion of Military Region II: Fall of Quang Tri and Defense of Hue (UL, 15 Mar 1973 (SECRET))
- 44) The Air War in Vietnam (UL, 1968 - 1969 (UL, 1 Apr 1970 (SECRET/Gp-1)))
- 45) The Employment of Air by the Thais and Koreans in SEA (UL, 30 Oct 1970 (CONFIDENTIAL/Gp-1))
- 46) The BAAF in SEA (UL, 30 Sep 1970 (SECRET/Gp-1))
- 47) The Royal Lao Air Force (UL, 1954-1970 (UL, 15 Sep 1970 (SECRET/Gp-1)))
- 48) The Royal Thai Air Force (UL, 3 Sep 1971 (SECRET/Gp-1))
- 49) The USAF Response to the Spring 1972 NVN Offensive Situation and Redeployment (UL, 10 Oct 1972 (TOP SECRET/Limited Access))
- 50) The USAF Air Divisions Reports on Improvements and Modernization (UL, 23 Nov 1971 (SECRET/Gp-1))
- 51) The War in Vietnam (UL, Jan-Jun 1967 (UL, 29 Apr 1968 (SECRET/Gp-1)))
- 52) Unclassified SEA Glossary (UL, 1961-1971 (UL, 1 Feb 1972 (UNCLASSIFIED)))
- 53) USAF Aerial Port Operations in RVN (UL, 5 Aug 1970 (UNCLASSIFIED))



- 54) USAF Civic Action in the Republic of Vietnam, 1 Jan 1969 - 31 Mar 1971 (UNCLASSIFIED/FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY)
- 55) USAF Control of Air Strikes in Support of Indigenous Lao Ground Forces (UL, 19 Jul 1972 (TOP SECRET/Limited Access))
- 56) USAF Search and Rescue in Southeast Asia, 1 Jul 69 - 31 Dec 70 (UL, 23 Apr 1971 (SECRET/GP-1))
- 57) USAF Tactical Reconnaissance in Southeast Asia, Jul 1969 - Jun 1971 (UL, 23 Nov 1971 (SECRET/GP-1))
- 58) USAF Tactics Against Air and Ground Defenses in SEA, Nov 1968 - May 1970 (UL, 25 Sep 1970 (SECRET/GP-1))

#### PROJECT CORONA HARVEST

Project Objectives. Project CORONA HARVEST was established to evaluate the effectiveness of airpower in Southeast Asia. The evaluation will encompass all airpower employed in Southeast Asia from 1954 to the end of the conflict, with due consideration given to the changing objectives and restrictions associated with each new phase of US participation. The major goals of the project are to:

- Identify and define airpower lessons learned in Southeast Asia.
  - Determine the validity of current US Air Force and joint concepts and doctrine, and recommend modification and change where warranted.
  - Document the conduct of the air war.
- In addition to the following list of CORONA HARVEST documents, a very useful two-part guide is available:

CORONA HARVEST GUIDE TO STATISTICAL DATA ON AIR OPERATIONS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA, 1961-1970: PART I. COMBAT AND COMBAT SUPPORT OPERATIONS, 1 Jan 1965-31 Mar 1968 (UL) (UNCLASSIFIED)  
PART II. SUPPORT OPERATIONS, 1 Apr 1968-31 Mar 1968 (UL) (UNCLASSIFIED)  
 Nov 1971, Air University, Maxwell AFB, Alabama 36112.

#### CORONA HARVEST FINAL REPORTS

Final Reports are Air Force Internal working papers, to be retained in AFSHRC: they are essentially extracts of Lessons Learned/Rationale/Recommendations from AF Internal CORONA HARVEST Working Papers; access requires Air Force approval in addition to Security Clearance and need to know.

- USAF Activities in Southeast Asia, 1954-1964 (UL) (UNCLASSIFIED)
- USAF Aircraft Activities in Support of Operations in Southeast Asia, 1 Jan 1965-31 Mar 1968 (UL) (UNCLASSIFIED)
- Command and Control of Southeast Asia Operations, 1 Jan 1965-31 Mar 1968 (UL) (SECRET)
- USAF Intelligence Activities in Support of Operations in Southeast Asia, 1 Jan 1965-31 Mar 1968 (UL) (CONFIDENTIAL)

- USAF Logistics Activities in Support of Operations in Southeast Asia, 1 Jan 1965-31 Mar 1968 (UL) (UNCLASSIFIED)
- USAF Personnel Activities in Support of Operations in Southeast Asia, 1 Jan 1965-31 Mar 1968 (UL) (UNCLASSIFIED)
- USAF Reconnaissance Activities in Support of Operations in Southeast Asia, 1 Jan 1965-31 Mar 1968 (UL) (SECRET)
- USAF Research and Development and Procurement Activities in Support of Operations in Southeast Asia, 1 Jan 1965-31 Mar 1968 (UL) (SECRET)
- ID-Country Air Strike Operations, Southeast Asia, 1 Jan 1965-31 Mar 1968 (UL) (SECRET)
- Out-Country Air Operations, Southeast Asia, 1 Jan 1965-31 Mar 1968 (UL) (SECRET)
- USAF Activities in Southeast Asia, 1 Apr 1968-31 Dec 1969 (UL) (SECRET)

#### SPECIAL REPORTS FOR CORONA HARVEST

These Reports were written by Air War College Students and the staff of the Aerospace Studies Institute; they are to be retained in AFSHRC: normal Security Clearance and need to know required for access.

Title		Classification
SR #69-1	Operation NEUTRALIZE: The Pattern is Set	S
SR #69-2	AOR-Airpower over Khe Sanh	S
SR #69-3	Air Ops in SEA, Aug 67-Jan 69	S
SR #69-4	The Interdiction Campaign, 1 Apr-31 Oct 68	S
SR #69-5	B-52 Employment in SEA 65-68	S
SR #69-6	Air Interdiction Campaign, 1 Nov 68 - 31 May 69	S/NP
SR #69-7	The SAM Story	S/NP
SR #69-8	WATER PUMP	S/NP
SR #69-9	ABLE MARLE	S
SR #70-10	IRON HAND/WILD WEASEL	S/NP
SR #70-11	Operation THOR	S
SR #70-12	Development of All-Weather and Night Truck Kill Capability	S/NP
SR #70-13	The F-5 Aircraft in SEA	C
SR #70-14	Defoliation Operations in SEA	S
SR #70-15	Pacing Interrogation	S/NP
SR #70-16	Aerospace Rescue & Recovery in SEA	S/NP
SR #70-17	Tactical Sortie Rates and Their Effect on Airpower Effectiveness	S/NP
SR #70-18	Operation JUNCTION CITY	C
SR #70-19	Out-Country Recon Ops-SEA	S/NP
SR #70-20	RYAN'S Raiders	S
SR #70-21	BUSLE NOTE Concept for B-52 Ops in SEA	S/NP
SR #70-22	Analysis of the North Vietnamese Offensive	S/NP
SR #70-23	Air Threat	S/NP
SR #70-24	The RF-4C and Night Recce in NVN	S
SR #70-25	The Threat of Tactical Reconnaissance in North Vietnam	S/NP
SR #70-26	Precise Latitude, Longitude, & Elevation for Tactical Targets in SEA	S/NP
SR #70-27	Operation BOLO	S/NP



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## CORONA HARVEST WORKING PAPERS

These are Air Force Internal Working Papers containing analysis/evaluation of each subject area based on data from all available sources; they are to be retained in AFMHC: AGCSSES Issues-Air Force Approval in addition to Security Clearance and need to know.

Working Paper for CORONA HARVEST Report on USAF Airlift Activities in Support of Operations in Southeast Asia, 1 Jan 1965-31 Mar 1968 (UL) (SECRET/AFPO)

Working Paper for CORONA HARVEST Report on Command and Control of Southeast Asia Air Operations, 1 Jan 1965-31 Mar 1968 (UL) (TOP SECRET/NOFORN/AFPO) 5 Books

Working Paper for CORONA HARVEST Report on Personnel Support of Operations in Southeast Asia, 1 Jan 1965-31 Mar 1968 (UL) (SECRET/AFPO)

Working Paper for CORONA HARVEST Report on USAF Research and Development and Procurement Activities in Support of Operations in Southeast Asia, 1 Jan 1965-31 Mar 1968 (UL) (SECRET/NOFORN/AFPO)

Working Paper for CORONA HARVEST Report on USAF Reconnaissance Activities in Support of Operations in Southeast Asia, 1 Jan 1965-31 Mar 1968 (UL) (TOP SECRET/NOFORN/AFPO) 2 Books

Working Paper for CORONA HARVEST Report on In-Country Air Strike Operations in Southeast Asia, 1 Jan 1965-31 Mar 1968 (UL) (TOP SECRET/NOFORN/AFPO)

Working Paper for CORONA HARVEST Report on Cut-Country Pil Operations in Southeast Asia, 1 Jan 1965-31 Mar 1968 (UL) (TOP SECRET/NOFORN/AFPO) 2 Books

Working Paper for CORONA HARVEST Report on USAF Logistics Activities in Support of Operations in Southeast Asia, 1 Jan 1965-31 Mar 1968 (UL) (UNCLASSIFIED) 12 Books

Working Paper for CORONA HARVEST Report on USAF Activities in Southeast Asia, 1954-1964 (UL) (SECRET/AFPO) Vol I & II

Working Paper for CORONA HARVEST Report on Intelligence Activities in Support of Operations in Southeast Asia, 1 Jan 1965-31 Mar 1968 (UL) (TOP SECRET/CCDE WORD) 3 Books

## UNIT HISTORIES

Unit histories are prepared and submitted to higher echelons quarterly for wing-level units and annually (by 31 Jan for the preceding fiscal year) for Numbered Air Forces and Major Commands. Their Security Classification ranges from Unclassified through Top Secret. Although the unit histories pertaining to the war in SEA are indexed into DABIN, they are also available through the card catalog by unit and subject approach.



END OF TOUR REPORTS

Authority: The End-of-Tour Report (EOT) program is established by AFR 210-3, 3 December 1974.

Scope: Originated in 1961 by OSD to monitor insurgency activities throughout the world, the program was later adopted by PACAF (1965) and Project CORONA HARVEST (1968) to monitor selected Air Force activities in SEA. The size of the USAF program has fluctuated since its inception in 1969. The total number of EOT positions has varied from a few to a high of 166. In January 1973, 146 active EOT positions were established by AFSHRC/HOS for the Air Force program. These include 91 in Southeast Asia and 55 in Europe and other overseas locations. These positions are generally identified as key command and staff positions in selected overseas commands.

Purpose: The EOT Report is intended to supplement other formal historical documentation efforts such as unit histories and special project reports. It is meant to reflect and preserve the officers' personal experiences, observations, conclusions, and recommendations gained while serving in a key position. The EOT Report should explain why he made certain decisions: how he solved specific problems; and how he viewed particular situations that may have developed during his tenure.

Security Classification: Unclassified through Top Secret

SAMPLE FORMAT

SUBJECT: End-of-Tour Report

TO: AFSHRC/HO  
Maxwell AFB, AL 36112

The following End-of-Tour Report is submitted in support of the United States Air Force End-of-Tour Report program.

PART A. BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Rank \_\_\_\_\_  
Duty Station \_\_\_\_\_  
Job Title \_\_\_\_\_  
Inclusive Tour \_\_\_\_\_ Duty AFSC \_\_\_\_\_  
Current Zi Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Name and DEROS of Replacement \_\_\_\_\_

PART B. RESUME OF DUTIES AND ACTIVITIES.

List your primary duties and major activities.

PART C. BRIEF DISCUSSION OF MAJOR TASKS.

Briefly discuss the accomplishment of major tasks with which you were involved regarding Air Force operations. Include ramifications regarding hardware, people, support, plans, concepts, and doctrines. You are encouraged to be as objective as possible and to include, primarily, facts that can be substantiated.

PART D. LESSONS LEARNED.

Briefly discuss lessons learned in the accomplishment of major tasks. Problems and recommended solutions should be included where noted.

PART E. PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS.

Include in this part your personal observations, comments, ideas, and impressions concerning activities or problems encountered during your tour that in your opinion affected your operations. These observations need not necessarily be associated with your primary duties.

PART F. OTHER COMMENTS.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

ORAL HISTORIES

Purpose: Oral histories are intended to serve a function similar to that of END OF TOUR REPORTS (see above) in preserving a selected officer's personal experiences and observations pertaining to his duty tour.

How Obtained: Officers are personally interviewed according to a more or less standard questionnaire covering such topics as the officer's training; its adequacy in preparing him for his duties; description of his operations and problem areas; and lessons learned. The interviews are recorded on standard 5-inch diameter reels of 1/4 inch with magnetic tape at a tape speed of 3 3/4 inches per second.

Scope: The first 485 oral histories concern only Southeast Asia and were obtained by the data collection teams of Projects CHPCO and CORONA HARVEST. (Over 75 percent of these have been transcribed with minor editing to printed form.) An additional 325 oral histories partially concern Southeast Asia.

Indexing: Primarily by name of person interviewed; also by subject matter (for instance, Operation WILD WEASEL).

Security Classification: Unclassified through Top Secret.

FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 22 (Albert F. Simpson Historical Research Center)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Microfilm, hard copy, and audio tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

Microfilm: 16mm (100ft cartridges)

Audio tape: 1/4 inch width, 5 inch reels, 3 3/4 inches per second

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: Over 300,000 acquisitions as of Nov 1974

CONDITION: Preserved and readable/audible

STORAGE: Files and safe files

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (free form)



RECORDING: MDDE: Typed, printed pages, oral interviews

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Textual and statistical

DATA INDEXING: Computer generated as explained below

#### GENERATION OF KWOC WORD INVENTORY

PHYSICAL MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

800 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
9 Track Even parity

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 5

NUMBER OF FILES ON THIS VOLUME: 2

RECORD FORMAT: Fixed

NUMBER OF LOGICAL RECORDS: About 300,000

MAXIMUM LOGICAL RECORD LENGTH: 237

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

DATA DICTIONARY: Hard copy only

DATA INDEXING: Machine-readable

INDEXING FORM: Keywords (Free Vocabulary)

NUMBER OF VOCABULARY ENTRIES: 1,500,000 (Keywords)

FILE BACKUP:

Classification: Subfile

Form: Same

Location: Gunter APB, Alabama

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): Honeywell 6050 Series

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: Yes

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)

Language: COBOL

Verification/Edit

Maintenance

Data Extraction

TOTAL NUMBER OF PROGRAMS: 7

EXPORT MODE: Source

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE:

Source Agency User Documentation

Source Agency Programmer Documentation

Test Jobs

#### EXPLANATION AND USE OF THE KWOC 2-LINE MICROFILM WORD INDEX

The Data Base Inventory/ie. Keyword Out of Context (DABIN/KWOC) word index was produced by computer processing some 300,000 titles in the CORONA HARVEST DABIN System. The documents in the KWOC index were originally indexed into the Data Base Inventory (DABIN) within broad subject categories primarily for use by CORONA HARVEST researchers evaluating the effectiveness of air power in Southeast Asia. As CORONA HARVEST began its phasedown, the responsibility for maintaining the system was transferred on 1 July 1971 to the Technical Systems Branch of the Albert F. Simpson Historical Research Center at Maxwell AFB, Alabama. Additional "Vietnamization" documents have been added to DABIN/KWOC as they were deposited in the AU library and the Albert F. Simpson Historical Research Center. The DABIN/KWOC index is a list of all significant words in each acquisition's title (only single-character items and a list of 25 non-significant words such as of, and, for and the were excluded). For example, the title Psychological Effects of Non-Nuclear Weapons for Counterinsurgency appears under Psychological Effects, Non-Nuclear Weapons, and Counterinsurgency. A microfilm index of keywords is arranged in numerical sequence followed by alphabetical sequence in which each acquisition (report, audio tape, etc.) appears as a two-line entry containing the full document title on the first line and coded information concerning document classification, security grouping (downgrading), releasability, document date, time period covered, issuing agency, document nomenclature, document type, subject category, repository, repository control number, and DABIN control number on the second line. The user should refer to the User's Guide for explanation of the necessary codes and their locations on the printout.

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The user of this system should be aware of some of its characteristics in order to use it to best advantage. First, no efforts were made to re-index or change any titles: this would have taken too much time. Therefore, the index is only as good as the original titles of the documents. For example, if a document concerns a subject not identified in the title, it cannot be retrieved with this KWOC system. Further, many words were misspelled by the report originator and are listed as they are spelled. Second, since very little was done to standardize the writing of the titles, a subject may be found under several synonymous, related, or abbreviated terms. For example: Close Air Support may be listed as Air Ground Support, Direct Air Support, CAS, and others. The user should look for each item under other related or synonymous terms. Third, except for hyphenated or otherwise joined words, the system does not provide for single listing of multiple-word concepts. For example: Close Air Support is found under close, air, and support; and ROLLING THUNDER under ROLLING and THUNDER. This is a slight inconvenience that could not be avoided without costly re-indexing. Fourth, the DABIN/KWOC index is divided into security-classified and unclassified sections, corresponding to the classification of the acquisition title. The researcher should use both sections if he is properly cleared and has the need-to-know. Fifth, the descriptive information other than title is in code form and must be interpreted for use. Some of the coded information may be very helpful. For example, if a researcher is interested in researching the use of AC-47 gunships in the base defense role, he should look at both AC-47 and gunships in KWOC and check each item's subject code for Base Defense (Subject Code 12). Sixth, due to machine translation errors, some pages of the KWOC index appear incomplete and blacked out. The user should check the next good page where the complete pages were re-filmed.

Supplements to the index are prepared monthly, and the entire index is brought up to date annually, with new acquisitions inserted in the proper numerical and alphabetical sequence.

Finally, the Technical Systems Branch does not have possession of any of the documents listed. The researcher should make arrangements to use the documents with the respective repository. The researcher should always ask the repository for the document by the repository control number. The repository and repository control numbers are given in each KWOC item printout, and the list, of repository codes is found in the User's Guide.

#### HOW TO USE THE SYSTEM

Step\_1: Look up desired term(s) in the Term Index to: (a) see if the term exists; (b) determine how many times the term appears; and (c) determine its page number on the index microfilm.

Step\_2: Select the desired cartridge of index microfilm. The cartridges are labeled both alphabetically and numerically, much like an encyclopedia. (There are currently 32 16mm, 100ft cartridges for acquisitions having unclassified titles and 6 similar cartridges for material having classified titles.)

Step\_3: Place the microfilm on or in the microfilm reader as required.

Step\_4: Look up the term(s) in the KWOC as one would look up a word in a dictionary.

Step\_5: Use the User's Guide to DABIM/KWOC outputs to interpret the codes as necessary to select items for further research.

Step\_6: Obtain the document or other material from the repository by Repository Control Number.

COMMENTS: As of Nov 1974, about 75 percent of the repository's holdings had been microfilmed on 16mm, 100ft cartridges with paging identification codes that permit extremely rapid search and automatic stopping on a particular page of a given document. New acquisitions and older material are being similarly microfilmed so that eventually the entire collection will be recorded and preserved in this manner.



I.D. Number 43

## DEPCHIST

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Historical Summary Reports of DEPCHJUSMAG, Thailand

TYPE OF FILE: Textual

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 15 (Deputy Chief, JUSMAG, Thailand)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 15 (May 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Periodic historical report of DEPCHJUSMAG, Thailand covering the mission, command relationships, political, economic, and military situation, operations, logistics, etc

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: CINCPAC Instruction 3000.7

PUBLISHER: DEPCHJUSMAG, Thailand

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Staff section submissions

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Not applicable

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Higher headquarters

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Jun 1964 - Apr 1968

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Biannual

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret - Limited Distribution

MAJOR RELATED FILES: Not applicable

DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain

### DEPCHIST

#### FILE CONTENT

##### TABLES OF CONTENTS:

1. DEPCHJUSMAG Thailand Historical Summary, Jun 1966 - Apr 1968  
(Secret - Limited Distribution)

- I. Mission and Command Relationships
- II. Administration
- III. Political, Economic and Tactical Situations
- IV. Plans, Training, Operations, and Communications
- V. Logistics
- VI. Comptroller
- VII. Air Force Program

2. DEPCHJUSMAG Thailand Historical Summary, Jun 1964 - Apr 1966  
(Secret - Limited Distribution)

- I. Tactical Situation and Operations
- II. Programming
- III. Plans, Training and Operations
- IV. Logistics
- V. Administration
- VI. Air Force Program
- VII. Summary and Conclusions

##### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: 15

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Printed pages

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

Monograph  
Softbound  
8 1/2 x 11

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 2

CONDITION: Preserved and readable

STORAGE: Safe file

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (free form)

RECORDING MODE: Printed

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Textual

DATA INDEXING: None

# I.D. Number 44

## DESTA

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Mk-36 Destructor Data Base  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
 STORAGE SITE(S): Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 54 (Apr 1974)  
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data on missions that delivered Mk-36 Destructor munitions  
 AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATOR: DIRECTIVE: Unknown  
 PUBLISHER: OJCS (J-3)  
 PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: OPREP  
 FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None  
 PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: CNA Staff  
 TIME PERIOD COVERED: Jun 1967 to Sep 1968  
 REPORTING FREQUENCY: Operationally  
 KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above  
 SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Confidential (JDS)  
 MAJOR RELATED FILES: None  
 DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Format and coding instructions  
 DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain

### FILE CONTENT

### AIR OPERATIONS

FORCES, FRIENDLY  
 ACTION UNITS  
 SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
 OPERATIONAL SETTING  
 COUNTRY  
 LOCATION DETAIL  
 COORDINATE LAT/LONG  
 ROUTE PACKAGE

AIR OPERATIONS DATA  
 AIRCRAFT  
 NUMBER TAKING PART  
 TYPE  
 DATE OF MISSION  
 MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
 STRIKE MISSION (% AEW, CAP, REFUELING MISSIONS)  
 MUNITIONS  
 NUMBER EXPENDED  
 TYPE EXPENDED  
 TARGET  
 DESCRIPTION

### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
 556 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
 7 Track Even parity  
 NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 3  
 NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1  
 TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable  
 MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 90  
 RECORD FORMAT: Fixed  
 RECORDING MODE: BCD  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric  
 FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential  
 CONTROL FIELDS: None  
 DATA DICTIONARY: None  
 DATA INDEXING: None  
 ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): CDC 3800  
 ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: INFOL (CDC)  
 SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs not necessarily exportable)  
 Language: FORTRAN  
 Verification/Edit  
 Maintenance  
 Data Extraction  
 Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
 Numerical Analysis  
 Simulation/Modeling



# I.D. Number 45

## EOB

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Enemy Electronic Order of Battle  
TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
STORAGE SITE(S): Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)  
WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 54 (Apr 1974)  
BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A listing by location of all types of enemy radars, including AAA Fire Control, SAM Acquisition, and Tracking, Early Warning, Coastal Defenses, etc  
AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Unknown  
PUBLISHER: PACOM ELINT Center  
PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Not known to current custodian of file  
FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None  
PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: CNA Staff  
TIME PERIOD COVERED: Apr 1972 to date of survey  
REPORTING FREQUENCY: Weekly and Monthly  
KNOWN GAPS: Completeness of file not known to current custodian  
SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret - NoFORN  
MAJOR RELATED FILES: None  
DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Brief summary (CNA)  
DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain

### FILE CONTENT

LOCATION OF SITE  
PHOTOGRAPHY, LAST DATE OF  
RADAR TYPE  
RADAR USE  
STATUS OF SITE  
THREAT LEVEL (POSSIBLE, PROBABLE, or  
TENTATIVE)

### EOB

#### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)  
PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape  
PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
800 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
7 Track Even parity  
NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 2  
NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1  
TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable  
MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 40  
RECORD FORMAT: Pired  
RECORDING MODE: BCD  
CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric  
FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential  
CONTROL FIELDS: None  
DATA DICTIONARY: None  
DATA INDEXING: None  
ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): CDC 3800  
ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: INFOL (CDC)  
SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs not necessarily exportable)  
Language: FORTRAN  
Verification/Edit  
Maintenance  
Data Extraction  
Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
Numerical Analysis  
Simulation/Modeling

I. D. Number 46

ERCMS

GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Electronic Intelligence Requirements and Capabilities Management System

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE: Site 19 (Intelligence Center Pacific, Pearl Harbor, HI)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 19 (Apr 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Electronic Order of Battle (EOB) for PACOM

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: CINCPAC Inst C3890.1D of 15 Jan 1975

PUBLISHER: Intelligence Center Pacific (IPAC)

PRIMARY INPDT SOURCES: Various

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Dnknown

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Classified

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1965 - April 1975

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Weekly

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Yes

DISPOSITION POLICY: Historical tapes are retained indefinitely

ERCMS

FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 19 (Intelligence Center Pacific, Pearl Harbor HI)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

800 B.P.I. MODS Format  
9 Track Odd Parity

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: 35,000

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 965

RECORD FORMAT: Fixed and variable records

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: Air defense district (ADD)

DATA DICTIONARY: Hard copy only

DATA INDEXING: Air defense district (ADD)

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: Modular Data Systems (MODS)

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: No exportable software

FILE CONTENT

AIR DEFENSE DISTRICT (ADD)

SITE NAME

SAM SITE DESIGNATOR

CATEGORY

COUNTRY OF LOCATION

COORDINATES

DATE ESTABLISHED

STATUS

ELEVATION

ROA

SITE/EQUIPMENT FUNCTION

EQUIPMENT NOMENCLATURE



## ESG REPORTS

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Textual Reports Published by ES: Concerning Southeast Asia

TYPE OF FILE: Textual

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 55 (Engineer Studies Group)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 55 (Apr 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Collection of twelve reports dealing with various aspects of U.S. Army activities, operations, and requirements associated with the war in Southeast Asia. See FILE CONTENT for an abstract of each report.

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: As noted in FILE CONTENT

PUBLISHER: ESG

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: As noted in FILE CONTENT

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Not applicable

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Authorizing agency as noted in FILE CONTENT

TIME PERIOD COVERED: As detailed in FILE CONTENT

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Not applicable

KNOWN GAPS: Not applicable

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: As detailed in FILE CONTENT

MAJOR RELATED FILES: Not applicable

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained at ES3

COMMENTS: The Engineer Studies Group was previously known as the Engineer Strategic Studies Group (ESSG)

## FILE CONTENT

1. (U) Tactical Evaluation of Sensors (Secret, Gp-3) (DDC AD No. 514305L), Mar 1971

The acquisition of targets and intelligence is evaluated for 14 "surveillance systems" for six divisions in the RVN during part of 1970. The contribution of unattended ground sensors (UGS) to combat effectiveness is analyzed by use of operational data, interrogation of key officers, and examination of intelligence reports. (Study authorized by ACSPOR, DA)

2. (U) An Analysis of the Requirement for Army Aircraft Shelters (Secret, Gp-4) (DDC AD No. 504809), Sep 1969

The economic feasibility, based on cost/effectiveness, of providing shelters for Army aircraft in Vietnam is evaluated in this study. To a lesser extent, the operational and logistic feasibility is examined as it affects the primary objective. Major aspects considered are the enemy threat, analysis of loss/damage data, potential shelters (including a summary of the US Air Force program), protection factor analysis, and evaluation of possible shelter deployment schemes. (Study authorized by ACSPOR, DA)

3. (U) Force Requirements - Southeast Asia (Secret, GDS), 3 vols, Nov 1972

This study develops U.S. 1978 land force requirements in Southeast Asia for two situations. The report includes the two scenarios that provide the bases for the force requirements, discusses the rationale applied in developing the scenarios, and provides an assessment of the risk associated with changes in threat and other inputs. The report gives detailed descriptions of the procedures used to develop counterinsurgent force requirements. (Study authorized by ODCSOPS, DA)

4. (U) Herbicides and Military Operations, Vols I, II, III: (Vol I, DDC AD No. 893214L; Vol II, DDC AD No. 893215L; Vol III, DDC AD No. 519942L) (Vols I and II are unclassified; Vol III is Secret GP-3), Feb 1972

The purpose of this study is to determine the military effects of herbicides when used in support of military operations. This study, based upon currently available herbicides and means of dissemination, included research and analysis of historical, experimental, and theoretical evidence; it also includes results of a survey of US military officers having first-hand knowledge of the use of herbicides during period 1965-1970. (Study authorized by OSD/DDR&E)

5. (U) Infiltration Monitor and Control Systems (Secret, GDS), Dec 1972

This project estimates force requirements and facility costs and construction time to stop infiltration into areas of Southeast Asia, and also describes the requirements and costs for a monitor line that would measure, not stop, infiltration; it does not address political, strategic, force availability, or economic (other than facility costs) aspects of the problem. (Study authorized by OSD)

6. Conceptual Framework for a Nonlinear War Model (Unclassified), Apr 1973

ZSG prepared this paper to document the conceptual framework of a model they developed for determining combat force requirements for nonlinear war situations. It consists of six submodels. The concepts allow combat forces to perform within three mission categories: to gain control of an area; to maintain control of an area; and to interdict the enemy's bases and logistics in areas nominally under enemy control. The model concept defines the functions that must be performed in order to successfully accomplish each mission. (Study authorized by ODCSOPS, DA)



7. Environmental Aspects of Rome Plow Operations in the Republic of Vietnam (Unclassified), Jun 1973

The purpose of this study is to assess the effect on the environment of using Rome Plow in support of military operations in the Republic of Vietnam. The study investigates damage to the flora and soils in relation to regrowth, erosion, and the extent to which these areas were converted to a higher land use. Unit records, contact with ex-unit commanders, and a stereoscopic analysis of aerial photography were utilized in this determination. This study concludes that Rome Plowing operations left no significant lasting effects on the environment except as it sets back the size and age of vegetation on a particular site. (Study authorized by Office, Chief of Engineers/Military Engineering, DA)

8. (U) Land Force Requirements for a Combined Defense of Thailand (Secret), 4 Vols, Aug 1973

This study determines US land force requirements for assisting Thailand to resist two different potential enemy invasions in the FY 1980 time period. US forces (land and air) help stalemate and drive invading enemy forces from Thailand. The initial invasions are accompanied by active insurgency by elements postulated to be in Thailand at the time. Linear war force requirements were computed using the NSSH-69 study; non linear war requirements were computed using a concept developed by RSG. The study constitutes part of the Army submission to the Joint Strategic Objectives Plan (JSOP) FY 1976-83. (Study authorized by Office, Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations, DA)

9. (U) Addendum to Portfolio of General Purpose Force Requirements Scenarios (Secret), Jul 1971

This study is a limited update of the Portfolio of General Purpose Force Requirements Scenarios (SPECTRUM) that considers forces estimated for the mid-range (1972-1979) time period. The update considers conventional (linear) war situations in six world areas: Northeast Asia, Southeast Asia, Middle East, Europe, Caribbean, and Africa. For these areas, the study identifies time-phased enemy and allied forces estimated for the mid-range period and manually computes revised US force requirements for SPECTRUM situations. (Study authorized by Office, Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations, DA)

10. (U) Demolition Employment in the Pacific Theater, Part II: Southeast Asia (Top Secret), Aug 1970

This study examines the effectiveness of obstacles employed during a conventional defense of Southeast Asia and evaluates the use of ADM in counterinsurgency-type operations. It evaluates the advantages of using ADM in barrier operations and assesses the impact of tactical warning and ADM release times on the effectiveness of a barrier system. The analysis is based on a war gaming technique adapted for this study. Study conclusions are based on the increased delay imposed on the enemy due to ADM employment. (Authorized by Commander-in-Chief, United States Army, Pacific and Office, Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations, DA)

11. (U) Interdiction of Lines of Communication (Secret), Feb 1970

This study provides an empirically-based method of assessing damage to and interdiction of lines of communication (LOC). It evaluates the Chinese capability to support various force levels in a limited conventional war despite air interdiction of their supporting LOC networks. The INLOC study identifies and examines targets to be attacked, attack results, enemy responses, and specific network parameters and assumptions. From these data, a detailed simulation model (incorporating a partial capacity and repair concept) is developed for general application. The specific application to the network of Southeast Asia results in target lists for specified LOC network capacity reduction. (Authorized by Office Assistant Secretary of Defense/Systems Analysis.)

12. (U) Force Planning Guide, Southeast Asia (Secret), Mar 1969

This annex identifies the time-phased engineer troop list required to support a tactical scenario in Southeast Asia. Time-phased engineer tasks in the communications zone and the combat zone are identified. Time-phased interzonal engineer services, such as water supply and firefighting, are identified. These tasks are translated into time-phased engineer troop lists based on expected engineer troop unit work rates. (Authorized by Office, Assistant-Chief of Staff for Force Development, DA)

FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SIZE: Site 55 (ESG)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Printed pages

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

Monograph  
Softbound  
8 x 10 5/8

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 19

CONDITION: Preserved and readable

STORAGE: Safe file, controlled conditions (temperature/humidity)

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (free form)

RECORDING MODE: Type I

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Textual

DATA INDEXING: None



## I.D. Number 48

### FAMREP

#### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Force and Material Reporting System

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE: Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center,  
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 57 (Jun 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Master data base of unit strengths, location  
and logistics information for all units under  
CINCUSARPAC operational control

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Unknown

PUBLISHER: Data Management Agency, Hq MACV

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: USARPAC units

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: MACV Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1972

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Monthly

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Confidential

MAJOR RELATED FILES: Not known to current custodian of file

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: User manual: Command Manual, CMA,  
Hq MACV; Operations Manual,  
MACV

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely at CDIC

COMMENTS: This file is part of the VCOD collection

#### FILE CONTENT

Section Number, Security Classification, Record Type, Transaction Code, UIC, Number of Authorized Officers, Number of Authorized Enlisted Men, Assigned Officers, Assigned Enlisted Men, Temporary Duty, Permanent Change of Station Enlisted Men, Command Structure Code, Service, Function, CINCPAC Code, Record Flag, Document ID Number, Unit Data and Name, Project Code, Geologic Location Code, Standard Jeologic Code, Project Close Date, Report Type, Report Number, Recommended Port of Entry, Category Code, Mode to Port of Entry, Source to Port of Entry, Source to Location, Source to Port and Depot, Source to Destination, Vehicle Square Feet, Number of Personnel, Number of Cards, Short Tons, Measure Tons, Date Ready to Load, Cargo Type, Heavy Lift Category, Dimensions of Cargo, Number of Pieces.

#### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

9 Track Standard labeled  
1600 B.P.I.

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: Not known to current custodian of file

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: 85,440

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 120

RECORD FORMAT: Variable length (fixed format)

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: Not known to current custodian of file

DATA DICTIONARY: None

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360 series

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: None

SIZE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)

Language: COBOL  
Verification/Edit  
Maintenance  
Data Extractions  
Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
Numerical Analysis

## I.D. Number 49

## FANK

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Forces Armees Nationales Khmeres File

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): National Archives  
(see Appendix E, p. 515)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 52 (Feb 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Historical data on unit strength, location, type, status, and operational capability of friendly Cambodian armed forces units

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Memo from SECDEF, 19 Feb 1966,  
SUBJ: Establishment of SEA  
Program Division

PUBLISHER: OASD/PA&E

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Transaction cards from CIA

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: CAMBODG

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: DOD Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Mar 1970 to date of survey

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Monthly

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Abstract, table of contents, index,  
sample file copy, format instructions,  
codebooks, and application file  
documentation (15H)

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely

## FILE CONTENT

DATE  
UNIT DATA  
BRANCH OF SERVICE  
COMMANDER'S NAME  
OPERATIONAL TERRITORY  
STATUS  
TYPE  
UNIT LOCATION  
COUNTRY  
UTM COORDINATES

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: National Archives (see Appendix E, p. 515)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
9 Track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 26

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: Unknown

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Fixed Format - MIFS File)

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Indexed sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: Unit Number

DATA DICTIONARY: Machine-readable

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs Exportable)

Language: NIPS Data Management  
Verification/Edit Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
Maintenance Numerical Analysis  
Data Extraction Simulation/Modeling



## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Air Incident File  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
 STORAGE SITE: Site 02 (Hq PACAF)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (Date): Site 02 (Apr 1975)  
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Historical file of FLAK incidents and friendly reaction data including where, when, and how much  
 AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: CINCPACAF/IN ltr, 10 Mar 72  
 PUBLISHER: IPAC (051)  
 PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Operational reports and intelligence summaries  
 FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None  
 PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: IPAC (051), 548th EWG (IMOU)  
 TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1965 to date of survey  
 REPORTING FREQUENCY: Operationally as required  
 KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above  
 SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret  
 MAJOR RELATED FILES: None  
 DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Yes  
 DISPOSITION POLICY: Present intention is to retain indefinitely

## FILE CONTENT

MISSION YEAR  
 MISSION MONTH  
 MISSION DAY  
 MISSION NUMBER  
 SEQUENCE NUMBER  
 RECORD TYPE A, B, C  
 RECORD TYPE CODE  
 MISSION UNIT  
 CREATE DATE  
 AIRCRAFT CALL SIGN  
 ADDITIONAL AIRCRAFT CALL SIGN  
 NUMBER OF SORTIES  
 AIRCRAFT TYPE  
 ZULU TIME OVER TARGET OR FLAK  
 MISSION TYPE  
 UTM COORDINATES OF FLAK OR TARGET  
 EXTERNAL GEO LATITUDE  
 EXTERNAL GEO LONGITUDE  
 INTERNAL GEO LATITUDE  
 INTERNAL GEO LONGITUDE  
 ROUTE PACKAGE  
 ROUTE SEGMENT  
 THREAT INDICATOR  
 TYPE WEAPON  
 INTENSITY OF FIRE  
 ACCURACY OF FIRE  
 TYPE OF FIRE CONTROL  
 NUMBER OF ROUNDS (EST)

AIRCRAFT ALTITUDE  
 BURST ALTITUDE OF FLAK  
 SERVICE DESIGNATOR  
 PERSONNEL KILLED  
 PERSONNEL MISSING  
 PERSONNEL RECOVERED  
 PERSONNEL CAPTURED  
 TARGET NUMBER  
 TARGET TYPE  
 LOSS UTM COORDINATES  
 LOSS EXTERNAL GEO LATITUDE  
 LOSS EXTERNAL GEO LONGITUDE  
 LOSS INTERNAL GEO LATITUDE  
 LOSS INTERNAL GEO LONGITUDE  
 MANEUVER  
 SPEED OF AIRCRAFT  
 HEADING OF AIRCRAFT  
 WEATHER  
 CHANGE OF DATE  
 NUMBER OF GUNS  
 AIR ACTIVITY  
 NUMBER OF SITE  
 NUMBER OF REACTION  
 PACAF CHART NUMBER  
 VBUA  
 BUA  
 COUNTRY CODE  
 COMMENTS

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 02 (Hq PACAF)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
 800 B.P.I. Non standard labeled  
 9 track Odd parity  
 NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1  
 NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1  
 TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: 200,000  
 MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 965  
 RECORD FORMAT: Variable  
 RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric  
 FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential  
 CONTROL FIELDS:  
 Mission date  
 Mission number  
 DATA DICTIONARY: Intelligence Data Elements Automated System  
 DATA INDEXING: Sequential  
 ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360  
 ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: Modular Data System (MODS)  
 SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: Yes

I.D. Number 51

## FMFPACMISC

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Material Concerning Southeast Asia Held by Hq FMFPAC

TYPE OF FILE: Machine readable, textual, special medium (audio tape)

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 03 (Hq FMFPAC)

WHERE SURVEYED (Date): Site 03 (Apr 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Magnetic tape containing fire support data on USMC operations in RVN; miscellaneous studies on Southeast Asia activities

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Not applicable

PUBLISHER: Various

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Operational units

FILES DURING THIS FILE AS INPDT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Hq FMFPAC Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1965-1972

REPORTING PRECEDENCY: Not applicable

KNOWN GAPS: Not applicable

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Declassified through Top Secret (see FILE CONTENT)

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE(S): None for machine-readable files

DISPOSITION POLICY: Present intention is to retain indefinitely

### FILE CONTENT

1. Tactical Information Deposit Retrieval System (TINDER), (Confidential)  
File consists of narrative, magnetic tape, and computer printouts.
2. Fire Support Information Center Data Base (FSIC), (Confidential)  
File consists of narrative, magnetic tape, and computer printouts.
3. Fire Support Information System (FSIS), (Confidential)  
File consists of narrative, magnetic tape, and computer printouts.
4. Studies and analyses held by Operations Analysis Branch, Hq FMFPAC.
  - a. Sensor Project, (Secret)
  - b. Paving of Roads in South Vietnam, (Confidential)
  - c. Air Control Study, (Secret)
  - d. OV-10A Study, (Secret)
  - e. Aircraft Accident Trend Indicators, (Secret)
  - f. Republic of Vietnam Aircraft Shelter Program, (Secret)
  - g. Single Manager System: Response and Sortie Data Analysis, (Secret)
  - h. Aircraft Support to Marine Units in the Republic of Vietnam-1965/1966, (Secret)
  - i. Aircraft Maintenance Data- 1967/1968, (Confidential)
  1. The Force Logistics Center (FLC) Story, (Unclassified)
5. Studies and analyses held by G-3 (Air), Hq FMFPAC
  - a. Critique of the "Rose Garden", (Unclassified)
  - b. Republic of Vietnam History, Lessons Learned: Marine Corps Aviation in Vietnam, (Confidential)
6. Studies and Analyses held by G-4, Hq FMFPAC
  - a. Electronic Warfare Lessons Learned, (Secret)
  - b. Vehicle Fragmentation Armor Kit Evaluation (Declassified)
  - c. Redeployment of Forces from the Republic of Vietnam (KEYSTONE), (Top Secret)
7. Material held by the Public Affairs Section, Hq FMFPAC
  - a. POW debriefing audio tapes, news releases and photos, (Declassified)



## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 03 (Hq FMFPAC)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic Tape  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS: Not known to current custodian of file  
 NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 3  
 TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable  
 MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 80  
 RECORD FORMAT: Variable  
 RECORDING MODE: Not known to current custodian of file  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric  
 FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential  
 CONTROL FIELDS:

Reporting unit      Target source  
 Date                  Division supported

DATA DICTIONARY: Hard copy only

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: Not known to current custodian of file  
 SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: None

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 03 (Hq FMFPAC)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Printed pages  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
   Monographs, messages  
   Softbound  
   8 x 10 1/2  
 NUMBER OF VOLUMES: Approximately 15  
 CONDITION: Preserved and readable  
 STORAGE: Safe files  
 RECORD FORMAT: Variable (free form)  
 RECORDING MODE: Printed and typed  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Textual  
 DATA INDEXING: None

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 03 (Hq FMFPAC)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Audio tape  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
   1/4 inch tape  
   7 inch reel  
 NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 5  
 NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 5  
 RECORD FORMAT: Variable  
 RECORDING MODE: Oral  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Narrative  
 DATA INDEXING: None

# I.D. Number 52

## FOBS

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Friendly Order of Battle System

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center,  
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio)

WHERE STORED (DATE): Site 57 (Jun 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Provides task organization and location of all  
ARVN units down to battalion level by Corps area

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Hq MACV, J-3

PUBLISHER: Data Management Agency, Hq MACV

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: GVN

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: MACV Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Aug 1968 - Jan 1973

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Monthly

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Confidential

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: User manual: Command Manual, DMA,  
Hq MACV

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely at CDIC

COMMENTS: This file is part of the VCOD collection

### FILE CONTENT

Unit, Province, Station, Coordinates, Controlling Headquarters Alpha  
Code, Numeric Sequence, Area or Service, Country Service, Battalion  
Headquarters, Type Unit, Sub-Dunit Type.

## FOBS

### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 B.P.I.  
9 track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: Not known to current custodian of file

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: Not known to current custodian of file

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: Not known to current custodian of file

RECORD FORMAT: Variable length (fixed format)

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: Not known to current custodian of file

DATA DICTIONARY: None

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360 series

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: Not known to current custodian of file

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)

Language: RPG  
Verification/Edit  
Maintenance  
Data Extraction  
Data Management  
Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
Numerical Analysis



## FORSTAT

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Force Status Reporting System  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
 STORAGE SITE(S): Site 01 (CINCPAC)  
 Site 02 (Hq Pacific Air Forces)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 01 (Apr 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Current data on location, readiness, personnel,  
 and equipment of operational units in PACOM

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: IAW JCS Pub 6

PUBLISHER: CINCPAC

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Reports from PACOM units through component  
 commanders (e.g., PACAF)

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: JCS, Component commanders

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Jun 1972 on (See COMMENTS)

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Snapshot report, updated every 24 hrs (See COMMENTS)

KNOWN GAPS: See COMMENTS

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Top Secret

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Users Manual, CINCPAC J63 Doc No  
 10P355S/0H-01, Jul 1974; Computer  
 Operations Manual, CINCPAC J63 Doc  
 No 10P355S/0H-01, Jul 1974

DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain in the PACOM ADP Systems  
 Support Group (J63)

COMMENTS: Six-month history tapes (beginning with Jun 1972) and one-  
 month history tapes (back through one year) are retained in  
 addition to the latest 24-hour update. Each history tape  
 represents PACOM force status on the last day of the one-  
 month or six-month time period covered.

## FILE CONTENT

BASIC UNIT IDENTITY INFORMATION  
 EQUIPMENT, SELECTED MAJOR ITEMS  
 AUTHORIZED  
 DEPLOYED  
 POSSESSED

GENERAL STATUS DATA  
 MOVEMENT REPORTING  
 PERSONNEL

ASSIGNED  
 AUTHORIZED  
 TELECOMMUNICATIONS DATA  
 UNIT ACTIVITY  
 UNIT COMMITMENTS  
 CRP

SIOP  
 OTHER CONTINGENCIES

UNIT LOCATION  
 UNIT PLANNING DATA (FOR UNITS COMMITTED TO A CONTINGENCY PLAN)  
 UNIT READINESS

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SIZE: Site 01 (CINCPAC)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

800 B.P.I. Unlabeled  
 9 Track Odd parity

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 16

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 16

AVERAGE NUMBER OF RECORDS PER FILE: 3000

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 166

RECORD FORMAT: Fixed

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: Unit ID Code

DATA DICTIONARY: Machine-readable

DATA INDEXING: Yes

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): HIS 6060

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: GCOS

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)

Language: COBOL Data Extraction  
 Verification/Edit Data Management  
 Maintenance Reporting (Specific Extractions)

## FORSTAT HISTORY

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Force Status History  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
 STORAGE SITE(S): Site 02 (Hq Pacific Air Forces)  
 Site 01 (CINCPAC)  
 WHERE STORED (DATE): Site 02 (Apr 1975)  
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION: PACAF unit readiness, aircraft, and crew status data  
 AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: IAW JCS Pub 6  
 PUBLISHER: Bq PACAF  
 PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Reports from PACAF units  
 FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None  
 PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: PACAF Staff  
 TIME PERIOD COVERED: Jan 1974 to date of survey  
 REPORTING FREQUENCY: Daily  
 KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above  
 SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret  
 MAJOR RELATED FILES: None  
 DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE(S): Users Manual, 15 Aug 1974, CSN DM-73  
 DISPOSITION POLICY: History subject to deletion as current data is added to the file

## FILE CONTENT

EQUIPMENT, SELECTED MAJOR ITEMS  
 AUTHORIZED  
 DEPLOYED  
 POSSESSED  
 PERSONNEL  
 ASSIGNED  
 AUTHORIZED  
 DMIT ACTIVITY  
 DMIT COMMITMENTS  
 CRP  
 SIOP  
 OTHER CONTINGENCIES  
 DMIT LOCATION  
 UNIT PLANNING DATA (FOR UNITS COMMITTED TO A CONTINGENCY PLAN)  
 UNIT READINESS

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 02 (Hq Pacific Air Force)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
 1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
 9 Track Odd parity  
 NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 3  
 NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 3  
 AVERAGE NUMBER OF RECORDS PER FILE: 200,000  
 MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 300  
 RECORD FORMAT: Fixed  
 RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric  
 FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential  
 CONTROL FIELDS: Date  
 DATA DICTIONARY: Hard copy only  
 DATA INDEXING: None  
 ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): HIS 6060  
 ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: None  
 SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)  
 Language: COBOL  
 Maintenance Reporting (Specific Extractions)



# FRAGSAVE

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Frag Order History (7th Air Force)

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 14 (U.S. Support Activities Group, Thailand)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 14 (May 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: File contains the text of all air mission frag orders produced by the 7th Air Force IHM 1130 Frag Generator

AUTHORIZATION/OPTIMATING DIRECTIVE: Unknown

PUBLISHER: U.S. Support Activities Group, Thailand

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: 7th Air Force Operations Directorate

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: SEADAB

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Not known to custodian of file

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1 Jul 1973 to date of survey

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Daily

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret

MAJOR RELATED FILES: SEADAB

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Information not obtained from custodian of file

DISPOSITION POLICY: Present intention is to retain indefinitely; ultimate disposition will be determined by Director of Data Automation (ACD), Hq PACAF

## FILE CONTENT

### AIR OPERATIONS

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA FORM

QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
FORCES, FRIENDLY  
SCHEDULE OF OPERATION  
UNIT ID

SUPPORTING UNITS  
AIRCRAFT NUMBER  
SUPPORT FUNCTION  
OPERATIONAL SETTING  
COUNTRY  
LOCATION DETAIL  
COORDINATE LAT/LONG  
ROUTE PACKAGE  
AIR OPERATIONS DATA  
AIRCRAFT

DATE OF MISSION  
FUNCTION  
IDENTIFICATION  
SPECIAL AIR OPERATIONS IDENTIFIER  
MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
STRIKE MISSION (GAEW, CAP, REFUELING MISSIONS)  
HUNTINGS  
NUMBER FRAGGED  
TYPE FRAGGED  
TARGET  
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER  
NAME

PRIORITY  
TIMES, MISSION EVENTS  
ARRIVE OVER TARGET (TOT), FRAGGED  
NIGHT-DAY

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 14 (U.S. Support Activities Group, Thailand)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 R.P.I. Standard label  
9 Track Odd Parity

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 24

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 24

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count available

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORD FORMAT: Fixed

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphabetic textual, alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: AUTODIN header

DATA DICTIONARY: None

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IHM 360, 1130

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: Information not obtained from custodian of file

## SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE:

Language: ASSEMBLER, COROL, FORTRAN  
Maintenance  
Data Extraction  
Data Management  
Reporting (Specific Extractions)

# I.D. Number 56

## FUNK

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Front Uni National de Kampuchea file  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
 STORAGE SITE(S): Site 52 (National Military Command Systems Support Center)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 52 (Feb 1974)  
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data on the organization and activity of the enemy civilian infrastructure in Cambodia  
 AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Memo from SECDEF, 19 FEB 1966, SUBJ: Establishment of SFA Programs Division  
 PUBLISHER: OASD/PAGE  
 PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: DAMSREP, Cambodia  
 FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: CAMBODG  
 PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Elements of DOE and CIA  
 TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1970 to date of survey  
 REPORTING FREQUENCY: Monthly  
 KNOWN TAPS: None within coverage cited above  
 SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret (GP-3)  
 MAJOR RELATED FILES: None  
 DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Abstract, table of contents, index, sample file copy, format instructions, codebook, and Application File Documentation (IBM)  
 DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retire file to the National Archives when no longer needed in the NMCSSC

### FILE CONTENT

ENEMY ACTIVITY  
 ACTIVITY CODE  
 DATE REPORTED  
 LOCATION  
 LAT/LONG  
 UTM COORDINATES  
 ENEMY ORGANIZATION  
 BRANCH  
 NAME  
 NATIONALITY  
 STRENGTH  
 TYPE  
 VALIDITY OF INFORMATION

### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 52 (National Military Command Systems Support Center)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
 1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
 9 Track  
 NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1  
 NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1  
 TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable  
 MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004  
 RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Fixed Format - NIES File)  
 RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric  
 FILE ORGANIZATION: Indexed sequential  
 CONTROL FIELDS:  
 Year of report  
 Message number  
 DATA DICTIONARY: Machine-readable  
 DATA INDEXING: None  
 ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360  
 ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS  
 SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)  
 Language: NIPS  
 Verification/Edit  
 Maintenance  
 Data Extraction  
 Data Management  
 Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
 Numerical Analysis  
 Simulation/Modeling



## GORS

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Ground Operations Reporting System

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center,  
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 57 (Jun 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A record of RVNAF battalion-size operations,  
enemy initiated incidents, and RVNAF force strengths

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Not known to current custodian of file

PUBLISHER: Data Management Agency, Hq MACV

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: OPREPs 4 and 5

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Not known to current custodian of file

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Chief, Briefings and Reports Branch,  
Command Center Division, Combat  
Operations Center, Rq MACV

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Jan 1965 - Sep 1972

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Daily

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Confidential

MAJOR RELATED FILES: Not known to current custodian of file

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE(S): Command Manual, Operations Manual  
User's Manual, Functional  
Description, Program Maintenance  
Manual

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely at CDIC

COMMENTS: This file is part of the VCOD collection

## FILE CONTENT

NATIONALITY CONTROLLING ACTION  
COUNTRY IN WHICH ACTION IS LOCATED  
NAME OF LARGE SCALE OPERATION  
DATE, TIME OF INITIATION,  
NUMBER OF BATTALION DAYS OF OPERATION  
NUMBER OF DAYS IN CONTACT W/ENEMY  
DATE OF TERMINATION  
NATIONALITY OF OTHER FORCE IN COMBINED OPERATION  
OPERATION NAME  
NAVAL GUNFIRE SUPPORT MISSIONS  
NATIONALITY OF AIRCRAFT SUPPORTING OPERATION  
TYPE OF AIRCRAFT SUPPORTING  
UTH COORDINATES  
OBJECTIVE OF ENEMY INITIATED INCIDENT  
FORCE/NATIONALITY OF UNIT PARTICIPATING IN ACTION

COMPANY, BATTALION, BRIGADE, DIVISION DESIGNATIONS  
CATEGORY OF LOSSES, DESCRIPTION OF  
NUMBER KIA

AMOUNT OF MATERIAL DESTROYED  
FRIENDLY WIA

ENEMY RETURNEES, DETAINEES  
MATERIAL LOST OR CAPTURED  
SMALL UNIT SUMMARY

SUMMARY OF VC INCIDENTS  
RATIO OF VC WEAPONS LOST TO ALLIED LOST  
RATIO OF VC CASUALTIES TO ALLIED CASUALTIES  
REGULAR RVN MANPOWER STRENGTH  
REGIONAL RVN MANPOWER STRENGTH  
POPULAR RVN MANPOWER STRENGTH

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 R.P.I. Standard labeled  
9 Track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 10

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1000

RECORD FORMAT: Variable

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS:

OPREPID Type of unit action  
Corps Tactical Zone Type of force

DATA DICTIONARY: Not known to current custodian of file

DATA INDEXING: Not known to current custodian of file

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IRM 360/50

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: Not known to current custodian of file

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE:

Language: MIPS  
Three boxes of program cards are available at CDIC

# GUNSHIP

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Fired-wing Gunship Missions  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
 STORAGE SITE(S): Site 02 (Hg Pacific Air Forces)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (Date): Site 02 (Apr 1975)  
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Contains information on gunship missions in BARREL  
 ROLL and STEEL TIGER; includes information on the  
 location and time of sighting of moving (vehicle)  
 targets/convoys and the number damaged and destroyed

AUTORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Unknown

PUBLISHER: Hq PACAF

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: OPREP-4s

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Hq PACAF Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 29 Dec 1971 to 28 Mar 1972

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Operationally, as required

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE(S): Data entry instructions

DISPOSITION POLICY: Present intention is to retain indefinitely

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 02 (Hg Pacific Air Forces)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
 9 Track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORD FORMAT: Fixed

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS:

Date  
 Mission number

DATA DICTIONARY: Hard copy only

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360/50

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: None

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: Information not obtained from custodian of file

## FILE CONTENT

DATE (DDMMYY)  
 MISSION NUMBER  
 NUMBER OF TARGETS ATTACKED  
 TIME ON EACH TARGET  
 NUMBER OF VEHICLES SIGHTED (EACH TARGET)  
 NUMBER OF VEHICLES DESTROYED (EACH TARGET)  
 NUMBER OF VEHICLES DAMAGED (EACH TARGET)  
 NUMBER OF VR AREAS COVERED  
 ID OF EACH VR AREA  
 TIME ENTERED EACH VR AREA  
 TIME EXITED EACH VR AREA



## HERBS

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Herbicide Mission File  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
 STORAGE SITE(S): National Archives  
 (see Appendix E, p. 515)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 52 (Feb 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data on the location, execution and results of herbicide missions

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Memo from SECDEF, 19 Feb 1966,  
 SUBJ: Establishment of SEA  
 Program Division

PUBLISHER: OASD/PAGE

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: MACV

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: HEIGRP

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: DOD Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Jul 1965 to Feb 1971

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Monthly

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: File Description Document (IBH)

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely

### FILE CONTENT

#### AIR OPERATIONS

ABORT DATA  
 AIRCRAFT TYPE  
 BATTLE DAMAGE TO AIRCRAFT  
 DAMAGE  
 RITS  
 DELIVERY DATA  
 ACRES SPRAYED  
 GALLONS PER ACRE  
 LOCATION  
 LAT/LONG  
 PROVINCE  
 UTM COORDINATES

### MULTIPLE RUN INDICATORS

RUN TYPE  
 TRACK LENGTH  
 HERBICIDE  
 EXPENDITURE RATE  
 QUANTITY EXPENDED  
 TYPE  
 MISSION ID NUMBER  
 NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT

### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: National Archives (see Appendix E, p. 515)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
 9 Track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 2

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Pixed Format - NIPS File)

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphabetic textual

FILE ORGANIZATION: Indexed sequential

### CONTROL FIELDS:

Mission Date Mission Type  
 Corps Area Mission Number

DATA DICTIONARY: Machine readable

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)

Language: NIPS Data Management  
 Verification/Edit Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
 Maintenance Numerical Analysis  
 Data Extraction Simulation/Modeling

## HES

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Hamlet Evaluation System  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
 STORAGE SITE(S): Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center,  
 Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 57 (Jun 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: An automated system for evaluating the status of pacification in the hamlets and villages of South Vietnam on the basis of security, enemy infrastructure, GVN presence, effectiveness of GVN programs, and economic development. A Bayesian statistical algorithm is used to score hamlets, villages, districts and provinces.

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Not known to current custodian of file  
 PUBLISHER: Data Management Agency, Hq MACV

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: District Advisor's reports on villages and hamlets  
 FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Not known to current custodian of file

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Directors of pacification programs  
 in Saigon and Washington; staff  
 analysts in MACV

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Jul 1969 - Feb 1973

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Monthly

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Confidential

MAJOR RELATED FILES: Not known to current custodian of file

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE(S): Operations Manual, Command Manual,  
 Program Maintenance Manuals,  
 Production Control Instructions,  
 Program Source Listings, Advisor's  
 Handbook, User's Guide

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely at CDIC

COMMENTS: This file is part of the VCOD collection

## FILE CONTENT

For each Hamlet: Date of report, UTM coordinates, Population, Category, Enemy Activity, Friendly Activity, Impact on Hamlet, Enemy Presence, Friendly Presence, Law Enforcement, Administration, Political Activity, PROPS Activity, Economic Activity, Development Projects, Public Health, Education Activities, Social Welfare Activities.

For each Village: Same as above, plus information on land tenure and agriculture activities.

Alphabetic model scores for each Hamlet and Village based on numeric responses in hamlet and village information above.

Evaluations of hamlets and villages based on responses to a questionnaire.

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
 9 Track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 5

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 3

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: 1,277,164

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 5000

RECORD FORMAT: Variable

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: Not known to current custodian of file

DATA DICTIONARY: Not known to current custodian of file

DATA INDEXING: Not known to current custodian of file

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360/50

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: Not known to current custodian of file

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE:

Language: COBOL, FORTRAN



## HES-71

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Ramlet Evaluation System file  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
 STORAGE SITE(S): National Archives  
 (see Appendix E, p. 515)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 52 (Feb 1974)  
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data on location, population, security, politics,  
 and socio-economics of hamlets and villages in SVN  
 AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Memo from SECDEF, 19 Feb 1966,  
 SUBJ: Establishment of SEA  
 Program Division  
 PUBLISHER: Regional Programs Div, OASD/PA&P  
 PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: MACV advisory personnel at Province and  
 District level  
 FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: ADRES-70, OHES-70, VSSG, CAGDMD,  
 CAGDMH, CAGPUB, CAGPER  
 PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: OASD/PA&P; OJCS Counter Insurgency  
 and Special Activities Div (DOCSA)  
 TIME PERIOD COVERED: Jan 1967 to date of survey  
 REPORTING FREQUENCY: Monthly  
 KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above  
 SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified  
 MAJOR RELATED FILES: HAMDA/RUMDA, RAMLA, RES-70  
 DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Abstract, table of contents, index,  
 sample file copy, format instructions,  
 codebook, and Application File  
Description (IBM)  
 DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely  
 COMMENTS: Portions of the file were known earlier under different  
 titles: RAMLA and HAMDA/EDMDA, Jan 1967 - Dec 1969; and  
 RES-70, Jul 1969 - Dec 1970

## FILE CONTENT

For each Hamlet: Date of report, UTM coordinates, Population,  
 Category, Enemy Activity, Friendly Activity, Impact on Hamlet,  
 Enemy Presence, Friendly Presence, Law Enforcement, Administration,  
 Political Activity, PSOPS Activity, Economic Activity, Development  
 Projects, Public Health, Education Activities, Social Welfare  
 Activities.

For each Village: Same as above, plus information on land tenure and  
 agriculture activities.

Alphabetic model scores for each Hamlet and Village based on numeric  
 responses in hamlet and village information above.  
 Evaluations of hamlets and villages based on responses to a  
 questionnaire.

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: National Archives (see Appendix E, p. 515)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
 9 Track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: Information not obtained from custodian of file

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: Information not obtained from custodian of file

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Fixed Format - NIPS file)

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS:

Corps ID Village  
 Province ID Ramlet Code  
 District Code

DATA DICTIONARY: Information not obtained from custodian of file

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)

Language: NIPS Data Management  
 Verification/Edit Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
 Maintenance Numerical Analysis  
 Data Extraction Simulation/Modeling

# I.D. Number 62

## HIMS

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Historical Information Management System

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center,  
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 57 (Jun 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Index of MACV Office of History files designed to  
locate documents by originator, date, and subject;  
referenced documents have been shipped to U.S. Army  
War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa 17013

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Not known to current custodian of file

PUBLISHER: Data Management Agency, Hq MACV

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Various, as identified by the originator of  
each document

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: MACV Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1 Jan 1971 to 13 Dec 1972

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Not applicable

KNOWN GAPS: Not applicable

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Confidential

MAJOR RELATED FILES: Not applicable

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: User manual: Command Manual, DMA,  
Hq MACV; Operations Manual, DMA,  
Hq MACV

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely at CDIC

COMMENTS: This file is part of the VCOD collection

### FILE CONTENT

Identifier of Document, Originator of Document, Security Classification  
of Document, Date of Document, Title of Document, Description of  
Document.

## HIMS

### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
1600 B.P.I Standard labeled  
9 Track Odd parity

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 2 (#5084, #5045)

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: Not known to current custodian of file

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: 51,000

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004

RECORD FORMAT: Variable length (fixed format)

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: Not known to current custodian of file

DATA DICTIONARY: None

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360 series

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)  
Language: NIPS, COBOL  
Verification/Edit  
Maintenance  
Data Extraction  
Data Management  
Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
Numerical Analysis



## HOSTA

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Hostile Fire File  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
 STORAGE SITE(S): Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 54 (Apr 1974)  
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data on hostile fire received by USN ships during Naval Gunfire Support and SEA DRAGON activities  
 AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Not known to custodian of file  
 PUBLISHER: CWA  
 PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: OPRP-5  
 FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None  
 PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: CNA Staff  
 TIME PERIOD COVERED: Oct 1966 to Apr 1970  
 REPORTING FREQUENCY: Weekly  
 KNOWN TAPS: None  
 SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified  
 MAJOR RELATED FILES: None  
 DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Coding instructions  
 DISPOSITION POLICY: Present retention is to retain

## FILE CONTENT

## NAVAL OPERATIONS

## CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA FORM

NARRATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE  
 NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
 DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
 NAVAL OPERATIONS DATA  
 CRAFT TAKING PART  
 SHIP, IDENTIFICATION

NAME  
 IDENTIFICATION OF OPERATION  
 NAVAL GUNFIRE/SEA DRAGON  
 ORDNANCE EXPENDED  
 CALIBER  
 NUMBER  
 TYPE  
 TARGET  
 RANGE

RESULTS  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY  
 PERSONNEL  
 KIA  
 WIA

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Punched cards  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS: 80 column punched cards  
 NUMBER OF VOLUMES: Not applicable  
 NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1  
 TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: 3000  
 MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 80  
 RECORD FORMAT: Fixed  
 RECORDING MODE: BCD  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric  
 FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential  
 CONTROL FIELDS: None  
 DATA DICTIONARY: None  
 DATA INDEXING: None  
 ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): CDC 3800  
 ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: INPOL (CDC)  
 SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)  
 Language: FORTRAN  
 Verification/Edit  
 Maintenance  
 Data Extraction  
 Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
 Numerical Analysis  
 Simulation/Modeling

## INCDA

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Southeast Asia Cease-fire Violation File

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 51 (see COMMENTS)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 51 (Mar 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: All information related to cease-fire violations in Southeast Asia

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: OPS 065-73 Memo for Deputy Director for Operations (NMCC), dated 6 Feb 1973, from Chief, NMCS Operations Div, OJCS

PUBLISHER: OJCS

PRIMARY INPUT SODRCES: Daily Ground OPREP-4 messages and OPREP-3 Incident Reports

FILES USING TRIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: JCS, OASD/Comptroller

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 27 Jan 1973 to date of survey

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Operationally, as required

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Abstract and Application File Documentation (IBM)

DISPOSITION POLICY: (see COMMENTS)

COMMENTS: This file is no longer available at Site 51 (OJCS). As of June 1976 it was in the process of being transferred to the National Archives for appraisal and possible accession. If the file is accessioned, it will probably not be available to researchers until sometime in 1977.

## FILE CONTENT

CATEGORY OF INCIDENT  
DAMAGE ASSESSMENT  
FORCE ATTACKED  
GUNTIRE RECEIVED, TYPE AND QUANTITY  
IDENTIFICATION, FRIENDLY FORCE  
LOCALLY-ASSIGNED SEQUENCE NUMBER  
LOCATION

COUNTRY  
MILITARY REGION  
PLACE  
PROVINCE  
UTM COORDINATES

MESSAGE SOURCE DATA  
DATE-TIME GROUP  
ORIGINATOR  
NUMBER OF INCIDENTS  
RECORD ID  
TIME, START AND STOP

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: (See COMMENTS)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
9 Track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: 43,398

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Fixed Format - NIFS File)

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Indexed sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: Date of incident

DATA DICTIONARY: Machine-readable

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)

Language: NIPS Data Extraction  
Verification/Edit Data Management  
Maintenance Reporting (Specific Extractions)



I.D. Number 65

## KHMER

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Cambodian Incident File

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): National Archives  
(see Appendix E, p. 515)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATA): Site 52 (Feb 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Information on the units involved, location, objective, and results of ground force engagements in Cambodia

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Memo from SECDEF, 19 Feb 1966,  
SUBJ: Establishment of SEA  
Program Division

PUBLISHER: OASD/PAGE

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: U.S. Defense Attache Military Situation Report  
(DAMSREP), Phnom Penh, Cambodia

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: CAGDND, CAGDMH, CAGPUB, CAGPBH

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: OSD Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Jan 1971 to Jun 1973

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Monthly

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Abstract, table of contents, index,  
sample file copy, format instructions,  
codebook, and Application File  
Description (IBH)

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely

KHMER

### FILE CONTENT

#### GROUND OPERATIONS

CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA  
FORM  
QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
FORCES, ENEMY  
ACTION UNITS  
NATIONALITY  
UNIT SIZE  
FORCES, FRIENDLY  
ACTION UNITS  
NATIONALITY  
UNIT SIZE  
UNIT TYPE  
OPERATIONAL SETTINGS  
COUNTRY  
LOCATION DETAIL  
COORDINATE LAT/LONG  
COORDINATE UTM  
OPERATIONAL REGION  
PLACE NAME  
GROUND OPERATIONS DATA  
IDENTIFICATION OF OPERATION  
CATEGORY OF OPERATION (INCIDENT)  
OBJECTIVE  
DESCRIPTION  
RESULTS  
DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY  
NATIONALITY SUSTAINING LOSS/DAMAGE  
PERSONNEL  
CAPTURED  
KIA  
MIA  
DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY FORCES  
NATIONALITY SUSTAINING LOSS/DAMAGE  
PERSONNEL  
CAPTURED  
KIA  
MIA  
MIA  
MIA

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: National Archives (see Appendix E, p. 515)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
9 Track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 22

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: Unknown

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Fixed Format - NIES File)

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Indexed sequential

CONTROL FIELDS:

Message Number  
Date

DATA DICTIONARY: Machine readable

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)

Language: NIPS  
Verification/Edit  
Maintenance  
Data Extraction  
Data Management  
Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
Numerical Analysis  
Simulation/Modeling



# I.D. Number 66

## KHMEROB

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Khmer Order of Battle  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
 STORAGE SITE(S): Site 14 (U.S. Support Activities Group, Thailand)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 14 (May 1975)  
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Order of battle information for Cambodian Army  
 AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Not known to current custodian of file  
 PUBLISHER: USSAG  
 PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: DAMSREP, Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
 FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None  
 PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: USSAG Staff, DIA, FANK General Staff, PICPAC  
 TIME PERIOD COVERED: Dec 1974 to Apr 1975  
 REPORTING FREQUENCY: Operationally, as required  
 KNOWN HAPS: None within coverage noted above  
 SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret Noform  
 MAJOR RELATED FILES: None  
 DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: None  
 DISPOSITION POLICY: Present intention is to retain indefinitely; ultimate disposition will be determined by Director of Data Automation (ACD), Hq PACAF

### FILE CONTENT

UNIT DESCRIPTION  
 COMMANDER  
 DESIGNATION (ID)  
 STRENGTH  
 AUTHORIZED  
 EFFECTIVE  
 UNIT LOCATION  
 MILITARY REGION  
 MILITARY SUB-DISTRICT  
 UTM COORDINATES  
 PEMARKS

### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 14 (U.S. Support Activities Group)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
 1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
 9 Track Odd parity  
 NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1  
 NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1  
 TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count available  
 MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 130  
 RECORD FORMAT: Fixed  
 RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphabetic textual and alphanumeric  
 FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential  
 CONTROL FIELDS: None  
 DATA DICTIONARY: None  
 DATA INDEXING: None  
 ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360  
 ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: None  
 SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)  
 Language: COBOL  
 Maintenance  
 Data Extraction  
 Data Management  
 Reporting (Specific Extractions)

I.D. Number 67

## LOSS/DAMAGE

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: CMA Southeast Asia Loss/Damage Data Base  
TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
STORAGE SITE(S): Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)  
WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 54 (Apr 1974)  
BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data on aircraft loss/damage including fired wing (USN, USMC, USAF) and helicopter (CTF 77)  
AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Not known to current custodian of file  
PUBLISHER: CMA  
PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: OPRP, SEADAB, summary data from OPNAV and JCS sources, reports from Naval Safety Center, SAR and POW debriefs

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: CMA Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED:

	COMBAT	OPERATIONAL
Fired Wing: Air Losses	USN	Jun 1964-Jan 1973
Air Losses	USMC	Dec 1965-Dec 1972
Air Losses	USAF	Dec 1966-Dec 1972
Ground Losses	US	Apr 1962-Jun 1973
Damage	USN, USMC	Nov 1964-Aug 1972
Helicopter: Air Losses	CTF77	May 1962-Jun 1973
Damage	CTF77	Jul 1964-Dec 1972

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Operationally, as required

KNOWN GAPS: None, within above coverage, but some POW debriefs are missing

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Abstract, table of contents, index, format instructions, codebook, and user manuals

DISPOSITION POLICY: Present intention is to retain

LOSS/DAMAGE

FILE CONTENT

AIR OPERATIONS

### CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA

FORM  
NARRATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE  
NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
FORCES, FRIENDLY  
ACTION UNITS  
NATIONALITY  
SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
UNIT ID

### OPERATIONAL SETTING

COUNTRY

### AIR OPERATIONS DATA

AIRCRAFT

NUMBER TAKING PART

TYPE

DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY

DAMAGE FRIENDLY IN AIR

ALTITUDE WHEN HIT

CAUSE

CREW STATUS

FUNCTION WHEN HIT

LOCATION WHEN HIT

NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED

ROUTE CORPS WHEN HIT

SERVICE OWNER

TACTIC WHEN HIT

TAIL NUMBER(S)

TIME WHEN HIT

TYPE OF AIRCRAFT

UNIT ID

LOST FRIENDLY IN AIR

ALTITUDE WHEN HIT

CAUSE

CREW STATUS

DATE

DOWN POSITION (LAT/LONG)

FUNCTION WHEN HIT

NUMBER AIRCRAFT LOST

ROUTE/CORPS WHEN LOST

TACTIC WHEN HIT

TAIL NUMBER(S)

TIME WHEN LOST

TYPE AIRCRAFT

UNIT ID

LOST FRIENDLY ON GROUND



## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

556 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
7 Track Even parity

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 10

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 2400

RECORD FORMAT: Fixed

RECORDING MODE: Binary

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: None

DATA DICTIONARY: None

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): CDC 3800

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: IMPOL (CDC)

ASSOCIATED DATA ANALYSIS SYSTEMS: SPSS

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs not necessarily exportable)

Language: FORTRAN

Verification/Edit

Maintenance

Data Extractions

Reporting (Specific Extractions)

Numerical Analysis

Simulation/Modeling

DATE OF MISSION  
 ENEMY DEFENSES ENCOUNTERED  
 AAA INCIDENT  
 INTENSITY OF FIRE  
 TYPE OF FIRE  
 SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILES INCIDENT  
 MISSILES, NUMBER FIRED  
 FUNCTION  
 COMPLETED  
 MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
 STRIKE MISSION(C ABW,CAP,REPUELING MISSICNS)  
 MUNITIONS  
 NUMBER EXPENDED  
 TARGET  
 IDENTIFICATION NUMBER  
 NAME  
 WEATHER  
 TACTICS, FRIENDLY  
 ATTACK TACTIC  
 PASSES, NUMBER  
 TIMES, MISSION EVENTS  
 ARRIVE OVER TARGET (TOT) FLOWN

# MAAGLAOS

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Military Assistance Advisory Group to Laos Final Report  
 TYPE OF FILE: Textual  
 STORAGE SITE(S): Site 15 (Deputy Chief, JUSMAG, Thailand)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 15 (May 1974)  
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A narrative report covering the MAAG staff section (G1, G2, G3, G4, Air Force element, and Comptroller) activities and the assistance and advisory effort in each Military Zone in Laos  
 AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Not known to current custodian of file  
 PUBLISHER: Deputy Chief, JUSMAG, Thailand  
 PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Not known to current custodian of file  
 FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Not applicable  
 PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Not applicable  
 TIME PERIOD COVERED: Prior to Nov 1962  
 REPORTING FREQUENCY: One time, date 6 Nov 1962  
 KNOWN GAPS: Not applicable  
 SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret  
 MAJOR RELATED FILES: Not applicable  
 DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain

## MAAGLAOS

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 15 (Deputy Chief, JUSMAG, Thailand)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Printed pages  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
 Monograph  
 Softbound  
 8 1/2 x 11  
 NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1  
 CONDITION: Preserved and readable  
 STORAGE: Safe file  
 RECORD FORMAT: Variable (free form)  
 RECORDING MODE: Printed  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Textual  
 DATA INDEXING: None

## FILE CONTENT

### Table of Contents:

#### Final Report Narrative

#### Enclosures:

1. 31 (Personnel)
2. G2 (Intelligence)
3. 33 (Operations and Training)
4. G4 (Logistics)
5. Air Force Element
6. Comptroller
7. Military Zones
  - A. Personnel Assigned
  - B. Assistance and Advisory Effort
  - C. Logistics
  - D. Training
  - E. Civic Action



# I.D. Number 69

## MACAL

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Military Airlift Command Airlift Operations Report

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 53 (Hq United States Air Force)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 53 (Apr 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data on operational employment of all airlift resources under control of MAC

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Letter, Hq USAF (AF/OPSS-4) Airlift Operations Report Southeast Asia, 1 Sep 1967: Letter, Hq USAF (AF/OXSD) Military Airlift Command Operations Report, 1 Jan 1968

PUBLISHER: Hq USAF Operations Center

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: MAC operating units

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Hq USAF Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 7 Oct 1967 to Apr 1975

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Monthly

KNOWN GAPS: None

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret (GDS)

MAJOR RELATED FILES: ALOREP

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Abstract: table of contents: SYSTEMS BIOCHUG, Hq USAF Operations Center

DISPOSITION POLICY: Present intention is to retain

### FILE CONTENT

#### AIR OPERATIONS

##### CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA

FORM  
QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
FORCES, FRIENDLY  
ACTION UNITS

UNIT ID  
SUPPORTED UNITS (WOM-AIR)  
UNIT ID  
SUPPORTED OPERATION  
AIR OPERATIONS DATA  
ABORT

NUMBER  
REASON  
AIRCRAFT  
TYPE

AIR BASE  
DESTINATION  
TAKE-OFF  
DATE OF MISSION  
DELAY OF MISSION  
REASON

TIME  
DEVIATION OR DIVERSION  
NUMBER SORTIES AFFECTED  
REASON

FUNCTION

COMPLETED  
IDENTIFICATION  
MISSION NUMBER  
MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
AIRLIFT MISSION

AIR TERMINAL DATA  
AIR TERMINAL DESTINATION  
AIR TERMINAL REPORTING  
CUBE ON PALLETS

NUMBER OF PALLETS  
PRIORITY CARGO ON HAND  
SUPER PRIORITY ON HAND  
TOTAL CARGO ON HAND  
TOTAL CARGO MOVED  
TOTAL PASSENGERS/PATIENTS MOVED

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 53 (Bq United States Air Force)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

800 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
9 Track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: Information not obtained from custodian of file

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Fixed Format - NIPS file)

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: Record ID

DATA DICTIONARY: Machine-readable

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)

Language: NIPS	Data Management
Verification/Edit	Reporting (Specific Extractions)
Maintenance	Numerical Analysis
Data Extraction	

AIR TRAFFIC LOAD DATA  
LOAD DESCRIPTION  
AGENCY RECEIVING  
AGENCY SHIPPING  
LOAD TYPE  
LOAD WEIGHT  
LOW UTILIZATION REASON  
MAIL  
PERSONS, NUMBER OF  
LOAD MOVEMENT  
DELIVERY MODE  
PRIORITY  
TIMES, MISSION EVENTS  
FLYING TIME  
TAKE-OFF



# MACTHAIHIST

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Command History USMACTHAI/JUSMAGTHAI

TYPE OF FILE: Textual

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 13 (Hq U.S. Military Assistance Command, Thailand)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 13 (May 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Periodic historical report covering the U.S. Military Assistance and Advisory program in Thailand

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATOR: DIRECTIVE: Information not obtained from custodian of file

PUBLISHER: Hq U.S. Military Assistance Command, Thailand

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Submissions from staff sections

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Not applicable

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Not applicable

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1 Jan 1966-31 Dec 1970

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Annual

KNOWN LAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret

MAJOR RELATED FILES: Not applicable

DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain

## FILE CONTENT

1. Command History USMACTHAI/JUSMAG Thailand, 1966 (Secret), Hq U.S. Military Assistance Command Thailand, 20 Apr 1967

- I. Administration
- II. Internal Threat
- III. Plans and Operations
- IV. Advisory Group Programs
  - A. Army
  - B. Navy
  - C. Air Force

- V. Support Operations

## Appendices:

- A. Economic Indicators: Thailand
- B. Organization Chart: USMACTHAI/JUSMAG
- C. Organization Chart: USAF Units
- D. Map of Subversion Activity: Mid-1966: End 1966
- E. Incident Counts
- F. Aircraft Operations: Table by aircraft type and by quarter
- G. CPH-1 Organization Chart
- H. Royal Thai Army Force Deployment: Map

- I. Royal Thai Navy Shore Establishment: Map
- J. Royal Thai Air Force Installations and Equipment: Map
- K. Communications and Electronics Bases: Map
- L. U.S. Organization Chart: Pacific Area
- M. U.S. In-Country Strength: 1 Jan, 1 Jul, 31 Dec 1966
- N. U.S. MACTHAI/JUSMAG Manning
- O. Key Personnel and Biographies
- P. Distinguished Visitors
- Q. Chronology

## Glossary

2. Command History USMACTHAI/JUSMAGTHAI, 1967 (Secret), Hq U.S. Military Assistance Command Thailand, 3 Apr 1969

## Chronology

## History of Thailand

- I. Organization, Mission, and Administration
- II. Personnel
- III. Operations and Training
- IV. Facilities

## Glossary

## Distinguished Visitors

## Roster of Key Personnel

## Biographies of Key Personnel

3. Command History USMACTHAI/JUSMAGTHAI, 1968 (Secret), Hq U.S. Military Assistance Command Thailand, 17 Apr 1969

## I. State of Readiness of U.S. Forces

1. U.S. Forces During 1968
2. U.S. Civilian Employees and Dependents
3. Key Personnel Changes
4. Command Facilities and Relations
5. Changes in the Communist Threat During 1968
6. U.S. Base Requirements in 1968
7. Planning
8. Psychological Operations
9. Research and Development
10. Logistic Activities
11. Communications Activities
12. Intelligence Activities
13. Personnel Activities
14. Comptroller Activities
15. Public Affairs Activities
16. Staff Judge Advocate Activities

## II. USMACTHAI/JUSMAGTHAI Activities Influencing the State of

- Readiness of the Royal Thai Armed Forces
1. Planning and Funding Military Assistance
  2. Royal Thai Armed Forces
  3. Country Activities - Thailand
    - A. Royal Thai Air Force
    - B. Royal Thai Army
    - C. Hawks for Thailand
    - D. Royal Thai Navy

## III.

- USMACTHAI/JUSMAGTHAI Actions Concerning the Relationships Between the U.S. and Other Countries
1. USMACTHAI/JUSMAGTHAI Activities in Support of SEATO
  2. USMACTHAI/JUSMAGTHAI Political Activities



- IV. Actions Taken to Counter Communist Aggression in Thailand  
 1. Southeast Asia Plans, Policies, and Programs  
 2. Operations in Southeast Asia

Roster of Key Personnel  
 Glossary

4. Command History USMACTHAI/JUSMAGTHAI, 1969 (Secret), 1971  
 Hq U.S. Military Assistance Command Thailand, 15 Jun 1971

- I. State of Readiness of United States Forces in Thailand  
 1. U.S. Forces During 1969  
 2. Civilian Personnel Strength and Status  
 3. Key Personnel Changes  
 4. Command Facilities and Relations  
 5. Changes in the Communist Threat to Thailand During 1969  
 6. U.S. Base Requirements in Thailand  
 7. Planning  
 8. U.S. Psychological Operations  
 9. Military Research and Development Center  
 10. Logistics Activities  
 11. Thailand Communications and Electronics  
 12. Intelligence Activities  
 13. Personnel Activities  
 14. Staff Judge Advocate Activities

II. USMACTHAI/JUSMAGTHAI Actions Influencing the State of

- Readiness of the Royal Thai Armed Forces  
 1. Planning and Funding Military Assistance  
 2. The Royal Thai Armed Forces  
 3. Country Activities - Thailand Royal Thai Armed Forces

III. USMACTHAI/JUSMAGTHAI Actions Concerning the Relationship

- Between the U.S. and Other Countries  
 1. USMACTHAI/JUSMAGTHAI Activities in Support of SEATO  
 2. Third Country Summary  
 A. Japan  
 B. Korea  
 C. Laos  
 D. Vietnam  
 E. Third Country Presence in Thailand

- IV. Actions Taken to Counter Communist Aggression in Thailand  
 1. S.E. Asia Plans, Policies, and Programs: Contingency Plans

Roster of Key Personnel: 1 Jan and 31 Dec 1969

Glossary  
 Chronology  
 Index  
 Appendices:

1. U.S. Armed Forces In-Country Strength, 1969 by month and Service
2. USMACTHAI/JUSMAG Personnel Strengths: Offices, enlisted men, and civilians by month
3. USMACTHAI/JUSMAG Manning, 1965-1969: Offices, enlisted men, U.S. civilians, local hires, and totals, authorized and assigned
4. Royal Thai Air Force In-Commission Rates: quarterly averages of aircraft possessed and in-commission rates by aircraft type
5. Quarterly Flying Hours and Utilization Rates by Aircraft Type (including aircraft inventory)

5. Command History USMACTHAI/JUSMAGTHAI, 1970 (Secret), 1972  
 Hq U.S. Military Assistance Command Thailand, 17 Jan 1972

I. State of Readiness of U.S. Forces in Thailand  
 1. U.S. Forces in Thailand During 1970  
 2. Civilian Personnel Status

3. Key Personnel Changes
4. Command Facilities and Relations
5. Changes in the Communist Threat to Thailand During 1970
6. U.S. Base Requirements in Thailand
7. Planning
8. U.S. Psychological Operations
9. Logistic Activities
10. Communications and Electronics
11. Intelligence Activities
12. Judge Advocate Activities

II. Royal Thai Armed Forces

1. Planning and Funding Military Assistance
2. Royal Thai Armed Forces Troop Strength
3. Country Activities - Royal Thai Armed Forces

III. Actions Taken to Counter Communist Aggression in Thailand

1. S.E. Asia Plans, Policies, and Programs

Roster of Key Personnel: 1 Jan and 31 Dec 1970

Glossary  
 Chronology  
 Index

FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 13 (Hq U.S. Military Assistance Command, Thailand)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Printed pages

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

Monograph  
 Softbound  
 8 1/2 x 11

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 5

CONDITION: Preserved and readable

STORAGE: Safe file

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (free form)

RECORDING MODE: Printed

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Textual

DATA INDEXING: None



# MASDAB

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Major Air Strikes Data Base  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
 STORAGE SITE(S): Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 54 (Apr 1975)  
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data on major Navy air strikes ("Alpha Strikes") from TP-77 carriers in the Gulf of Tonkin mainly against heavily-defended targets in Route Package VIB in NVN

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Internal to CNA

PUBLISHER: CNA

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: OPREP-4s, including free-format comments  
 FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: CNA Staff, Naval Research Laboratory, OPNAV

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Dec 1966 to Mar 1968

REPORTING FREQUENCY: One-time compilation

KNOWN GAPS: Bomb damage assessment is incomplete

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Brief summary (CNA)

DISPOSITION POLICY: Present intention is to retain indefinitely

COMMENTS: The MASDAB file comprises four sub-files or sets:  
 Set 1 Quantitative data predominantly from OPREP-4  
 Set 2 Edited narrative data from OPREP-4  
 Set 3 Combined Set 1 and Set 2 in print-line format (1 to 3 pages per strike)  
 Set 4 Major expansion of Set 3 in a form convenient for analysis

## FILE CONTENT

## AIR OPERATIONS

### CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA FORM

NARRATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE  
 NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
 DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
 FORCES, FRIENDLY  
 ACTION UNITS  
 SERVICE, BRANCH OF

OPERATIONAL SETTING  
 COUNTRY  
 LOCATION DETAIL  
 ROUTE PACKAGE  
 AIR OPERATIONS DATA  
 MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
 STRIKE MISSION (E AEW, CAP, REFUELING MISSIONS)  
 MUNITIONS  
 RESULTS  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY  
 TARGET  
 NAME  
 OBJECTIVE

TARGET

NAME

OBJECTIVE

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

800 B.P.I.  
 7 Track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: 510

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: Approximately 8500

RECORD FORMAT: Variable

RECORDING MODE: Binary

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: None

DATA DICTIONARY: None

DATA INDEXING: Yes

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): CDC 3800

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: INFOL (CDC)

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs not necessarily exportable)

Language: FORTRAN Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
 Data Extraction Numerical Analysis

COMMENTS: Above information refers to Set 4 noted under GENERAL  
 FILE INFORMATION; different file formats exist for the  
 other three sets at CNA that permit information retrieval  
 in printout form (predominantly textual)

## MATSTAT

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Enemy Materiel Data Base  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
 STORAGE SITE(S): Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 54 (Apr 1974)  
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Statistical data on captured enemy materiel  
 AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Not known to current custodian of file  
 PUBLISHER: Naval Force, Vietnam (NAVFORV)  
 PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Intelligence Summaries (INTSUMS) compiled by NAVFORV  
 FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None  
 PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: CNA Staff  
 TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1968 to 1970  
 REPORTING FREQUENCY: Weekly  
 KNOWN GAPS: Completeness of file not known to current custodian  
 SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Confidential (GDS)  
 MAJOR RELATED FILES: None  
 DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Format and coding instructions  
 DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain

## FILE CONTENT

## NAVAL OPERATIONS

DATE  
 LOCATION  
 CORPS TACTICAL ZONE  
 COUNTRY  
 PROVINCE  
 UTM COORDINATES  
 MATERIAL  
 CONDITION  
 COUNTRY OF ORIGIN  
 QUANTITY  
 TYPE  
 REMARKS  
 SEQUENTIAL RECORD NUMBER  
 SOURCE OF REPORT  
 INTSUM DATE  
 INTSUM NUMBER  
 TECHNICAL SERVICE CODE

## MATSTAT

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
 556 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
 7 track Even parity  
 NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 4  
 NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1  
 TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: 45,680  
 MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 168  
 RECORD FORMAT: Fixed  
 RECORDING MODE: BCD  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric  
 FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential  
 CONTROL FIELDS: None  
 DATA DICTIONARY: None  
 DATA INDEXING: None  
 ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): CDC 3600  
 ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: IMPOL (CDC)  
 SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs not necessarily exportable)  
 Language: FORTRAN  
 Verification/Edit  
 Maintenance  
 Data Extraction  
 Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
 Numerical Analysis  
 Simulation/Modeling



I.D. Number 73

## MEDTC

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Military Delivery Team, Cambodia (MEDTC) Ammunition Automated Data System

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 01 (CINCPAC)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 01 (Apr 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Provides data for estimating ammunition requirements for a specified time period; for comparing ammunition requirements with current assets; for computing the cost and tonnage of ammunition on hand; and for generating ammunition reports required by higher headquarters

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: CINCPAC ltr Ser 3280, 18 Nov 1974, Subj: Southeast Asia Support Project Number 16S035

PUBLISHER: NAVCOSSACT and CINCPAC

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: MEDTC, Cambodia

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: USSA3: MEDTC, Cambodia; CINCPAC Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: See COMMENTS

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Periodic and as required

KNOWN GAPS: None

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE(S): Technical Report, NAVCOSSACT Doc No 16S035B/TR-01

DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain in the PACOM ADP Systems Support Group (J63)

COMMENTS: This file consists of four sub-files on one reel of tape. The file covers a time period corresponding to the data capacity of the single tape; no history tapes are maintained

### FILE CONTENT

#### MASTER FILE

DODIC  
USER (AIR, GROUND, NAVAL)  
CATEGORY OF AMMUNITION  
CURRENT UNIT PRICE  
PROJECTED UNIT PRICE  
NUMBER OF WEAPONS USING THIS ITEM OF AMMUNITION  
DAYS OF SUPPLY AUTHORIZED  
FEDERAL SUPPLY CLASS (1ST 4 DIGITS OF PSN)  
REQUIRED SUPPLY RATE (ROUNDS PER WEAPON TYPE PER DAY)  
AVAILABLE SUPPLY RATE (ROUNDS PER WEAPON TYPE PER DAY)  
FORECAST SUPPLY RATE (ROUNDS PER WEAPON TYPE PER DAY)  
UNIT WEIGHT  
PALLET WEIGHT  
ROUNDS PER PALLET  
ROUNDS PER BOX  
AMMO NAME/DESCRIPTION  
EXPLOSIVE (HAZARD) CLASS  
UNIT OF ISSUE

#### STATUS FILE

DODIC  
DATE  
INVENTORY, ITEMS COMPLETE AND SERVICEABLE  
INVENTORY, ITEMS COMPLETE BUT SERVICEABLE  
INVENTORY, ITEMS UNSERVICEABLE  
NUMBER ISSUED (ON DATE CITED)  
NUMBER RECEIVED (ON DATE CITED)  
INVENTORY ADJUSTMENTS  
TRANSFERRED WITHIN SERVICE  
TRANSFERRED OUT OF SERVICE  
SERVICEABLE TO INCOMPLETE  
COMPLETE AND SERVICEABLE TO UNSERVICEABLE  
INCOMPLETE TO UNSERVICEABLE

## CALL FORWARD (CPW) FILE

DODIC  
 MODE OF SHIPMENT: SURFACE (BARGE) OR AIR  
 DATE  
 REQUIRED DELIVERY DATE  
 QUANTITY REQUESTED  
 DATE LOADED  
 QUANTITY LOADED  
 DATE OF LAST RECEIPT (FOR THIS CPW)  
 QUANTITY RECEIVED (CUMULATIVE FOR THIS CPW)  
 RCM  
 UNIT PRICE  
 FUNDS EXPENDED  
 DELIVERY STATUS (INITIATED, IN TRANSIT, UNLOADING, COMPLETED)

## RECORD CONTROL NUMBER (RCM) FILE

FISCAL YEAR  
 RCM PROGRAM CEILING (DOLLARS)  
 FUNDS APPROVED  
 FUNDS COMMITTED  
 FUNDS EXPENDED  
 RCM DATE (1ST DATE OF A CPW FUNDED FROM THIS RCM)

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 01 (CINCPAC)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
 800 B.P.I Standard labeled  
 9 Track Odd parity  
 NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1  
 NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 4  
 TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: 5000  
 MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 92  
 RECORD FORMAT: Fixed, blocked  
 RECORDING MODE: RECDIC  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric  
 FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential  
 CONTROL FIELDS:  
 DODIC RCM Code  
 CPW Number  
 DATA DICTIONARY: Machine-readable  
 DATA INDEXING: None  
 ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): HIS 6060  
 ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: GCOS  
 SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE:  
 Language: ANSI COBOL  
 Verification/Edit  
 Data Management  
 Reporting (Specific Extractions)



I.D. Number 74

## MEDTC

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Materiel Equipment Delivery Team, Cambodia  
TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
STORAGE SITE(S): Site 14 (U.S. Support Activities Group, Thailand)  
WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 14 (May 1975)  
BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Authorizations and funding records for the ammunition supplies provided to Cambodia  
AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Unknown  
PUBLISHER: U.S. Support Activities Group, Thailand  
PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: MEDTC, Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None  
PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: USSAG J-4, MEDTC (Phnom Penh)  
TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1 Sept 1974 to 5 Apr 1975 (See COMMENTS)  
REPORTING FREQUENCY: Periodic and as required  
KNOWN JAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: User's Manual

DISPOSITION POLICY: Present intention is to retain indefinitely; ultimate disposition will be determined by Director of Data Automation (ACD), Hq PACAF

COMMENTS: This file consists of four sub-files on disk with tape back-up. The file covers a time period corresponding to the disk capacity; no history tapes are maintained.

### FILE CONTENT

#### MASTER FILE

SPECIFIC ITEM OF AMMUNITION (DODIC)  
USER (i.e., AIR, GROUND, NAVAL)  
CATEGORY, (e.g., ARTILLERY, SMALL ARMS, BOMBS)  
UNIT PRICE  
NUMBER OF WEAPONS USING THIS TYPE OF AMMO  
AUTHORIZED SUPPLY LEVEL (OAYS)  
QUANTITY NEEDED PER WEAPON PER OAY  
QUANTITY AVAILABLE PER WEAPON PER DAY  
UNIT WEIGHT

#### CALL FORWARD (CFW) FILE

DODIC  
CFW NUMBER  
REQUESTED TRANSPORTATION MODE (i.e., AIR OR SURFACE)  
REQUEST DATE  
REQUIRED DELIVERY DATE  
QUANTITY REQUESTED  
DATE SHIPPED  
QUANTITY SHIPPED  
DATE LATEST RECEIPT  
CUMULATIVE QUANTITY RECEIVED

#### STATUS FILE

OODIC  
INVENTORY OF COMPLETE SERVICEABLE ROUNDS  
ISSUES, RECEIPTS, AND LOSSES BY DAY

#### RECORD CONTROL NUMBER (RCN) FILE

RCN NUMBER  
PROGRAM CEEING  
FUNDS APPROVED  
FUNDS COMMITTED  
FUNDS EXPENDED  
DATE OF FIRST CFW FUNDED

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 14 (U.S. Support Activities Group, Thailand)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Disk (magnetic tape backup)

## PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

Disk: IBM 2314      Mag Tape: 1600 B.P.I  
 Direct Access      9 Track  
                          Standard labeled

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 4

## TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS:

Master file: 113  
 Status file: 2500  
 CFW file: 1800  
 RCN file: 159

## MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH:

Master file: 98  
 Status file: 92  
 CFW file: 55  
 RCN file: 70

RECORD FORMAT: Fixed

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

## CONTROL FIELDS:

Master key      CFW key  
 Status key      RCN key

DATA DICTIONARY: None

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: None

## SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE:

Language: COBOL      Data Extraction  
 Verification/Edit      Reporting (Specific Extraction)  
 Maintenance



# I.D. Number 75

## MEIF

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Master ELINT Intercept File  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
 STORAGE SITE: Site 19 (Intelligence Center Pacific, Pearl Harbor, HI)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (Date): Site 19 (Apr 1975)  
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Repository of ELINT intercepts in PACOM Area  
 AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: CINCPAC Inst C3890.1D of 15 Jan 75  
 PUBLISHER: Intelligence Center Pacific (IPAC)  
 PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Various  
 FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: EPCMS  
 PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Classified  
 TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1965 to date of survey  
 REPORTING FREQUENCY: Daily  
 KNOWN JAPS: None  
 SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret  
 MAJOR RELATED FILES: None  
 DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Yes  
 DISPOSITION POLICY: Historical tapes are retained indefinitely

### FILE CONTENT

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION  
 COLLECTOR  
 REPORT NUMBER  
 COLLECTION DATE  
 COORDINATES  
 ACCURACY OF COORDINATES  
 COLLECTION TIMES  
 SIGNAL CASE NUMBER  
 RECORDING MEDIA  
 ELINT NOTATION  
 EMISSION PLATFORM  
 AIR DEFENSE DESIGNATOR  
 SITE NAME  
 EQUIPMENT NUMBER  
 TRUE BEARING  
 RADIO FREQUENCY  
 POLARIZATION

SIGNAL STRENGTH  
 MODULATION FREQUENCY  
 PULSE DURATION  
 SCAN TYPE  
 PERIOD OF SCAN  
 DURATION OF ILLUMINATION  
 PULSE REPETITION INTERVALS

### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 19 (Intelligence Center Pacific, Pearl Harbor, HI)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
 800 B.P.I. Unlabeled  
 9 track Odd parity  
 NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 15  
 NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1  
 TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: 2,000,000  
 MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 80  
 RECORD FORMAT: Fixed  
 RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric  
 FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential  
 CONTROL FIELDS:  
 Year Report number  
 Collector Signal case number  
 DATA DICTIONARY: None  
 DATA INDEXING: None  
 ASSOCIATED COMPUTER (S): IBM 360  
 ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: None  
 SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: No exportable software

## MEKONG

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Mekong River Convoy Traffic Data Base  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
 STORAGE SITE(S): Site 14 (U.S. Support Activities Group, Thailand)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 14 (May 1975)  
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data on Mekong River convoy traffic  
 AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: None  
 PUBLISHER: U.S. Support Activities Group, Thailand  
 PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: DAMSREP, Cambodia messages to Surface Operations Branch, HQ USSAG  
 FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None  
 PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Surface Operations Branch (DOSO), HQ USSAG  
 TIME PERIOD COVERED: Oct 1973 to Jan 1975  
 REPORTING FREQUENCY: After each convoy  
 KNOWN GAPS: None  
 SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Confidential  
 MAJOR RELATED FILES: None  
 DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Data format, hard copy of file data, supplementary data not in tape file  
 DISPOSITION POLICY: Present intention is to retain indefinitely; ultimate disposition will be determined by Director of Data Automation (ACD), Hq PACAF

## FILE CONTENT

CONVOY  
 NUMBER (ID)  
 DATE  
 ATTACKS  
 WEAPONS  
 CASUALTIES  
 LOCATION  
 DATE/TIME  
 VESSELS  
 NAMES  
 CARGO (TYPE AND WEIGHT)  
 DAMAGE  
 ESCORT  
 TYPE VESSELS  
 NUMBER OF VESSELS

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 14 (U.S. Support Activities Group, Thailand)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
 1600 B.P.I Standard labeled  
 9 Track  
 NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1  
 NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 2  
 TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: 6000  
 MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 80  
 RECORD FORMAT: Fixed, blocked  
 RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric  
 FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential  
 CONTROL FIELDS: None  
 DATA DICTIONARY: None  
 DATA INDEXING: None  
 ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360  
 ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: None  
 SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: Minimal



## MICMA

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Mine Countermeasures File  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
 STORAGE SITE(S): Site 51 (see COMMENTS)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 51 (Feb 1974)  
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Information on mine countermeasures in NVN  
 AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Unknown  
 PUBLISHER: OJCS (J-3)  
 PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Daily mine countermeasures OPREP-4s  
 FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Unknown  
 PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: OJCS (J-3) Data Processing Div,  
 Operations Statistics Branch  
 TIME PERIOD COVERED: 6 Feb 1973 to 5 Jul 1973

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Daily

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Abstract, format instructions,  
 codebook, and Application File  
Description (IBM)

DISPOSITION POLICY: (see COMMENTS)

COMMENTS: This file is no longer available at Site 51 (OJCS).  
 As of June 1976 it was in the process of being  
 transferred to the National Archives for appraisal  
 and possible accession. If the file is accessioned,  
 it will probably not be available to researchers  
 until sometime in 1977.

## FILE CONTENT

## NAVAL OPERATIONS

## CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA

FORM  
 QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
 NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
 DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
 FORCES, FRIENDLY  
 ACTION UNITS  
 UNIT ID  
 CONTROLLER OF OPERATION  
 UNIT IO  
 REQUESTING AGENCY  
 OPERATIONAL SETTING  
 COUNTRY AND ADJOINING WATERS  
 LOCATION DETAIL  
 PLACE NAME

NAVAL OPERATIONS DATA  
 CRAFT TAKING PART  
 SHIP, IDENTIFICATION  
 OATES  
 BEGINNING  
 CURRENT PHASE  
 TERMINATION  
 IDENTIFICATION OF OPERATION  
 NAME  
 MINING OPERATION  
 OTHER REPORTS SAME OPERATION  
 RESULTS  
 OAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY  
 MATERIEL DAMAGED/DESTROYED  
 SHIPS DAMAGED  
 OAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY  
 MATERIEL DAMAGED/LOST  
 PERSONNEL  
 SHIPS OAMAGED/LOST  
 TARGET  
 DESCRIPTION  
 IDENTIFICATION NUMBER  
 NAME  
 TYPE

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: (See COMMENTS)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
 9 track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: 2468

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Fixed Format - NIPS File)

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: Information not obtained from custodian of file

DATA DICTIONARY: Machine readable

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)

Language: NIPS

Numerical analysis

Reporting (Specific Extractions)

## MIG

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Mig Encounter Data Base  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
 STORAGE SITE(S): Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)  
 WHERE SDREVEYED (DATE): Site 54 (Apr 1974)  
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data on enemy aircraft incidents in Southeast Asia  
 AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Unknown  
 PUBLISHER: CNA

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: OPRPS-3,-4, and -5 plus data extracted from message traffic involving Army aircraft, and mission debriefing sheets

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: CNA Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Apr 1965 through 1969

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Operationally, as required

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Sample file copy plus printout of entire file as of 31 Dec 1970

DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain

## FILE CONTENT

## AIR OPERATIONS

## CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA

FORM  
 NARRATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE  
 NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
 DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
 FORCES, FRIENDLY  
 ACTION DEETS  
 SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
 AIR OPERATIONS DATA  
 ABOUT  
 TIME  
 AIRCRAFT  
 NUMBER TAKING PART  
 TYPE  
 AIR-TO-AIR ENCODER (FRIENDLY EFFORT)  
 TACTICS

ENEMY DEFENSES ENCOUNTERED  
 AIRCRAFT ENCOUNTERED AND OBSERVED  
 TYPE ENCOUNTERED IN AIR  
 TACTICS USED  
 PDNCTION  
 FRAGGED  
 IDENTIFICATION  
 CALL SIGN  
 MISSION PCDLAR DATA  
 STRIKE MISSION (% AEW, CAP, REPELING MISSIONS)  
 ECH USED (ON BOARD EQUIPMENT)  
 TIMES, MISSION EVENTS  
 INCIDENT

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 1 (Center for Naval Analyses)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

556 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
 7 Track Even parity

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: 512

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 4008

RECORD FORMAT: Fixed

RECORDING MODE: BCD

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: None

DATA DICTIONARY: None

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): CDC 3800

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: INFOL (CDC)

ASSOCIATED DATA ANALYSIS SYSTEMS: SPSS

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs not necessarily exportable)

Language: FORTRAN  
 Verification/Edit  
 Maintenance  
 Data Extractions  
 Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
 Numerical Analysis  
 Simulation/Modeling



# MIGSA

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Mig and SAM Incident File  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
 STORAGE SITE: Site 02 (Hq Pacific Air Forces)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 02 (Apr 1975)  
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Detailed information on Mig and SAM firing incidents against U.S. aircraft missions  
 AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: WO Nr 71-0607  
 PUBLISHED: IPAC (051)  
 PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Operational reports  
 FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None  
 PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: IPAC (051)  
 TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1965 to date of survey  
 REPORTING FREQUENCY: Operationally, as required  
 KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above  
 SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret  
 MAJOR RELATED FILES: None  
 DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Yes  
 DISPOSITION POLICY: Present intention is to retain indefinitely

## FILE CONTENT

TYPE OF INCIDENT  
 MISSION DATE (YMD)  
 MISSION NUMBER  
 HOME BASE UNIT  
 SEQUENCE NUMBER  
 RECORD TYPE CODE  
 SERVICE CODE  
 AIRCRAFT TYPE  
 AIRCRAFT CALL SIGN  
 ADDITIONAL CALL SIGN  
 DAY/NIGHT INDICATOR  
 TIME  
 ENEMY AIRCRAFT TYPE  
 TARGET NUMBER  
 AIRCRAFT POSITION RELATION TO TARGET  
 KILL VALIDITY  
 MISSION TYPE  
 MANEUVER  
 ROUTE PACKAGE  
 ENEMY ALTITUDE  
 TARGET TYPE  
 AIRCRAFT ALTITUDE  
 ENEMY WEAPON USED  
 COORDINATE  
 US WEAPON RESPONSIBLE FOR KILL  
 ENEMY WEAPON RESPONSIBLE FOR KILL  
 TYPE ATTACK

ATTACK DIRECTION  
 INITIATED BY  
 BAND SIGNALS  
 NUMBER OF SORTIES  
 NUMBER OF MIGS SIGHTED  
 NUMBER OF MIGS ENGAGED  
 NUMBER OF MIGS KILLED  
 NUMBER OF MIGS HIT  
 NUMBER OF US LOST  
 NUMBER OF US HIT  
 NUMBER OF MISSILES FIRED  
 COLOR OF MIG  
 SAM ALTITUDE  
 DISTANCE OF MISSILE FROM AIRCRAFT  
 ELINT WARNING RECEIVED  
 AIRCRAFT ACTION TAKEN  
 MISSILE THREAT  
 SAM SITE THAT FIRED  
 US WEAPON USED  
 MIG CALLS  
 COMMENTS  
 ELINT INDICATOR  
 EQUIPMENT TYPE  
 WEATHER  
 RESULT INDICATOR  
 LOCATION  
 DISTANCE  
 RECORD ID

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 02 (Hq Pacific Air Forces)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
 800 B.P.I. Non-standard labeled  
 9 track Odd parity  
 NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1  
 NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1  
 TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: 5,000  
 MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 965  
 RECORD FORMAT: Variable  
 RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric  
 FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential  
 CONTROL FIELDS:  
 Incident type  
 Mission date  
 DATA DICTIONARY: Intelligence Data Elements Automated System  
 DATA INDEXING: Sequential  
 ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360  
 ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: Modular Data System (MODS)  
 SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: Yes

## MINEA

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Mining Activities File  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
 STORAGE SITE(S): Site 51 (see COMMENTS)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 51 (Feb 1974)  
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Description of mine-laying activities in NW  
 AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATOR: DIRECTIVE: Unknown  
 PUBLISHER: OJCS(J-3)  
 PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Daily OPRP-4s, MIWA  
 FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None  
 PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: OJCS(J-3), Data Processing  
 Division, Operation Statistics  
 Branch

TIME PERIOD COVERED: May 1972 to Jan 1973

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Daily

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Abstract, table of contents, format  
 instructions, sample input form, user  
 manuals, and Application File  
Description (IBM)

DISPOSITION POLICY: (see COMMENTS)

COMMENTS: This file is no longer available at Site 51 (OJCS).  
 As of June 1976 it was in the process of being  
 transferred to the National Archives for appraisal  
 and possible accession. If the file is accessioned,  
 it will probably not be available to researchers  
 until sometime in 1977.

## FILE CONTENT

## NAVAL OPERATIONS

CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA  
FORM

QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
 NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
 DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
 FORCES, FRIENDLY  
 ACTION UNITS  
 NATIONALITY  
 SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
 UNIT SIZE  
 UNIT TYPE  
 UNITS, NUMBER OF

CONTROLLER OF OPERATION  
 NATIONALITY  
 SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
 UNIT ID  
 OPERATIONAL SETTING  
 COUNTRY AND ADJOINING WATERS  
 LOCATION DETAIL  
 COORDINATE LAT/LONG  
 COORDINATE UTM  
 NAVAL OPERATIONS DATA  
 CRAFT TAKING PART  
 SHIP, IDENTIFICATION  
 DATES  
 BEGINNING  
 CURRENT PHASE  
 TERMINATION  
 IDENTIFICATION OF OPERATION  
 NAME  
 MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
 MINING OPERATION  
 NUMBER LAID  
 SETTING  
 TYPE

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: (See COMMENTS)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
 9 Track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: 2214

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Pired Format - NIFS File)

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: Information not obtained from custodian of file

DATA DICTIONARY: Machine-readable

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)

Language: NIPS

Numerical Analysis

Reporting (Specific Extractions)



## I.D. Number 81

## MIWA

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Mine Warfare Analysis File  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
 STORAGE SITE(S): Site 01 (CINCPAC)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 01 (Apr 1975)  
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data on location and condition of sea mines sown during Southeast Asia war, file can provide plots, batch retrievals, and CRT display outputs  
 AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: J30/Memo/234-72, 3 Jun 1972  
 PUBLISHER: CINCPAC (J-3)

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: OPREP-4

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: MINEA

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: JCS, PACFLT

TIME PERIOD COVERED: May 1972 to Dec 1972

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Operationally, as required

KNOWN GAPS: None

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Top Secret

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Command Manual, CINCPAC J02C  
 Doc No 10P007/CM-01, Oct 1972;  
 OPERATIONS MANUAL, CINCPAC J02C  
 Doc No 10P007/OM-01, Oct 1972

DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain in the PACOM ADP Systems Support Center (J63) through the end of FY 75.  
 Evaluation of the desirability of further retention will be made at that time

COMMENTS: Currently this file is held by PACOM for historical purposes only. It has not been converted to the Honeywell computer system but is operable on the IBM 360 of PHFPAC, Camp H. M. Smith, HI.

## FILE CONTENT

## NAVAL OPERATIONS

## CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA FORM

QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
 NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
 DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS

FORCES, FRIENDLY  
 ACTION UNITS  
 NATIONALITY  
 SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
 UNIT ID  
 UNIT SIZE  
 OPERATIONAL SETTING  
 COUNTRY AND ADJOINING WATERS  
 LOCATION DETAIL  
 COORDINATE UTM  
 WATERWAY  
 MAPS ASSOCIATED  
 NAVAL OPERATIONS DATA  
 DATES  
 CURRENT PHASE  
 IDENTIFICATION OF OPERATION  
 SPECIAL OPERATIONS IDENTIFIER  
 MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
 MINING OPERATION  
 NUMBER DISCOUNTED  
 NUMBER LAID  
 SETTING  
 STERILIZATION  
 TYPE

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 01 (CINCPAC)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
 1600 B.P.I. Unlabeled  
 9 Track Odd parity  
 NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1  
 NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1  
 TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: 2500  
 MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004  
 RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Fixed Format - NIPS File)  
 RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric  
 FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential  
 CONTROL FIELDS:

Plant Date String Number  
 Map Number

DATA DICTIONARY: Machine-readable

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE:

Language: NIPS  
 Verification/Edit Data Extractions  
 Maintenance Plotting

## I.D. Number 82

### MORDBACS

#### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Ministry of Rural Development Budget Analysis  
Computer System

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center,  
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 57 (Jun 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: The system provides monthly and annual accounting factors by military region, province, and account number; identifies fund allocations made to provinces and autonomous cities; details monthly expenditures, obligations, and personnel factors as reported to the Ministry of Rural Development

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Not known to current custodian of file

PUBLISHER: Data Management Agency, Hq MACV

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: MORD; MACCORDS (CDD and RAD); and DMA, HQMACV

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: MACCORDS-CDD

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Apr 1971 - Feb 1973

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Monthly

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

MAJOR RELATED FILES: Not known to current custodian of file

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE(S): Operations Manual, Command Manual,  
Program Maintenance Manual,  
Production Control Instructions

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely at CMIC

COMMENTS: This file is part of the WCDD collection

### MORDBACS

#### FILE CONTENT

Date, province to which funds released, account number, date of postal message fund release, number of postal message fund release, amount of funds allocated by MORD, funds released, number of personnel on board, type of account

#### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 B.P.I.

9 Track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 2 (#1499, #3546)

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: Not known to current custodian of file

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORD FORMAT: Variable

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: Not known to current custodian of file

DATA DICTIONARY: Not known to current custodian of file

DATA INDEXING: Not known to current custodian of file

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360 Series

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: Not known to current custodian of file

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE:

Language: ANSI COBOL  
One program library tape (#518)



# I.D. Number 83

## NAPE

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: National Police Evaluation System File  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
 STORAGE SITE(S): National Archives  
 (see Appendix E, p. 515)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 52 (Feb 1974)  
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data on activities of police units in SVN  
 AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Memo from SECDEF, 19 Feb 1966,  
 SUBJ: Establishment of SEA  
 Program Division

PUBLISHER: OASD/PAPE

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: MACV

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: OSD

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Mar 1969 - Sep 1971

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Monthly

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage noted above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Application File Documentation (IBM)

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely

### FILE CONTENT

POLICE, NUMBERS OF  
 ADMINISTRATIVE INVESTIGATIVE  
 IMMIGRATION AND PORFIGN  
 JUDICIAL  
 MARINE  
 NATIONAL FIELD FORCES  
 RESERVE  
 SCIENTIFIC  
 SERVICE  
 SPECIAL  
 TRAFFIC  
 UNIT STRENGTHS  
 BY FUNCTION  
 BY DETACHMENT  
 RURAL UNITS

## NAPE

### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: National Archives (see Appendix E, p. 515)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
 9 track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 7

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 7

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: 80,100

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Pixed Format - NIPS file)

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Indexed sequential

CONTROL FIELDS:

NAPE ID  
 Date

DATA DICTIONARY: Machine readable

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)

Language: NIPS Data Management  
 Verification/Edit Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
 Maintenance Numerical Analysis  
 Data Extraction Simulation/Modeling

# NASVA

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Naval Surveillance Activities File

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 51 (see COMMENTS)  
Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 51 (Feb 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Information on surface surveillance activities in South Vietnam by U.S. and Vietnamese naval forces (Operation GAME WARDEN, MARKET TIME, NCFS and SEA DRAGON)

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: IAW JCS Pub 6

PUBLISHER: OJCS (J-3)

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: OPREP-5 from Task Group Commanders

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: OJCS (J-3)

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 22 Feb 1966 to 9 Dec 1972

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Weekly

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Abstract: table of contents: sample file copy; format instructions: codebook: sample input form; NASVA File User Instructions, IBM, Nov 1972: Naval Surveillance File (NASVA) - Action Officer Manual (Computer System Manual), AOM 25-68, Apr 1968

DISPOSITION POLICY: (see COMMENTS)

COMMENTS: This file was known as COSVA prior to Jan 1968. This file is no longer available at Site 51 (OJCS). As of June 1976 it was in the process of being transferred to the National Archives for appraisal and possible accession. If the file is accessioned, it will probably not be available to researchers until sometime in 1977.

## FILE CONTENT

### NAVAL OPERATIONS

#### GAME WARDEN

##### CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA FORM

QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF MANY ACTIONS

FORCES, FRIENDLY  
ACTION UNITS  
JOINT OPERATION  
NAME OF OPERATION  
SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
OPERATIONAL SETTING  
COUNTRY AND ADJOINING WATERS  
LOCATION DETAIL  
COORDINATE UTM  
NAVAL OPERATIONS DATA  
CRAFT TAKING PART  
RELICOPTERS, NUMBER OF  
SHIPS, NUMBER OF  
IDENTIFICATION OF OPERATION  
NAME  
MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
GAME WARDEN  
RESULTS  
DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY  
FRIENDLY SHIP OR HELICOPTER RESPONSIBLE  
FRIENDLY UNIT RESPONSIBLE  
MATERIEL DAMAGED/DESTROYED  
AMOUNT OF NUMBER  
CAPTURED  
DAMAGED  
DESTROYED  
ITEM, CLASS OF  
ITEM, TYPE OF  
STATISTICAL SUMMARY  
GAME WARDEN  
RELICOPTER OPERATION WEEKLY BY TASK UNIT  
PRE-PLANNED STRIKES  
REACTION STRIKES  
SUPPORT MISSIONS  
TARGET OF OPPORTUNITY STRIKES  
MINE COUNTERMEASURES  
DESTROYED  
NUMBER  
NEUTRALIZED  
NUMBER  
OCEAN GOING HERCANTHEN DETECTED  
PATROLS  
RELICOPTER  
SHIP  
PATROL HOMES  
HELICOPTER  
SHIP  
VESSELS  
BOARDS  
INSPECTED  
OBSERVED VIOLATING CURFEW  
VNN RIVER FORCE - DAILY AVERAGE  
VNN RIVER FORCE - WEEKLY SUMMARY  
MARKET TIME  
CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA FORM  
QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF MANY ACTIONS  
FORCES, FRIENDLY  
ACTION UNITS  
JOINT OPERATION  
NAME OF OPERATION  
SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
OPERATIONAL SETTING  
COUNTRY AND ADJOINING WATERS  
LOCATION DETAIL  
COORDINATE UTM



NAVAL OPERATIONS DATA  
CRAFT TAKING PART  
SHIPS, NUMBER OF  
IDENTIFICATION OF OPERATION

NAME  
MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
MARKET TIME  
RESULTS

DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY  
FRIENDLY UNIT RESPONSIBLE  
MATERIEL DAMAGED/DESTROYED  
CAPTURED  
DAMAGED  
DESTROYED

ITEM, CLASS OF  
ITEM, TYPE OF

DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY  
MATERIEL DAMAGED/LOST  
AMOUNT OR NUMBER  
DAMAGED  
DESTROYED

ITEM, CLASS OF  
ITEM, TYPE OF

PERSONNEL  
CAPTURED  
KIA

STATISTICAL SUMMARY  
MARKET TIME

FLIGHT SUMMARY  
AIRCRAFT TYPE  
FLIGHT NUMBER

MERCHANT SHIPS SIGHTED  
NATIONALITY  
NUMBER

VNN SEA FORCE - DAILY AVERAGE  
COASTAL SURVEILLANCE MISSIONS  
CONVOY SECURITY MISSIONS  
LOGISTICS SUPPORT MISSIONS  
PATROL MISSIONS  
PROVINCE SUPPORT MISSIONS  
STATIC DEFENSE  
TRAINING

SHIPS ASSIGNED  
SHIPS AVAILABLE  
SHIPS EMPLOYED

VNN SEA FORCE - WEEKLY SUMMARY  
JUNKS DETAINED  
JUNKS SEARCHED

PERSONS DETAINED  
PERSONS SEARCHED

VESSELS APPREHENDED  
VESSELS BOARDED  
VESSELS DETECTED

VESSELS VISUALLY INSPECTED

NGPS AND SEA DRAGON

CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA  
FORM

QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
STATISTICAL SUMMARY ON MANY ACTIONS

NAVAL OPERATIONS DATA  
ENEMY DEFENSES ENCOUNTERED  
EMITTER DATA  
TYPE

SHORE BATTERY ACTIVITIES  
ACTION INITIATED BY  
FIRE RETURNED  
NUMBER FRIENDLY FIRINGS  
WBLC CONCENTRATIONS  
LOCATION  
WBLC MOVEMENTS  
LOCATION

FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: (See COMMENTS on p. 161)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
9 Track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: 96,243

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Fixed Format - NIPS File)

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS:

Message date Part  
Data type

DATA DICTIONARY: Machine readable

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)

Language: NIPS  
Numerical Analysis Reporting (Specific Extractions)

# NASVA

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Naval Surveillance Activities File  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
 STORAGE SITE(S): Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)  
 Site 51 (Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 54 (Oct 1974)  
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Information on surface surveillance activities in South Vietnam by U.S. and Vietnamese naval forces (Operation GAME WARDEN, MARKET TIME, NGPS and SEA DRAGON)  
 AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: IAW JCS Pub 6  
 PUBLISHER: OJCS (J-3)  
 PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: OPREP-5 from Task Group Commanders  
 FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None  
 PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: CNA Staff  
 TIME PERIOD COVERED: Mar 1966 - Jul 1971  
 REPORTING FREQUENCY: Weekly  
 KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above  
 SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret (3DS)  
 MAJOR RELATED FILES: None  
 DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Information not obtained from custodian of file  
 DISPOSITION POLICY: Present intention is to retain indefinitely  
 COMMENTS: This file was re-formatted from the OJCS NASVA file

## FILE CONTENT

### NAVAL OPERATIONS

#### GAME WARDEN

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA FORM

QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
 NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
 DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
 STATISTICAL SUMMARY ON MANY ACTIONS  
 FORCES, FRIENDLY  
 ACTION UNITS  
 JOINT OPERATION  
 NAME OF OPERATION  
 SERVICE, BRANCH OF

OPERATIONAL SETTINGS  
 COUNTRY AND ADJOINING WATERS  
 LOCATION DETAIL  
 COORDINATE UTM  
 NAVAL OPERATIONS DATA  
 CRAFT TAKING PART  
 HELICOPTERS, NUMBER OF  
 SHIPS, NUMBER OF  
 IDENTIFICATION OF OPERATION  
 NAME  
 MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
 GAME WARDEN  
 RESULTS  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY  
 FRIENDLY SHIP OR HELICOPTER RESPONSIBLE  
 FRIENDLY UNIT RESPONSIBLE  
 MATERIAL DAMAGED/DESTROYED  
 AMOUNT OR NUMBER  
 CAPTURED  
 DAMAGED  
 DESTROYED  
 ITEM, CLASS OF  
 ITEM, TYPE OF  
 STATISTICAL SUMMARY  
 GAME WARDEN  
 HELICOPTER OPERATION WEEKLY BY TASK UNIT  
 PRE-PLANNED STRIKES  
 REACTION STRIKES  
 SUPPORT MISSIONS  
 TARGET OF OPPORTUNITY STRIKES  
 NINE COUNTERMEASURES  
 DESTROYED  
 NUMBER  
 NEUTRALIZED  
 OCEAN GOING MERCHANTMEN DETECTED  
 PATROLS  
 HELICOPTER  
 SHIP  
 PATROL HOURS  
 HELICOPTER  
 SHIP  
 VESSELS  
 BOARDED  
 INSPECTED  
 OBSERVED VIOLATING CURFEW  
 VNM RIVER FORCE - DAILY AVERAGE  
 VNM RIVER FORCE - WEEKLY SUMMARY

## MARKET TIME

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA FORM

QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
 NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
 DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
 STATISTICAL SUMMARY ON MANY ACTIONS  
 FORCES, FRIENDLY  
 ACTION UNITS  
 JOINT OPERATION  
 NAME OF OPERATION  
 SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
 OPERATIONAL SETTINGS  
 COUNTRY AND ADJOINING WATERS  
 LOCATION DETAIL  
 COORDINATE UTM



NAVAL OPERATIONS DATA  
 CRAFT TAKEN PART  
 SHIPS, NUMBER OF  
 IDENTIFICATION OF OPERATION  
 NAME  
 MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
 MARKET TIME  
 RESULTS  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY  
 FRIENDLY UNIT RESPONSIBLE  
 MATERIEL DAMAGED/DESTROYED  
 CAPTURED  
 DAMAGED  
 DESTROYED  
 ITEM, CLASS OF  
 ITEM, TYPE OF  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY  
 MATERIEL DAMAGED/LOST  
 AMOUNT OR NUMBER  
 DAMAGED  
 DESTROYED  
 ITEM, CLASS OF  
 ITEM, TYPE OF  
 PERSONNEL  
 CAPTURED  
 KIA  
 VIA

# STATISTICAL SUMMARY

MARKET TIME  
 FLIGHT SUMMARY  
 AIRCRAFT TYPE  
 FLIGHT NUMBER  
 MERCHANT SHIPS SIGHTED  
 NATIONALITY  
 NUMBER  
 VNN SEA FORCE - DAILY AVERAGE  
 COASTAL SURVEILLANCE MISSIONS  
 CONVOY SECURITY MISSIONS  
 LOGISTICS SUPPORT MISSIONS  
 PATROL MISSIONS  
 PROVINCE SUPPORT MISSIONS  
 STATIC DEFENSE  
 TRAINING  
 SHIPS ASSIGNED  
 SHIPS AVAILABLE  
 SHIPS EMPLOYED  
 VNN SEA FORCE - WEEKLY SUMMARY  
 JUNKS DETAINED  
 JUNKS SEARCHED  
 PERSONS DETAINED  
 PERSONS SEARCHED  
 VESSELS APPREHENDED  
 VESSELS BOARDED  
 VESSELS DETECTED  
 VESSELS VISUALLY INSPECTED

## NGFS AND SEA DRAGON

### CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA FORM

QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
 NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
 DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
 STATISTICAL SUMMARY ON MANY ACTIONS

NAVAL OPERATIONS DATA  
 ENEMY DEFENSES ENCOUNTERED  
 EMITTER DATA  
 TYPE  
 SHORE BATTERY ACTIVITIES  
 ACTION INITIATED BY  
 FIRE RETURNED  
 NUMBER FRIENDLY FIRINGS  
 WBLC CONCENTRATIONS  
 LOCATION  
 WBLC MOVEMENTS  
 LOCATION

## WASVA

### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

800 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
 7 Track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 2

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: Information not obtained from custodian of file

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 104

RECORD FORMAT: Fixed

RECORDING MODE: BCD

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: Date, message number, task unit

DATA DICTIONARY: None

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): (CDC) 3800

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: IMPOL (CDC)

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE:

Language: FORTRAN

# I.D. Number 86

## NATAS

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: National Telecommunication Accountability System

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center,  
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 57 (May 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A means for the management and accounting of the 40,000 radios in the Village/Hamlet Radio System (VHRS) and the 15,000 radios in the National Police Radio System (NPRS)

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Not known to current custodian of file

PUBLISHER: Data Management Agency, HqMACV

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: GVN personnel in each province and region

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE:

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Oct 1972 - Mar 1973

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Bi-monthly

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE(S): User manual, production control instructions, system specifications, program source listings

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely at CDIC

COMMENTS: This file is part of the VCOD collection

### FILE CONTENT

USID, Military Region, Province, District, Village, Hamlet, Record Code, Radio Type, Serial Number, Activity Date, Unit, Organization Code, Installed-in Code, Network Code, Status Code, Quantity of Radios, Frequency of Radio, UTM, Distance, Location Name, User Designation, Comments.

## NATAS

### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 B.P.I.

9 Track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 2 (#3319, 741)

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: Not known to current custodian of file

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: 6900

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORD FORMAT: Variable length (fixed format)

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: Not known to current custodian of file

DATA DICTIONARY: None

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360 series

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: 360 OS

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE:

Language: NIPS, COBOL  
Verification/Edit  
Maintenance  
Data Extraction  
Data Management  
Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
Numerical Analysis



# I.D. Number 87

## NPDTSS

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: National Police Directory Table Subsystem  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
 STORAGE SITE(S): Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center,  
 Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 57 (Jun 1975)  
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Several tables of information on National Police  
 units and correction centers, a country directory  
 of geographic locations, and codes for offense,  
 religion, education, and nationality  
 AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Not known to current custodian  
 of file  
 PUBLISHER: Data Management Agency, Hq MACV  
 PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Police Unit Directory, HES Master File  
 FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: NPCISS, NPMHSS, NPIRSS, NPPIUSS,  
 NPARSS, NPEISS  
 PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Vietnam National Police Command (GVN)  
 TIME PERIOD COVERED: Feb 1971 - Mar 1973  
 REPORTING FREQUENCY: Quarterly  
 KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above  
 SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified  
 MAJOR RELATED FILES: NPCISS, NPMHSS, NPIRSS, NPPIUSS, NPARSS, NPEISS  
 DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE(S): Operations Manual, Command Manual,  
 Program Maintenance Manual, Data  
 Element Catalog  
 DESTRUCTION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely at CDIC  
 COMMENTS: This file is part of the VCOD collection

### FILE CONTENT

Police Unit Directory contains police unit identification number,  
 province, district, status, category, UTM coordinates for HES number,  
 Vietnamese unit name, English unit name and class of police unit.  
 Country Directory contains HES number, activity code, intelligence  
 code, population, HES ratings, NPID, UTM coordinates, Vietnamese name,  
 English name

## NPDTSS

### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
 1600 B.P.I. Unlabeled  
 9 Track  
 NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1 (#524)  
 NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: Not known to current custodian of file  
 TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable  
 MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 250  
 RECORD FORMAT: Variable  
 RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric  
 FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential  
 CONTROL FIELDS: Not known to current custodian of file  
 DATA DICTIONARY: Not known to current custodian of file  
 ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360/501  
 ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: Not known to current custodian of file

### SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE:

Language: ANSI COBOL

# I.D. Number 88

## NPIASS-I

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

**COMPLETE TITLE:** National Police Infrastructure Analysis  
Subsystem-Phase I

**TYPE OF FILE:** Machine-readable

**STORAGE SITE(S):** Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center,  
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio)

**WHERE SURVEYED (DATE):** Site 57 (Jun 1975)

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION:** Contains information on estimates of Viet Cong  
infrastructure (VCI) strength and of VCI  
influence and leadership at the village level

**AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE:** Unknown

**PUBLISHER:** Data Management Agency, Hq MACV

**PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES:** National Police field units

**FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT:** Not known to current custodian of file

**PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE:** Vietnam National Police Command (GVN)

**TIME PERIOD COVERED:** Oct 1971 - Mar 1973

**REPORTING FREQUENCY:** Not known to current custodian of file

**KNOWN GAPS:** None within coverage cited above

**SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:** Unclassified

**MAJOR RELATED FILES:** NPIASS, NPIASS-II, NPIPDSS

**DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE(S):** Operations Manual, Program  
Maintenance Manual

**DISPOSITION POLICY:** To be retained indefinitely at CUC

**COMMENTS:** This file is part of the VCOD collection

### FILE CONTENT

Region, Province, City, District, and Village Level: GVN Region IU,  
VC Region IU, strength counts

BKS Gazetteer Village Level: GVN Hamlet IU, province name, district  
name, hamlet name, model rating, total population, admin ID

## NPIASS-I

### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

**STORAGE SITE:** Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center)

**PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM:** Magnetic tape

**PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:**  
1600 B.P.I.  
9 Track

**NUMBER OF VOLUMES:** 2 (#3125, 4390)

**NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES:** Not known to current custodian of file

**TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS:** No record count obtainable

**MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH:** Not known to current custodian of file

**RECORD FORMAT:** Variable

**RECORDING HOUSE:** EBCUIC

**CONTENT REPRESENTATION:** Alphanumeric

**FILE ORGANIZATION:** Sequential

**CONTROL FIELDS:** Not known to current custodian of file

**DATA DICTIONARY:** Not known to current custodian of file

**DATA INDEXING:** Not known to current custodian of file

**ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S):** IBM 360/50

**ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS:** Not known to current custodian of file

**SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE:**  
Language: ANSI COBOL



## I. D. Number 89

### NPIASS-II

#### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: National Police Infrastructure Analysis  
Subsystem-Phase II

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center,  
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 57 (Jun 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Provides information on the neutralization  
of members of the Viet Cong infrastructure  
(VCI) and biographic data on confirmed VCI

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATOR: DIRECTIVE: Not known to the current  
custodian of the file

PUBLISHER: Data Management Agency, Hq MACV

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Phung Hoang Committees at District level  
FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Not known to the current custodian  
of the file

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Phung Hoang Directorate, Saigon

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Jan 1971 - Mar 1973

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Monthly

KNOWN :APS: None within the coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Confidential

MAJOR RELATED FILES: HES, NPTSS, NPIASS-I, NPIFUS

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE(S): Operations Manual, Program  
Maintenance Manuals, Command  
Manual

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely at CDID

COMMENTS: This file is part of the VCOD collection

This file was previously known as the Viet Cong  
Infrastructure Neutralization and Identification File,  
and as the Phung Hoang Management Information System

#### FILE CONTENT

Neutralizations of district level and above cadre by key party  
positions, by province, by military region.  
Neutralizations by action force, by region, by military region  
Neutralizations by province and region totals by blacklist  
Neutralizations against selected targets  
Neutralizations by specific targets

VCI organizational profile information such as ID number, position,  
name, alias dossier location, VCI number, date of biographic  
information, birth place, sex, birth year, FRP status, list, action  
neutralization date and location

#### NPIASS-II

##### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 B.P.I.  
9 Track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 3 (#4303, 475, HES/VCI Gazetteer)

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 3

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: Not known to current custodian of file

RECORD FORMAT: Variable

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: Not known to current custodian of file

DATA DICTIONARY: Not known to current custodian of file

DATA INDEXING: Not known to current custodian of file

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360/50

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: Not known to current custodian of file

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE:

Language: ANSI COBOL

## I. D. Number 90

### NPIFUSS

#### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: National Police Identification Follow-up Subsystem

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center,  
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 57 (Jun 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: An automated system that provides a means of  
determining the action taken on wanted persons  
notices and statistics on the disposition of  
wanted person cases

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Not known to current custodian of file

PUBLISHER: Data Management Agency, Hq MACV

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: NPIRSS

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USER OF FILE: Vietnam National Police Command (GVN)

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Oct 1972 - Mar 1973

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Bi-weekly

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

MAJOR RELATED FILES: NPCISS, NPDTS, NPIASS-I, NPIASS-II

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE(S): Operations Manual, Program  
Maintenance Manual

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely at CDIC

COMMENTS: This file is part of the VCOD collection

### NPIPUSS

#### FILE CONTENT

Name of wanted person, ID card number, central ID file number,  
contributing agency, file date, correspondence reference number,  
correspondence origin, date of correspondence, status, date of  
status, date of update

### NPIFUSS

#### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

160D R.P.I.  
9 Track

NUMBER DP VOLUMES: 1 (#1578)

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: Not known to current custodian of file

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 130

RECORD FORMAT: Variable

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: Not known to current custodian of file

DATA DICTIONARY: Not known to current custodian of file

DATA INDEXING: Not known to current custodian of file

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 36D/5D

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: Not known to current custodian of file

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE:

Language: ANSI COBOL



I.D. Number 91

OBSEA

GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Southeast Asia Ground Order of Battle file  
TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
STORAGE SITE(S): Site 52 (National Military Command Systems Support Center)  
WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 52 (Feb 1974)  
BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data on enemy ground order of battle in Southeast Asia  
AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Memo from SECDEF, 19 Feb 1966, SUBJ: Establishment of SEA Program Division

PUBLISHER: OASD/PAGE  
PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: DIA  
FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None  
PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: OSD  
TIME PERIOD COVERED: Jul 1968 - Jan 1973  
REPORTING FREQUENCY: Information not obtained from custodian of file  
KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above  
SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret (SP-3)  
MAJOR RELATED FILES: None  
DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: User's Manual, CSM UM 63-68, Oct 1968 (OCA); Application File Description (IBM)  
DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retire file to the National Archives when no longer needed by the NWCSSC

FILE CONTENT  
GROUND OPERATIONS

ACTIVITY IN SOUTH VIETNAM  
CONTACTS WITH ENEMY FORCES  
ENEMY UNIT STATUS  
CONFIRMATION DATE  
DELETION REASON  
POSSIBLE STATUS DATE  
PROBABLE STATUS DATE  
HISTORICAL ORDER-O'-BATTLE DATA

INFILTRATION  
IN FILE DATE  
OUT FILE DATE  
ROUTE  
LOCATION  
CORPS TACTICAL ZONE  
LAT/LONG  
PROVINCE  
UTM COORDINATES  
VIET CONG MILITARY REGION  
UNIT DATA  
BRANCH OF SERVICE  
CATEGORY  
FUNCTION  
NAME  
NATIONALITY  
SIZE  
STATUS  
STRENGTH  
TYPE  
OBSEA  
FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION  
STORAGE SITE: Site 52 (National Military Command Systems Support Center)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape  
PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
9 Track  
NUMBER OF VOLUMES: Information not obtained from the custodian of file  
NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: Not known to custodian of file  
TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable  
MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004  
RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Fixed Format - NIFS File)  
RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC  
CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric  
FILE ORGANIZATION: Indexed sequential  
CONTROL FIELDS: Record ID  
DATA DICTIONARY: Machine readable  
DATA INDEXING: None  
ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360  
ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: MIPs  
SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)

Language: MIPs Data Management  
Verification (Specific Extractions)  
Maintenance Numerical Analysis  
Data Extraction Simulation/Modeling

I.D. Number 92

## OPREA

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Combat Air Summary File  
TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
STORAGE SITE(S): Site 51 (see COMMENTS)  
Site 01 (CINCPAC)  
Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)  
WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 51 (Feb 1974)  
BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data on combat and non-combat air operations in Southeast Asia  
AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: IAW JCS Pub 6  
PUBLISHER: OJCS (J-3)  
PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: OPREP-5  
FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: CAGDND, CAGDMH, CAGPUR, CAGPRH  
PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Elements of JCS Staff  
TIME PERIOD COVERED: Nov 1961 to 30 Apr 1973 (See COMMENTS)  
REPORTING FREQUENCY: Daily and weekly  
KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above  
SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified  
MAJOR RELATED FILES: None  
DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Abstract; table of contents; format instructions; sample input form; user manuals; Preliminary Documentation  
File (Computer Sciences Corporation)  
DISPOSITION POLICY: (see COMMENTS)

COMMENTS: This file is no longer available at Site 51 (OJCS). As of June 1976 it was in the process of being transferred to the National Archives for appraisal and possible accession. If the file is accessioned, it will probably not be available to researchers until sometime in 1977. A historical summary covers the period Nov 1961 to 30 April 1973. A detailed history exists from 31 Jan 1962 to 30 April 1973. The material described under FILE COMMENT corresponds to the detailed history.

OPREA

### FILE CONTENT

#### AIR OPERATIONS

CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA FORM  
QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
STATISTICAL SUMMARY ON MANY ACTIONS  
FORCES, FRIENDLY  
ACTION UNITS  
NATIONALITY  
SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
UNIT ID  
OPERATIONAL SETTING  
COUNTRY  
LOCATION DETAIL  
AREA  
OPERATIONAL REGION  
PLACE NAME  
AIR OPERATIONS DATA  
DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY  
LOST FRIENDLY IN AIR  
CAUSE  
CREW STATUS  
DOWN POSITION (LAT/LONG)  
DOWN POSITION (ROUTE/CORPS)  
LOCATION WHEN HIT  
TAIL NUMBER  
TIME WHEN HIT  
TIME WHEN LOST  
TYPE AIRCRAFT  
UNIT ID  
DATE OF MISSION  
FUNCTION  
COMPLETED  
IDENTIFICATION  
SPECIAL AIR OPERATION IDENTIFIER



## OPREA

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STATISTICAL SUMMARY DATA  
 AIRCRAFT  
 NUMBER TAKING PART  
 TYPE  
 ON ALERT BUT NOT LAUNCHED  
 CANCELLATION  
 NUMBER SORTIES CANCELLED  
 REASON - BASE WEATHER  
 REASON - TARGET WEATHER  
 REASON - OTHER  
 DAMAGE TO FRIENDLY  
 DAMAGE FRIENDLY IN AIR  
 CAUSE  
 CREW STATUS  
 LOCATION WHEN HIT  
 NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED  
 TIME WHEN HIT  
 TYPE AIRCRAFT  
 UNIT ID  
 FLYING HOURS BY AIRCRAFT TYPE  
 SORTIES FLOWN BY  
 AIRCRAFT TYPE  
 COUNTRY  
 DATE  
 FUNCTION  
 LAUNCH BASE  
 OPERATIONAL REGION  
 SERVICE  
 TOTAL CARGO MOVED  
 TOTAL PASSENGERS MOVED

STORAGE SITE: (See COMMENTS on p. 171)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
 1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
 9 Track  
 NUMBER OF VOLUMES: Historical Summary: 1  
 Detailed History: 2  
 NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 3  
 TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: Historical Summary: 202,971  
 Detailed History: 944,153  
 MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004  
 RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Fixed Format - NIPS File)  
 RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATIONS: Alphanumeric  
 FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential  
 CONTROL FIELDS: Information not obtained from custodian of file  
 DATA DICTIONARY: Machine-readable  
 DATA INDEXING: None  
 ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360  
 ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS  
 SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)  
 Language: NIPS  
 Numerical Analysis Reporting (Specific Extractions)

## OPREA

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Combat Air Summary file

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site C1 (CINCPAC)  
Site 51 (Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff)  
Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 01 (Apr 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data on combat and non-combat air operations in Southeast Asia

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: IAW JCS Pub 6

PUBLISHER: CJCS (J-3)

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: OPRIP-5

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: CINCPAC Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1962 to 1973

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Daily and weekly

KNOWN TAPS: See COMMENTS

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret (GDS)

MAJOR RELATED FILES: APTLOSS

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Codebook: Command Manual, CINCPAC  
Doc No 10P340A/CM-01, Oct 1970;  
Operations Manual, CINCPAC  
Doc No 10P340A/CM-01, Sep 1970

DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain in the PACOM ADP Systems Support Group through the end of FY 75. Evaluation of the desirability of further retention will be made at that time

COMMENTS: Starting 1 April 1966 the file contains a summary of attack sorties against North Vietnam by route package and by launch base. Sorties in Laos are entered by section and by launch base from 1 August 1966. All data on sorties prior to 1 January 1967 were summarized into daily and monthly accounts. Beginning 1 January 1968, sortie data are reported by program for North Vietnam and by function for Laos.

Currently this file is held by PACOM for historical purposes only. It has not been converted to the Honeywell computer system but is operable on the IBM 360 at PHAFAC, Camp H. H. Smith, Hawaii.

OPREA

FILE CONTENT

AIR OPERATIONS

## CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA

## FORM

QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
STATISTICAL SUMMARY ON MANY ACTIONS  
FORCES, FRIENDLY

## ACTION UNITS

NATIONALITY  
SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
UNIT ID

## OPERATIONAL SETTING

COUNTRY  
LOCATION DETAIL  
AREA

## OPERATIONAL REGION

## PLACE NAME

## AIR OPERATIONS DATA

DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY  
LOST FRIENDLY IN AIR  
CAUSE

## CREW STATUS

DOWN POSITION (LAT/LONG)  
DOWN POSITION (ROUTE/CORPS)  
LOCATION WHEN HIT

## TAIL NUMBER

## TIME WHEN HIT

## TIME WHEN LOST

## TYPE AIRCRAFT

## UNIT ID

## DATE OF MISSION

## FUNCTION

## COMPLETED

## IDENTIFICATION

## SPECIAL AIR OPERATION IDENTIFIER



# STATISTICAL SUMMARY DATA

AIRCRAFT  
NUMBER TAKEN: PART  
TYPE  
ON ALERT BUT NOT LAUNCHED  
CANCELLATION  
NUMBER SORTIES CANCELLED  
REASON - BASE WEATHER  
REASON - TARGET WEATHER  
REASON - OTHER  
DAMAGE TO FRIENDLY  
DAMAGE FRIENDLY IN AIR  
CAUSE  
CREW STATUS  
LOCATION WHEN HIT  
NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED  
TIME WHEN HIT  
TYPE AIRCRAFT  
UNIT ID  
FLYING HOURS BY AIRCRAFT TYPE  
SORTIES FLOWN BY  
AIRCRAFT TYPE  
COUNTRY  
DATE  
FUNCTION  
LAUNCH BASE  
OPERATIONAL REGION  
SERVICE  
TOTAL CARGO MOVED  
TOTAL PASSENGERS MOVED

## OPBEA

### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 01 (CINCPAC)  
PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape  
PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
1600 B.P.I. Unlabeled  
9 Track Odd parity  
NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 11  
NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: Information not obtained from custodian of file  
TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable  
MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004  
RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Fixed Format - NIPS File)  
RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC  
CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric  
FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential  
CONTROL FIELDS:  
Date  
Mission number  
DATA DICTIONARY: Machine-readable  
DATA INDEXING: None  
ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360  
ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS  
SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs not exportable)  
Language: COBOL  
Verification/Edit

# I.D. Number 94

## OPREA

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Combat Air Summary File

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)  
Site 01 (CINCPAC)  
Site 51 (Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 54 (Oct 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data on combat and non-combat air operations in Southeast Asia

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: IAW JCS Pub 6

PUBLISHER: OJCS (J-3)

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: OPREP-5

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: CMA Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Jan 1966 - Sep 1970 incl

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Daily and weekly

KNOWN GAPS: Information not obtained from custodian of file

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret (GDS)

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Information not obtained from custodian of file

DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain indefinitely

### OPREA

#### FILE CONTENT

#### AIR OPERATIONS

CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA FORM

QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY

NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL

DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS

STATISTICAL SUMMARY ON MANY ACTIONS

FORCES, FRIENDLY

ACTION UNITS

NATIONALITY

SERVICE, BRANCH OF

UNIT ID

OPERATIONAL SETTING

COUNTRY

LOCATION DETAIL

AREA

OPERATIONAL REGION

PLACE NAME

AIR OPERATIONS DATA

DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY

LOST FRIENDLY IN AIR

CAUSE

CREW STATUS

DOWN POSITION (LAT/LONG)

DOWN POSITION (ROUTE/CORPS)

LOCATION WHEN HIT

TAIL NUMBER

TIME WHEN HIT

TIME WHEN LOST

TYPE AIRCRAFT

UNIT ID

DATE OF MISSION

FUNCTION

COMPLETED

IDENTIFICATION

SPECIAL AIR OPERATION IDENTIFIER



OPREA

FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

800 B.P.I. Standard labeled

7 Track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 25

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: Not known to current custodian of file

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 152

RECORD FORMAT: Fixed

RECORDING MODE: BCU

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS:

Date	Aircraft
Service	Function
Country	

DATA DICTIONARY: None

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): CDC 3800

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: IMPOL (CDC)

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE:

Language: FORTRAN

STATISTICAL SUMMARY DATA

AIRCRAFT

NUMBER TAKEN: PART

TYPE

ON ALERT BUT NOT LAUNCHED

CANCELLATION

NUMBER SORTIES CANCELLED

REASON - BASE WEATHER

REASON - TARGET WEATHER

REASON - OTHER

DAMAGE TO FRIENDLY

DAMAGE FRIENDLY IN AIR

CAUSE

CREW STATUS

LOCATION WHEN HIT

NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED

TIME WHEN HIT

TYPE AIRCRAFT

UNIT ID

FLYIN: HOURS BY AIRCRAFT TYPE

SORTIES FLOWN BY

AIRCRAFT TYPE

COUNTRY

DATE

FUNCTION

LAUNCH BASE

OPERATIONAL REGION

SERVICE

TOTAL CARGO MOVED

TOTAL PASSENGERS MOVED

# OPREP-1

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Southeast Asia Air Operations Planning Report  
 TYPE OF FILE: Special medium (Microfilm)  
 STORAGE SITE(S): Site 01 (CINCPAC)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 01 (Dec 1973)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Provides planning data on combat and combat support missions in North Vietnam and Laos for following programs: ROLLING THUNDER, BARREL ROLL, STEEL TIGER, YANKEE TEAM and BLUE TREE: the purpose is to disseminate planning data for scheduled missions to higher authority for review and approval

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: CINCPAC Instruction 3480.1,  
 Commanders Operational Report  
 (OPREP-1-Reporting Guide)

PUBLISHER: Air commanders in SEA

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Daily mission planning

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Not applicable

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: CINCPAC, JCS

TIME PERIOD COVERED: May, Jun, Jul, Dec 1972; Jan 1973

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Daily

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage noted above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret

MAJOR RELATED FILES: OPREP-2,-3,-4,-5

DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain in the CINCPAC Technical Library

## FILE CONTENT

### AIR OPERATIONS

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA

FORM  
 QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
 NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
 DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
 FORCES, FRIENDLY  
 SCREDULEN OF OPERATION  
 UNIT ID  
 SUPPORTING UNITS  
 AIRCRAFT NUMBER  
 SUPPORT FUNCTION

OPERATIONAL SETTING  
 COUNTRY  
 LOCATION DETAIL  
 COORDINATE LAT/LONG  
 ROUTE PACKAGE  
 AIR OPERATIONS DATA  
 AIRCRAFT  
 NUMBER FRAGGED  
 TYPE  
 DATE OF MISSION  
 FUNCTION  
 FRAGGED  
 IDENTIFICATION  
 SPECIAL AIP OPERATION IDENTIFIER  
 MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
 STRIKE MISSION (S AEW,CAP,REFUELING MISSIONS)  
 MUNITIONS  
 NUMBER FRAGGED  
 TYPE FRAGGED  
 TARGET  
 IDENTIFICATION NUMBER  
 NAME  
 PRIORITY  
 TIMES, MISSION EVENTS  
 ARRIVE OVER TARGET (TOT) FRAGGED  
 NIGHT-DAY

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 01 (CINCPAC)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Roll microfilm  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
 16 mm, 100 ft cartridges  
 Negative  
 VOLUME OF FILE: 5 cartridges  
 CONDITION: Preserved and readable  
 STORAGE: Boxes in vault  
 RECORD FORMAT: Fixed (by OPREP-1 message format)  
 RECORDING MODE: Typed  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphabetic/textual and numeric  
 FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential  
 DATA INDEXING: None, but cartridges are indexed by time period covered



## OPREP-2

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

**COMPLETE TITLE:** Southeast Asia Air Operations Start Report

**TYPE OF FILE:** Special medium (Microfilm)

**STORAGE SITE(S):** Site 01 (CINCPAC)

**WHERE SURVEYED (DATE):** CINCPAC (Dec 1973)

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION:** Reports the start of an air mission; required only for unscheduled attack missions of highly significant nature that are unknown to higher command, and for attack missions of highly significant nature against fleeting targets of opportunity; not required for missions within South Vietnam

**AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE:** CINCPAC Instruction 3480.1, Commanders Operational Report (OPREP)---Reporting Guide

**PUBLISHER:** Air unit commanders in SEA

**PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES:** Executing unit commanders

**FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT:** Not applicable

**PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE:** CINCPAC Staff

**TIME PERIOD COVERED:** May 1972, only for LINEBACKER activities

**REPORTING FREQUENCY:** As required for specific air missions

**KNOWN GAPS:** None within coverage cited above

**SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:** Secret

**MAJOR RELATED FILES:** OPREP-1,-3,-4,-5

**DISPOSITION POLICY:** Intention is to retain in CINCPAC Technical Library

### FILE CONTENT

### AIR OPERATIONS

### CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA FORM

QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
FORCES, FRIENDLY  
SCHEDULER OF OPERATION  
UNIT ID

**OPERATIONAL SETTING**  
LOCATION DETAIL  
COORDINATE LAT/LONG  
COORDINATE UTM  
AIR OPERATIONS DATA  
AIRCRAFT  
NUMBER FRAGGED  
DATE OF MISSION  
FUNCTION  
FRAGGED  
IDENTIFICATION  
SPECIAL AIR OPERATION IDENTIFIER  
MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
STRIKE MISSION(S) AEW,CAP,REFUELING MISSIONS)  
TARGET  
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER  
NAME  
TIMES, MISSION EVENTS  
ARRIVE OVER TARGET (TOT) FRAGGED  
NIGHT-DAY

### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

**STORAGE SITE:** Site 01 (CINCPAC)

**PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM:** Roll microfilm

**PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:**

16 mm, 100 ft cartridges  
Negative

**VOLUME OF FILE:** Information not obtained from custodian of file

**CONDITION:** Preserved and readable

**STORAGE:** Boxes in vault

**RECORD FORMAT:** Fixed (by OPREP-2 message format)

**RECORDING MODE:** Typed

**CONTENT REPRESENTATION:** Alphabetic/textual and numeric

**FILE ORGANIZATION:** Sequential

**DATA INDEXING:** None, but cartridges are indexed by time period covered

# I.D. Number 97

## OPREP-3

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Southeast Asia Event/Incident Report

TYPE OF FILE: Special medium (microfilm)

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 01 (CINCPAC)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATED): CINCPAC (Apr 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Provides "as it happens" reports on air operations events or incidents that either have seriously affected or may seriously affect current operations and on events that have implication of national level interest

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: CINCPAC Instruction 3480.1, Commanders Operational Report (OPREP) - Reporting Guide

PUBLISHER: Air unit commanders in SEA

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Air crews

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Not applicable

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USER OF FILE: CINCPAC Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Sept 1968 to date of survey (See COMMENTS)

REPORTING FREQUENCY: As required for specific air missions

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Generally Secret; a few cartridges are Top Secret

MAJOR RELATED FILES: OPREP-1,-2,-4,-5

DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain in CINCPAC Technical Library

COMMENTS: OPREP-3,-4, and -5 messages for a one or two month period are recorded on the same cartridge. As of the date of this survey, records through Mar 1975 had been microfilmed. Filming is to continue as long as pertinent operational data continue to be generated in Southeast Asia.

### OPREP-3

### FILE CONTENT

### AIR OPERATIONS

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA

FORM

NARRATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE

NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL

DETAILED DATA ON ONE ACTION

FORCES, ENEMY

ACTION UNITS

NATIONALITY

OTHER

FORCES, FRIENDLY

ACTION UNITS

NATIONALITY

SERVICE, BRANCH OF

UNIT ID

OPERATIONAL SETTINGS

COUNTRY

LOCATION DETAIL

COORDINATE LAT/LONG

AIR OPERATIONS DATA

AIRCRAFT

NUMBER TAKING PART

DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY

LOST FRIENDLY IN AIR

CASUALTIES, FRIENDLY

CAUSE

CREW STATUS

LOCATION WHEN HIT

NUMBER AIRCRAFT LOST

TIME WHEN HIT

TYPE AIRCRAFT

DEVIATION OR DIVERSION

NUMBER SORTIES AFFECTED

REASON

ENEMY DEFENSES ENCOUNTERED

AIRCRAFT ENCOUNTERED AND OBSERVED

AAA INCIDENT

SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILES INCIDENT

IDENTIFICATION

SPECIAL AIR OPERATION IDENTIFIER



MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
 STRIKE MISSION(S AEW,CAP,REFUELING MISSIONS)  
 MUNITIONS  
 NUMBER EXPENDED  
 TYPE EXPENDED  
 RESULTS  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY  
 TARGET ELEMENTS DAMAGED  
 TARGET ELEMENTS DESTROYED  
 TARGET  
 IDENTIFICATION NUMBER  
 NAME  
 OBJECTIVE  
 OTHER REPORTS SAME OPERATION  
 TIMES, MISSION EVENTS  
 ARRIVE OVER TARGET (TOT) FRAGGED  
 INCIDENT

# OPREP-3

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 01 (CINCPAC)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Roll microfilm

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

16 mm, 100 ft cartridges  
 Negative

VOLUME OF FILE: Approximately 400 cartridges (See COMMENTS below)

CONDITION: Preserved and readable

STORAGE: Boxes in vault

RECORD FORMAT: Fixed (by OPREP-3 message format)

RECORDING MODE: Typed

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphabetic/textual and numeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

DATA INDEXING: None, but cartridges are indexed by time period covered

COMMENTS: OPREP-3, -4, and -5 messages for the same time period are recorded together on the same microfilm cartridge. The count of 400 cartridges is the total number required to cover all of the recorded OPREP-series messages

I.D. Number 98

## OPREP-4

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Southeast Asia Air Operations Stop Report

TYPE OF FILE: Special medium (Microfilm)

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 01 (CINCPAC)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): CINCPAC (Apr 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Provides command centers with initial information on execution and results of combat and combat support air missions in North Vietnam and Laos

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: CINCPAC Instruction 3480.1,  
Commanders Operational Report  
OPREP-Reporting Guide

PUBLISHER: Air unit commanders in SEA

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Air crews

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Not applicable

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: CINCPAC Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Oct 1965 to date of survey (See COMMENTS)

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Daily

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret

MAJOR RELATED FILES: OPREP-1,-2,-3,-5

DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain in CINCPAC Technical Library

COMMENTS: OPREP-3,-4, and -5 messages for a one or two month period are recorded on the same cartridge. As of the date of this survey, records through Mar 1975 had been microfilmed. Filming is to continue as long as pertinent operational data continue to be generated in Southeast Asia.

OPREP-4  
FILE CONTENT

### AIR OPERATIONS

CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA FORM

QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY

NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL

DETAILED DATA OF MANY ACTIONS

FORCES, FRIENDLY

ACTION UNITS

UNIT ID

CONTROLLER OF OPERATION

UNIT ID

OPERATIONAL SETTING

LOCATION DETAIL

COORDINATE LAT/LONG

ROUTE PACKAGE

AIR OPERATIONS DATA

AIRCRAFT

NUMBER TAKING PART

TYPE

DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY

DAMAGE FRIENDLY IN AIR

CAUSE

LOST FRIENDLY IN AIR

CREW STATUS

TAIL NUMBER (S)

DATE OF MISSION

DEVIATION OR DIVERSION

NUMBER SORTIES AFFECTED

ENEMY DEFENSES ENCOUNTERED

AIRCRAFT ENCOUNTERED AND OBSERVED

AAA INCIDENT

INTENSITY OF FIRE

TYPE OF FIRE

SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILES INCIDENT

ACCURACY

MISSILES, NUMBER FIRED

SITES, NUMBER

TYPE

FUNCTION

COMPLETED

IDENTIFICATION

MISSION NUMBER

CALL SIGN

SPECIAL AIR OPERATION IDENTIFIER



MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
 STRIKE MISSION (6 AEW, CAP, REFUELING MISSIONS)  
 MUNITIONS  
 NUMBER EXPENDED  
 TYPE EXPENDED  
 RESULTS  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY  
 TARGET COVERAGE  
 TARGET ELEMENTS DAMAGED  
 TARGET ELEMENTS DESTROYED  
 TARGET  
 IDENTIFICATION NUMBER  
 NAME  
 WEATHER  
 TIMES, MISSION EVENTS  
 ARRIVE OVER TARGET (TOT) FLOWN  
 NIGHT-DAY

OPREP-4  
 FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 01 (CIMCFAC)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Roll microfilm  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
 16 mm, 100 ft cartridges  
 Negative  
 VOLUME OF FILE: Approximately 400 cartridges (See COMMENTS below)  
 CONDITION: Preserved and readable  
 STORAGE: Boxes in vault  
 RECORD FORMAT: Pixed (by OPREP-4 message format)  
 RECORDING MODE: Typed  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphabetic/textual and numeric  
 FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential  
 DATA INDEXING: None, but cartridges are indexed by time period covered  
 COMMENTS: OPREP-3, -4, and -5 messages for the same time period are  
 recorded together on the same microfilm cartridge. The  
 count of 400 cartridges is the total number required to  
 cover all of the recorded OPREP-series messages

I.D. Number 99

## OPREP-4 (AGM-45,-78,LGB)

OPREP-4 (AGM-45,-78,LGB)

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Selected OPREP-4 Messages Concerning Air Missions Involving Strike, Standard ARM, and Laser Guided Bomb Deliveries or SA-2 Missile Firings

TYPE OF FILE: Textual (messages)

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 01 (CINCPAC)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 01 (Apr 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Selected hard copy OPREP-4 messages describing missions that involved the use of Strike, Standard ARM, and Laser Guided Bombs or that encountered SA-2 missile firings

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING: DIRECTIVE: CINCPAC Instruction 3480.1, Commanders Operational Report (OPREP) - Reporting Guide

PUBLISHER: 7th Air Force and USN CTGs

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Air unit commanders

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: CINCPAC Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Dec 1971 - Jun 1972; Dec 1972

REPORTING FREQUENCY: As required by subject air missions

KNOWN GAPS: Some individual messages are missing

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain in CINCPAC Technical Library

### AIR OPERATIONS

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA FORM

QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
FORCES, FRIENDLY  
ACTION UNITS

NATIONALITY  
SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
UNIT ID  
OPERATIONAL SETTING  
COUNTRY

LOCATION DETAIL  
COORDINATE LAT/LONG  
COORDINATE UTM  
ROUTE PACKAGE  
SPECIAL ZONE

#### AIR OPERATIONS DATA AIRCRAFT

NUMBER TAKING PART  
TYPE  
DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY  
DAMAGE FRIENDLY IN AIR  
CAUSE

CREW STATUS  
NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED  
LOST FRIENDLY IN AIR  
CAUSE

CREW STATUS  
DATE

NUMBER AIRCRAFT LOST  
TAIL NUMBER(S)  
DATE OF MISSION  
ECM ENCOUNTERED

RADAR TYPE  
RBAW INDICATIONS  
RBAW TYPE

ENEMY DEFENSES ENCOUNTERED  
AIRCRAFT ENCOUNTERED AND OBSERVED  
AAA INCIDENT  
BURST ALTITUDE  
BURST COLOR  
INTENSITY OF FIRE  
TYPE OF FIRE



OPREP-4 (AGH-45,-78,13R)  
FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 01 (CINCPAC)  
PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Printed pages  
PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
Message file  
No cover, Accofile fasteners  
R x 10 5/R  
VOLUME OF FILE: R folders  
CONDITION: Preserved and readable  
STORAGE: Safe file  
RECORD FORMAT: Fixed (by OPREP-4 message format)  
RECORDING CODE: Typed  
CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphabetic/textual and numeric  
DATA DICTIONARY: None

SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILES INCIDENT  
AIRCRAFT, NUMBER INVOLVED  
AIRCRAFT TACTICS  
ALTITUDE  
HEADING  
JAMMING USED  
REACTION MANEUVER  
SAM WARNING  
SPEED  
BURST COLOR  
BURST LOCATION  
BURST SIZE  
MISSILE FLIGHT PROFILE  
MISSILES, NUMBER FIRED  
SITE LOCATION  
SITES, NUMBER  
TIME OF OCCURRENCE  
TYPE  
FUNCTION  
COMPLETED  
IDENTIFICATION  
MISSION NUMBER  
CALL SIGN  
SPECIAL AIR OPERATION IDENTIFIER  
MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
STRIKE MISSION (6 AEW, CAP, REFUELING MISSIONS)  
FORWARD AIR CONTROLLER IO  
MUNITIONS  
NUMBER EXPENDED  
TYPE EXPENDED  
RESULTS  
DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY  
REASONS NOT OBSERVED  
TARGET COVERAGE  
TARGET ELEMENTS DAMAGED  
TARGET ELEMENTS DESTROYED  
MISS DISTANCE  
TARGET  
ACQUISITION EQUIPMENT  
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER  
NAME  
TYPE  
WEATHER  
TACTICS, FRIENDLY  
AIR SPEED, RELEASE  
ALTITUDE, RELEASE  
DIVE ANGLE, RELEASE  
HEADING, RELEASE  
TIMES, MISSION EVENTS  
ARRIVE OVER TARGET (TOT) PLOWN  
FLYING TIME

I.D. Number 100

## OPREP-4 (SA-7)

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Selected OPREP-4 Messages Concerning Air Missions  
Encountering SA-7 Missile Firings

TYPE OF FILE: Textual

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 01 (CINCPAC)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 01 (Dec 1973)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Selected hard copy OPREP-4 messages describing air  
missions that encountered SA-7 missile firings

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: CINCPAC Instruction 3480.1,  
Commanders Operational Report  
(OPREP-4 Reporting Guide)

PUBLISHED: 7th Air Force

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Air unit commanders

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: CINCPAC Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: LINEBACKER

REPORTING FREQUENCY: As required by subject air missions

KNOWN GAPS: Some individual messages missing

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain in CINCPAC Technical Library

OPREP-4 (SA-7)

FILE CONTENT

AIR OPERATIONS

### CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA

FORM  
QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
FORCES, FRIENDLY

ACTION UNITS  
NATIONALITY  
SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
UNIT ID

### OPERATIONAL SETTING

COUNTRY  
LOCATION  
COORDINATE LAT/LONG  
COORDINATE UTM  
ROUTE PACKAGE  
SPECIAL ZONE  
AIR OPERATIONS DATA

### AIRCRAFT

NUMBER TAKING PART  
TYPE  
OVER NORTH VIETNAM  
DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY  
DAMAGE FRIENDLY IN AIR  
CAUSE

CREW STATUS  
NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED  
LOST FRIENDLY IN AIR  
CAUSE

CREW STATUS

DATE

NUMBER AIRCRAFT LOST

TAIL NUMBER(S)

DATE OF MISSION

ENEMY DEFENSES ENCOUNTERED

AIRCRAFT ENCOUNTERED AND OBSERVED

AAA INCIDENT

BURST ALTITUDE

BURST COLOR

INTENSITY OF FIRE

TYPE OF FIRE

SUBSPACE-TO-AIR MISSILES INCIDENT  
MISSILES, NUMBER FIRED  
SITES, NUMBER  
TYPE



# OPREP-4 (SA-7)

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 01 (CINCPAC)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Printed pages  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
 Message file  
 No cover, Accofile fasteners  
 8 x 10 5/8  
 VOLUME OF FILE: Information not obtained from custodian of file  
 CONDITION: Preserved and readable  
 STORAGE: Safe file  
 RECORD FORMAT: Fixed (by OPREP-4 message format)  
 RECORDING MODE: Typed  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphabetic/textual and numeric  
 DATA INDEXING: None

FUNCTION COMPLETED  
 IDENTIFICATION  
 MISSION NUMBER  
 CALL SIGN  
 SPECIAL AIR OPERATION IDENTIFIER  
 MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
 STRIKE MISSION (6 AEW, CAP, REFUELING MISSIONS)  
 FORWARD AIR CONTROLLER ID  
 MUNITIONS  
 NUMBER EXPENDED  
 NUMBER JETTISONED  
 TYPE EXPENDED  
 TYPE JETTISONED  
 RESULTS  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY  
 REASONS NOT OBSERVED  
 TARGET COVERAGE  
 TARGET ELEMENTS DAMAGED  
 TARGET ELEMENTS DESTROYED  
 TARGET  
 ACQUISITION EQUIPMENT  
 IDENTIFICATION NUMBER  
 NAME  
 TYPE  
 WEATHER  
 TACTICS, FRIENDLY  
 ALTITUDE, RELEASE  
 ATTACK TACTIC  
 TIMES, MISSION EVENTS  
 ARRIVE OVER TARGET (TOT) PLOWN  
 FLYING TIME  
 NIGHT-DAY

I.D. Number 101

## OPREP-4 (MIG)

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Selected OPREP-4 Messages Concerning Air Missions  
Encountering Enemy Fighters

TYPE OF FILE: Textual (messages)

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 01 (CINCPAC)

WHERE STORED (DATE): Site 01 (Dec 1973)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Selected hard copy OPREP-4 messages describing  
friendly air missions that encountered enemy  
fighter aircraft

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: CINCPAC Instruction 3480.1,  
Commander's Operational Report  
(OPREP-4) - Reporting Guide

PUBLISHER: 7th Air Force

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Air unit commanders

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: CINCPAC Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: LINEBACKER

REPORTING FREQUENCY: As required by subject air missions

KNOWN GAPS: Some individual messages are missing

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain in CINCPAC Technical Library

OPREP-4 (MIG)  
FILE CONTENT  
AIR OPERATIONS

### CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA FORM

QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
FORCES, FRIENDLY  
ACTION UNITS

NATIONALITY  
SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
UNIT ID  
OPERATIONAL SETTING  
COUNTRY

LOCATION DETAIL  
COORDINATE LAT/LONG  
COORDINATE UTM  
ROUTE PACKAGE  
SPECIAL ZONE

AIR OPERATIONS DATA  
AIRCRAFT

NUMBER TAKING PART  
TYPE

OVER NORTH VIETNAM  
DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY  
DAMAGE FRIENDLY IN AIR  
CAUSE

CREW STATUS  
NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED  
LOST FRIENDLY IN AIR  
CADSE

CREW STATUS

DATE  
NUMBER AIRCRAFT LOST  
TAIL NUMBER(S)

DATE OF MISSION

ENEMY DEFENSES ENCOUNTERED  
AIRCRAFT ENCOUNTERED AND OBSERVED  
AAA INCIDENT

BURST ALTITUDE

BURST COLOR

INTENSITY OF FIRE

TYPE OF FIRE

SDRFACE-TO-AIR MISSILES INCIDENT  
MISSILES, NUMBER FIRED  
SITES, NUMBER  
TYPE



OPREP-4 (HIG)

FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

FUNCTION COMPLETED  
 IDENTIFICATION  
 MISSION NUMBER  
 CALL SIGN  
 SPECIAL AIR OPERATION IDENTIFIER  
 MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
 STRIKE MISSION (6 APW,CAP,REPULING MISSIONS)  
 FORWARD AIR CONTROLLER ID  
 MUNITIONS  
 NUMBER EXPENDED  
 NUMBER JETTISONED  
 TYPE EXPENDED  
 TYPE JETTISONED  
 RESULTS  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY  
 REASONS NOT OBSERVED  
 TARGET COVERAGE  
 TARGET ELEMENTS DAMAGED  
 TARGET ELEMENTS DESTROYED  
 TARGET  
 ACQUISITION EQUIPMENT  
 IDENTIFICATION NUMBER  
 NAME  
 TYPE  
 WEATHER  
 TACTICS, FRIENDLY  
 ALTITUDE, RELEASE  
 ATTACK TACTIC  
 TIMES, MISSION EVENTS  
 ARRIVE OVER TARGET (TOT) PLOTH  
 FLYING TIME  
 NIGHT-DAY

STORAGE SITE: Site 01 (CINCPAC)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Printed pages

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

Message file  
 No cover, Accofile fasteners  
 8 x 10 5/8

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: Information not obtained from custodian of file

CONDITION: Preserved and readable

STORAGE: Safe file

RECORD FORMAT: Fixed (by OPREP-4 message format)

RECORDING MODE: Typed

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphabetic/textual and numeric

DATA INDEXING: None

I.D. Number 102

## OPREP-4 (SENSORS)

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Selected OPREP-4 Messages Concerning Sensor  
Emplacement Air Missions

TYPE OF FILE: Textual (messages)

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 01 (CINCPAC)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 01 (Dec 1973)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Selected hard copy OPREP-4 messages describing  
air missions to emplace electronic ground sensors

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: CINCPAC Instruction 3480.1,  
Commanders Operational Report  
OPREP-4--Reporting Guide

PUBLISHER: 7th Air Force

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Air unit commanders

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: CINCPAC Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Information not obtained from custodian of file

REPORTING FREQUENCY: As required by subject air missions

KNOWN GAPS: Information not obtained from custodian of file

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain in CINCPAC Technical Library

### OPREP-4 (SENSORS)

#### FILE CONTENT

#### AIR OPERATIONS

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA

FORM  
QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
FORCES, FRIENDLY  
ACTION UNITS  
NATIONALITY  
SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
UNIT ID  
OPERATIONAL SETTING  
COUNTRY  
LOCATION DETAIL  
COORDINATE LAT/LONG  
COORDINATE UTM  
ROUTE PACKAGE  
SPECIAL ZONE  
AIR OPERATIONS DATA  
AIRCRAFT  
NUMBER TAKING PART  
TYPE  
OVER NORTH VIETNAM  
DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY  
DAMAGE FRIENDLY IN AIR  
CAUSE  
CREW STATUS  
NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED  
LOST FRIENDLY IN AIR  
CAUSE  
CREW STATUS  
DATE  
NUMBER AIRCRAFT LOST  
TAIL NUMBER(S)  
DATE OF MISSION  
ENEMY DEFENSES ENCOUNTERED  
AIRCRAFT ENCOUNTERED AND OBSERVED  
AAA INCIDENT  
BURST ALTITUDE  
BURST COLOR  
INTENSITY OF FIRE  
TYPE OF FIRE  
SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILES INCIDENT  
MISSILES, NUMBER FIRED  
SITES, NUMBER  
TYPE



## OPREP-4 (SENSORS)

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 01 (CINCPAC)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Printed pages

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

Message file  
 No cover, stapled  
 8 x 10 5/8

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: Information not obtained from custodian of file

CONDITION: Preserved and readable

STORAGE: Safe file

RECORD FORMAT: Fixed (by OPREP-4 message format)

RECORDING MODE: Typed

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphabetic/textual and numeric

DATA INDEXING: None

FUNCTION  
 COMPLETED  
 IDENTIFICATION  
 MISSION NUMBER  
 CALL SIGN  
 SPECIAL AIR OPERATION IDENTIFIER  
 MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
 STRIKE MISSION (E AEW, CAP, REFUELING MISSIONS)  
 FORWARD AIR CONTROLLER ID  
 MUNITIONS  
 NUMBER EXPENDED  
 NUMBER JETTISONED  
 TYPE EXPENDED  
 TYPE JETTISONED  
 RESULTS  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY  
 REASONS NOT OBSERVED  
 TARGET COVERAGE  
 TARGET ELEMENTS DAMAGED  
 TARGET ELEMENTS DESTROYED  
 TARGET  
 ACQUISITION EQUIPMENT  
 IDENTIFICATION NUMBER  
 NAME  
 TYPE  
 WEATHER  
 TACTICS, FRIENDLY  
 ALTITUDE, RELEASE  
 ATTACK TACTIC  
 TIMES, MISSION EVENTS  
 ARRIVE OVER TARGET (TOT) FLOWN  
 FLYING TIME  
 NIGHT-DAY

# OPREP-5

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Southeast Asia Air Operations Summary Report  
 TYPE OF FILE: Special Medium (Microfilm)  
 STORAGE SITE(S): Site 01 (CINCPAC)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 01 (Apr 1975)  
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A periodic statistical summary of SEA air operations  
 AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: CINCPAC Instructions 3480.1,  
 Commanders Operational Report  
 (OPREP-1-Reporting Guide)

PUBLISHER: 7th Air Force  
 PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Air unit commanders  
 FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Not applicable  
 PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: CINCPAC Staff  
 TIME PERIOD COVERED: Jan 1968 to date of survey (See COMMENTS)  
 REPORTING FREQUENCY: Daily for out-of-country operations; daily  
 and weekly for in-country operations  
 KNOWN JAPS: Some (within the coverage cited above), but largely complete  
 SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret  
 MAJOR RELATED FILES: OPREP-1,-2,-3,-4  
 DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain in CINCPAC Technical Library

COMMENTS: OPREP-3,-4, and -5 messages for a one or two month period  
 are recorded on the same cartridge. As of the date of this  
 survey, records through Mar 1975 had been microfilmed.  
 Filming is to continue as long as pertinent operational  
 data continue to be generated in Southeast Asia.

## FILE CONTENT

### AIR OPERATIONS

#### DAILY OUT OF COUNTRY OPERATIONS

CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA  
 FORM  
 QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
 NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
 STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF MANY ACTIONS  
 FORCES, FRIENDLY  
 ACTION UNITS  
 NATIONALITY  
 OPERATIONAL SETTING  
 COUNTRY  
 LOCATION DETAIL  
 ROUTE PACKAGE

AIR OPERATIONS DATA  
 AIRCRAFT  
 NUMBER FRAGGED  
 NUMBER TAKING PART  
 TYPE  
 ON ALERT BUT NOT LAUNCHED  
 CANCELLATION  
 NUMBER SORTIES CANCELLED  
 REASON - BASE WEATHER  
 REASON - TARGET WEATHER  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY  
 LOST FRIENDLY IN AIR  
 CASUALTIES, FRIENDLY  
 KIA  
 MIA  
 WIA  
 CAUSE  
 CREW STATUS  
 DATE  
 DOWN POSITION (LAT/LONG)  
 DOWN POSITION (ROUTE/CORPS)  
 FUNCTION WHEN LOST  
 LOCATION WHEN HIT  
 LOSS CODE  
 ROUTE/CORPS WHEN LOST  
 TAIL NUMBER(S)  
 DEVIATION OR DIVERSION  
 NUMBER SORTIES AFFECTED  
 REASON  
 FUNCTION COMPLETED  
 IDENTIFICATION  
 MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
 ELECTRONICS OF RECONNAISSANCE MISSION  
 STRIKE MISSION (C AEW,CAP,REFUELING MISSIONS)  
 TIMES, MISSION EVENTS  
 FLYING TIME

DAILY OPERATIONS IN COUNTRY  
 CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA  
 FORM  
 NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
 STATISTICAL SUMMARY ON MANY ACTIONS  
 FORCES, FRIENDLY  
 ACTION UNITS  
 NATIONALITY  
 SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
 OPERATIONAL SETTING  
 COUNTRY  
 LOCATION DETAIL  
 COORDINATE LAT/LONG  
 CORPS TACTICAL ZONE  
 AIR OPERATIONS DATA  
 AIRCRAFT  
 NUMBER TAKING PART  
 TYPE  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY  
 DAMAGE FRIENDLY IN AIR  
 CAUSE  
 CREW STATUS  
 FUNCTION WHEN HIT  
 LOCATION WHEN HIT  
 TYPE AIRCRAFT



## DAMAGE FRIENDLY ON GROUND

CAUSE  
LOCATION  
NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED  
TAIL NUMBER  
TYPE AIRCRAFT  
LOST FRIENDLY IN AIR  
CAUSE  
CREW STATUS  
DOWN POSITION (ROUTE/CORPS)  
DOWN POSITION (UTM)  
FUNCTION WHEN LOST  
LOCATION WHEN HIT  
LOSS CODE  
TAIL NUMBER(S)  
TYPE AIRCRAFT

## DATE OF MISSION

MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
AIRLIFT MISSION  
AIR TRAFFIC LOAD DATA  
LOAD DESCRIPTION  
LOAD WEIGHT  
PERSONS, NUMBER  
SORTIE DATA  
HERRICIDE MISSION  
HERBICIDE, GALLONS SPRAYED  
STRIKE MISSION(6 AEW,CAP,REFUELING MISSIONS)  
RESULTS  
DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY  
TARGET ELEMENTS DAMAGED  
TARGET ELEMENTS DESTROYED

## WEEKLY AIR OPERATIONS IN COUNTRY

## CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA

FORM  
QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
STATISTICAL SUMMARY ON MANY ACTIONS  
OPERATIONAL SETTING  
COUNTRY

## AIR OPERATIONS DATA

AIRCRAFT  
NUMBER TAKING PART  
TYPE  
ON ALERT BUT NOT LAUNCHED  
CANCELLATION  
REASON - RASE WEATHER  
REASON - TARGET WEATHER  
DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY  
DAMAGE FRIENDLY ON GROUND  
CAUSE

LOCATION  
DAMAGE CODE  
DATE  
NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED  
TYPE AIRCRAFT  
UNIT ID

LOST FRIENDLY ON GROUND  
CAUSE  
DATE

LOCATION  
LOSS CODE  
NUMBER AIRCRAFT LOST  
TAIL NUMBER(S)  
UNIT ID  
FUNCTION COMPLETED

MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
AIRLIFT MISSION  
AIR TRAFFIC LOAD DATA  
LOAD DESCRIPTION  
LOAD WEIGHT  
ELECTRONICS OR RECONNAISSANCE MISSION  
STRIKE MISSION(6 AEW,CAP,REFUELING MISSIONS)  
WEATHER

## FILE PCRMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 01 (CINCPAC)  
PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Roll microfilm  
PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
16 mm, 100 ft cartridges  
Negative

VOLUME OF FILE: Approximately 400 cartridges (See COMMENTS below)

CONDITION: Preserved

STORAGE: Cans in safe file

RECORD FORMAT: Fixed (by OPREP-5 message format)

RECORDING MODE: Typed

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphabetic/textual and numeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

DATA INDEXING: None, but cartridges are indexed by time period covered

COMMENTS: OPREP-3, -4, and -5 messages for the same time period are recorded together on the same microfilm cartridge. The count of 400 cartridges is the total number required to cover all of the recorded OPREP-series messages

I.D. Number 104

## OPREP-5

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Southeast Asia Operations Summary Report

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 53 (Hq United States Air Force)

WHERE SURVEIED (DATE): Site 53 (Oct 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A periodic statistical summary of USAF air operations in Southeast Asia

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: JCS Pub 6, (JRS), Vol II, Part 2, Chapt 3, Jun 1970

PUBLISHER: Hq USAF Operations Center

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: 7th Air Force

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: OPREA (OJCS, J-3)

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Hq USAF Staff, JCS

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Jan 1962 to Jul 1973 (all data): to Apr 1975 (losses only)

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Daily and weekly

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE: Information not obtained from custodian of file

DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain

### FILE CONTENT

#### AIR OPERATIONS

##### CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA

###### FORM

QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY

NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL

DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS

STATISTICAL SUMMARY ON MANY ACTIONS

FORCES, FRIENDLY

ACTION UNITS

NATIONALITY

SERVICE, BRANCH OF

UNIT ID

OPERATIONAL SETTING

COUNTRY

LOCATION DETAIL

AREA

OPERATIONAL REGION

PLACE NAME

AIR OPERATIONS DATA

DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY

LOST FRIENDLY IN AIR

CAUSE

CREW STATUS

DOWN POSITION (LAT/LONG)

DOWN POSITION (ROUTE/CORPS)

LOCATION WHEN HIT

TAIL NUMBER

TIME WHEN HIT

TIME WHEN LOST

TYPE AIRCRAFT

UNIT ID

DATE OF MISSION

FUNCTION

IDENTIFICATION



OPREP-5

STATISTICAL SUMMARY DATA

AIRCRAFT TYPE  
ON ALERT BUT NOT LAUNCHED  
CANCELLATION  
NUMBER SORTIES CANCELLED  
REASON - BASE WEATHER  
REASON - TARGET WEATHER  
DAMAGE TO FRIENDLY  
DAMAGE FRIENDLY IN AIR  
CAUSE  
LOCATION WHEN HIT  
NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED  
TYPE AIRCRAFT  
FLYING HOURS BY AIRCRAFT TYPE  
SORTIES FLOWN BY  
AIRCRAFT TYPE  
COUNTRY  
DATE  
FUNCTION  
SERVICE  
TOTAL CARGO MOVED  
TOTAL PASSENGERS MOVED

FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 53 (Hg United States Air Force)  
PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape  
PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
800 and 1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
9 Track  
NUMBER OF VOLUMES: Information not obtained from custodian of file  
NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: Information not obtained from custodian of file  
TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count available  
MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004  
RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Fixed Format - NIFS file)  
RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC  
CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric  
FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential  
CONTROL FIELDS: Date  
DATA DICTIONARY: Machine-readable  
DATA INDEXING: None  
ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360  
ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS  
SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)  
Language: NIPS  
Verification/Edit  
Maintenance  
Data Extraction  
Data Management  
Reporting (Specific Extraction)  
Numerical Analysis

# I.D. Number 105

## OPTAN

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Operations Target Analysis File

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 54 (Oct 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data on results of air attack (ordnance dropping) missions in NVN by all Services

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Not known to current custodian of file

PUBLISHER: Hq USAF Operations Center

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: OPRFP-4

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: CNA Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Oct 1966 - Oct 1968

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Daily

KNOWN LAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret (SDS)

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Information not obtained from custodian of file

DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain

OPTAN  
FILE COMMENT  
AIR OPERATIONS

CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA FORM

QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY

NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL

BRIEF DATA ON MANY ACTIONS

FORCES, FRIENDLY

ACTION UNITS

SERVICE, BRANCH OF

OPERATIONAL SETTING;

COUNTRY

LOCATION DETAIL

COORDINATE UTM

ROUTE PACKAGE

AIR OPERATIONS DATA

AIRCRAFT

NUMBER TAKING PART

TYPE

DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY

DAMAGE/FRIENDLY IN AIR

NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED

TYPE AIRCRAFT

LOST FRIENDLY IN AIR

NUMBER AIRCRAFT LOST

TYPE AIRCRAFT

ENEMY DEFENSES ENCOUNTERED

AIRCRAFT ENCOUNTERED AND OBSERVED

NUMBER ENCOUNTERED IN AIR

NUMBER OBSERVED IN AIR

FUNCTION

COMPLETED

MISSION PECULIAR DATA

STRIKE MISSION (6 AEW, CAP, REFUELING MISSIONS)

MUNITIONS

NUMBER EXPENDED

TYPE EXPENDED

RESULTS

DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY

TARGET ELEMENTS DAMAGED

TARGET ELEMENTS DESTROYED

TARGET

CATEGORY

ELEMENTS STOCK

IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

NAME



TASKS  
NUMBER FLOWN  
TIMES, MISSION EVENTS  
ARRIVE OVER TARGET (TOT) FLOWN  
DEPART FROM TARGET  
NIGHT-DAY

OPTAN

FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

800 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
7 track Odd parity

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 14

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: Information not obtained from custodian of file

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count available

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: Block is 5600 8-bit words

RECORD FORMAT: Variable

RECORDING MODE: BCD

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: Record ID

DATA DICTIONARY: None

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): CDC 3800

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: INPOL (CDC)

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE:

Language: FORTRAN

# OR-LL

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Operational Reports - Lessons Learned

TYPE OF FILE: Textual

STORAGE SITE: Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center,  
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 57 (May 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: This file consists of OR-LL reports from units in Vietnam (including separate battalions and companies) submitted in accordance with Army Regulations; lessons learned from selected operations; microfiche copies of OR/LL with defense documentation Center AD identification numbers; Senior officer debriefing reports.

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: AR 1-19 26 May 1966, Hq DA;  
AR 255-15, 25 Sep 1969, Hq DA

PUBLISHER: Units with which the senior officers reporting served

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Individual senior officers

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Not applicable

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: DOD agencies and their contractors

TIME PERIOD COVERED: May 1966 to date

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Various, as required

KNOWN GAPS: Not applicable

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Various

MAJOR RELATED FILES: Not applicable

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely at CDIC

## FILE CONTENT

Unit OR/LL contains information on:

- Significant organizational activities
- Personnel and administration
- Operations
- Intelligence
- Logistics

- Commander's Observations and Recommendations
- Personnel
- Operations and Training
- Intelligence
- Logistics
- Civil Affairs

OR/LL for an Operation contains:

- Name of Operation
- Date of Operation
- Location of Operation
- Control Headquarters
- Names of Commanders
- Task Organization
- Supporting Forces
- Mission
- Concept of Operation
- Execution
- Results
- Administrative Matters
- Special Equipment and Techniques
- Commander's Analysis
- Recommendations

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Printed pages and microfiche

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

- Books, reports, memoranda
- Softbound, loose leaf
- 8 x 10 5/8

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: Nineteen boxes, 18" x 18" x 12"

CONDITION: Preserved and readable

STORAGE: Quality controlled (temperature)

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (free form)

RECORDING MODE: Printed

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Textual

DATA INDEXING: Subject headings



## PAAL

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Pacific Command Aircraft Losses

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 01 (CINCPAC)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 01 (Apr 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data on aircraft losses in Southeast Asia

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Unknown

PUBLISHER: CINCPAC, ADP Systems Support Group

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: OPREPs -3,-4, and -5

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: CINCPAC Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1962 to 1973

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Operationally

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Abstract: codebook; sample input form;  
 user manuals; Command Manual,  
 PACOM Aircraft Losses, CINCPAC J20C  
 Doc No 10P006/CH01, Nov 1972, as amended

DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain in the CINCPAC ADP  
 Systems Support Group (J63)

## FILE CONTENT

## AIR OPERATIONS

## CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA

FORM

QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY

NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL

DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS

FORCES, FRIENDLY

ACTION UNITS

SERVICE, BRANCH OF

UNIT ID

SUPPORTED OPERATION

OPERATIONAL SETTINGS

COUNTRY

LOCATION DETAIL

COORDINATE UTM

CORPS TACTICAL ZONE

ROUTE PACKAGE

AIR OPERATIONS DATA

## AIRCRAFT

TYPE

DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY

DAMAGE FRIENDLY IN AIR

CASUALTIES, FRIENDLY

CAPTURED

KIA

MIA

WIA

FUNCTION WHEN HIT

LOCATION WHEN HIT

TAIL NUMBER(S)

UNIT ID

LOST FRIENDLY IN AIR

CASUALTIES, FRIENDLY

KIA

WIA

DOWN POSITION (LAT/LONG)

FUNCTION WHEN LOST

TAIL NUMBER(S)

UNIT ID

DATE OF MISSION

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 01 (CINCPAC)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 B.P.I.

9 Track

Unlabeled

Odd parity

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: Information not obtained from custodian of file

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: Information not obtained from custodian of file

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Fixed Format - NIPS File)

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS:

Mission date

Mission number

DATA DICTIONARY: Machine-readable

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs not exportable)

Language: COBOL

Verification/Edit

# PAAS

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Pacification Attitude Analysis System

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): National Archives  
(See Appendix E, p. 515)  
Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center,  
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 52 (Feb 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Information on the responses to 160 questions of the monthly survey of a sample of hamlets in South Vietnam showing the people's attitudes toward the pacification and Vietnamization programs

AUTHORIZATION/OPTIMATING DIRECTIVE: Memo from SECDEF, 19 Feb 1966,  
SUBJ: Establishment of SEA  
Program Division

PUBLISHER: OASD/PAGE

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: MACV CORDS

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE, OASD/PAGE: OJCS, Counter Insurgency  
and Special Activities Division (DOCSA)

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Mar 1970 - July 1972 incl

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Monthly

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Abstract: table of contents; index;  
sample file copy; format instructions;  
codebook; Application file  
Documentation (IBM)

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely

## PAIS

## FILE CONTENT

FACTUAL DATA

HAMLET

HAMLET LOCATION

HES SECURITY RATING

SECURITY FORCES IN VILLAGE

ALLIED

ARVN

POLICE

POPULAR FORCES

REGULAR FORCES

RURAL DEVELOPMENT CADRE

POPULATION

AGE

EDUCATION LEVEL

ETHNIC COMPOSITION

INCOME

PROFESSION

RELIGION

SEX

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS ON:

ASSISTANCE, U.S.

CHIEU HOI POLICY

COMMODITIES, CHANGES IN PERSONAL CONSUMPTION OF

ECONOMIC SITUATION

ELECTIONS

FRIENDLY FORCE EFFECTIVENESS

GOVERNMENT, OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIVIDUAL PARTICIPATION

GOVERNMENT, LOCAL AND NATIONAL

HEALTH

HOI CRANH

INFORMATION SOURCES

LAND REFORM

PHUONG HOANG PROGRAM

PROBLEMS

SECURITY

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS MONTH

SOLDIERS, U.S.

VIET CONG

HOW ABLE TO CONTINUE TO FIGHT

LEVEL OF CONTROL

WHY CONTINUE TO FIGHT

WEAPON USE IN VICINITY



# PAAAS

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: National Archives (see Appendix E, p. 515)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 R.P.I. Standard labeled  
9 Track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 3

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 3

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: 8000

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Fixed Format - NIPS File)

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Indexed sequential

CONTROL FIELDS:

Corps Hamlet  
Province Date  
District Village

DATA DICTIONARY: Machine-readable

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)

Language: NIPS Data Management  
Verification/Edit Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
Maintenance Numerical Analysis  
Data Extraction Simulation/Modeling

I.D. Number 109

## PAAS

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Pacification Attitude Analysis System

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center,  
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio)  
Site 52 (National Military Command Systems  
Support Center)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 57 (Jun 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A record of public opinion polls conducted  
in South Vietnam. Includes both rural and urban  
populace opinions on pacification and related  
subjects such as defense, government, and  
development

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Not known to current custodian  
of file

PUBLISHER: Data Management Agency, Hq MACV

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Citizens of the Republic of Vietnam

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: OASD/PACF

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Jan 1970 - Feb 1973

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Monthly

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Confidential

MAJOR RELATED FILMS: Not known to current custodian of file

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE(S): Operations Manual, Readout of  
Master File

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely at CDIC

COMMENTS: This file is part of the VCOD collection

## PAAS

### FILE CONTENT

#### FACTUAL DATA

HAMLET  
HAMLET LOCATION  
HES SECURITY RATING  
SECURITY FORCES IN VILLAGE  
ALLIED  
ARVN

POLICE  
POPULAR FORCES  
REGULAR FORCES  
RURAL DEVELOPMENT CADRE  
POPULATION

AGE  
EDUCATION LEVEL  
ETHNIC COMPOSITION  
INCOME  
PROFESSION  
RELIGION  
SEX

#### INDIVIDUAL RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS ON:

ASSISTANCE, U.S.  
CHIEU HOI POLICY  
COMMUNITIES, CHANGES IN PERSONAL CONSUMPTION OF  
ECONOMIC SITUATION  
ELECTIONS  
FRIENDLY FORCE EFFECTIVENESS  
GOVERNMENT, OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIVIDUAL PARTICIPATION  
GOVERNMENT, LOCAL AND NATIONAL  
HEALTH  
HOI CHANH  
INFORMATION SOURCES  
LAND REFORM  
PHUONG HOANG PROGRAM  
PROBLEMS  
SECURITY  
COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS MONTH  
SOLDIERS, U.S.  
VIET CONG  
HOW ABLE TO CONTINUE TO FIGHT  
LEVEL OF CONTROL  
WHY CONTINUE TO FIGHT  
WEAPON USE IN VICINITY



PAAS

FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 B.P.I.

9 Track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 2 (#487,113)

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 2

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 400

RECORD FORMAT: Variable

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: Not known to current custodian of file

DATA DICTIONARY: Not known to current custodian of file

DATA INDEXING: Not known to current custodian of file

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360/50

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: Not known to current custodian of file

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE:

Language: ANSI COBOL

## PACFLT MESSAGES

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Collection of PACFLT Special Category and Operational Messages

TYPE OF FILE: Textual

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 04 (Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 04 (Dec 1973)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Collection of hard-copy message files concerning Southeast Asia activities

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Unknown

PUBLISHER: Various

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Operational units

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: CINCPACFLT Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1972

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Operationally, as required

KNOWN GAPS: 85-90 percent complete within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret and Top Secret, Limited Distribution

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain indefinitely

## FILE CONTENT

1. Limited Distribution messages from unit commanders that provide context for the quantitative data sent through normal reporting channels.
2. OPREP-4 messages containing the data elements listed below:

## CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA FORM

QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
FORCES, FRIENDLY  
ACTION UNITS

UNIT ID

OPERATIONAL SETTING

LOCATION DETAIL

COORDINATE LAT/LONG

ROUTE PACKAGE

AIR OPERATIONS DATA

AIRCRAFT

NUMBER TAKING PART

TYPE

DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY

DAMAGE FRIENDLY IN AIR

CAUSE  
LOST FRIENDLY IN AIR  
CREW STATUS  
TAIL NUMBER (S)  
DATE OF MISSION  
DEVIATION OR DIVERSION  
NUMBER SORTIES AFFECTED  
ENEMY DEFENSES ENCOUNTERED  
AIRCRAFT ENCOUNTERED AND OBSERVED  
AAA INCIDENT  
INTENSITY OF FIRE  
TYPE OF FIRE  
SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILES INCIDENT  
ACCURACY  
MISSILES, NUMBER FIRED  
SITES, NUMBER  
TYPE  
FUNCTION  
COMPLETED  
IDENTIFICATION  
MISSION NUMBER  
CALL SIGN  
SPECIAL AIR OPERATION IDENTIFIER  
MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
STRIKE MISSION (E AEW,CAP,REFUELING MISSIONS)  
HUMINTIONS  
NUMBER EXPENDED  
TYPE EXPENDED  
RESULTS  
DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY  
TARGET COVERAGE  
TARGET ELEMENTS DAMAGED  
TARGET ELEMENTS DESTROYED  
TARGET  
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER  
NAME  
WEATHER  
TIMES, MISSION EVENTS  
ARRIVE OVER TARGET (TOT) FLOWN  
NIGHT-DAY

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 04 (CINCPACFLT)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Printed pages

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

Message files  
No cover, stapled  
8 x 10 1/2

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: Unknown (approximately 12 linear feet of documents)  
CONDITION: Preserved and readable

STORAGE: Vault

RECORD FORMAT: Fixed (by OPREP-4 format) and variable (free form)

RECORDING MODE: Typed

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Textual and numeric

DATA INDEXING: None



I.D. Number 111

## PACSHIPS

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Ship Inventory and Port Status System

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 01 (CINCPAC)

WHERE SURVEYED (Date): Site 01 (Apr 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Provides information on the status of ports in the PACOM area including data on cargo and ships and the relationship of port workloads and performance to allocations and through-put capability

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: CINCPAC Inst 4600.8; OPNAV Inst 5230.1B; NAVCOSSACT ltr Ser 2819, 16 Dec 1968

PUBLISHER: CINCPAC

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Individual vessels and port authorities

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: CINCPAC Staff, MACV, JCS

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1971-1973

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Daily for vessels; every 10 days for port operations

KNOWN GAPS: None

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE(S): CINCPAC J-4 ADP Project 10L811; Vol I Users Manual, Vol II Design and Maintenance Manual

DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain in the PACOM ADP Systems Support Group (J63)

COMMENTS: This file is currently inactive

### FILE CONTENT

#### PORT OPERATIONS

CARGO AWAITING DISCHARGE

AMMUNITION  
GENERAL

CARGO AWAITING OUTLOAD

AMMUNITION  
GENERAL

CARGO DISCHARGED

AMMUNITION  
GENERAL

CARGO ENROUTE (INTER-COASTAL)

AMMUNITION  
GENERAL

CARGO OUTLOADED

AMMUNITION  
GENERAL

DATE

DESTINATION PORT

DISCHARGING TONNAGE ALLOCATION

CONVERSION FACTOR: MEASUREMENT TON TO LONG TON  
INTER-COASTAL

PACOM

FORECAST TONNAGE LOADED FOR DESTINATION PORT

NARRATIVE REMARKS

PORT ID

SHIPMENT TYPE

TONNAGE (LONG/MEASUREMENT)

#### SHIP STATUS

CARGO CLASSIFICATION

CONTRACT/OWNER

DATE

ESTIMATED DATE OF ARRIVAL NEXT PORT

ESTIMATED DATE OF DEPARTURE

HOUR ENTERED PRESENT STATUS

NEXT PORT

PORT OF DESTINATION

PORT OF ORIGIN

SHIPMENT TYPE

STATUS

TONNAGE (LONG/MEASUREMENT)

VESSEL

NAME/NUMBER

TYPE

# PACSHIPS

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 01 (CINCPAC)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
   1600 B.P.I.           Standard labeled  
   9 Track           Odd parity  
 NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 12  
 NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 12  
 TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable  
 MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 2800  
 RECORD FORMAT: Fixed  
 RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

## CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric/textual

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

### CONTROL FIELDS:

Sequence number	Vessel name or number
Security classification	Data card type

DATA DICTIONARY: Hard copy only

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): HIS 6060

ASSOCIATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: None

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs not exportable)

Language: COBOL, ASSEMBLER	Reporting (Specific extractions)
Verification/Edit	Maintenance



## PAMIS

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: PSTOPS Automated Management Information System

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): National Archives  
(see Appendix E, p. 515)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 52 (Mar 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Information on the propaganda output of the PRC,  
North Vietnam, and North Korea

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Unknown

PUBLISHER: OJCS, Deputy Director of Operations for Counterinsurgency  
and Special Activities (DOCSA)

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: 7th Psyops Group, Okinawa

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: DOCSA

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Apr 1971 to date of survey

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Daily

KNOWN GAPS: Reports for Jan - Mar 1973 were missing at time of survey  
but were being compiled

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Abstract, table of contents, index,  
sample file copy, format instructions,  
codebook and Application File  
Documentation (IHM)

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely

## FILE CONTENT

AUDIENCE TARGET  
AUTHORS  
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN  
COUNTRY TARGET  
DISPLAY DIMENSIONS  
3MT  
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION  
ITEM DATE  
ITEM NUMBER  
LANGUAGE  
MEDIA  
ORIGINATORS

PAGE  
POLITICAL MOVEMENTS  
PROPAGANDA TECHNIQUE  
PURPOSE  
REPORT INDICATOR  
REPORT NUMBER  
SOURCE OF INFORMATION  
SPACE (IN CM)  
SUBJECT SEGMENT  
THEME COUNTRY, CITY, OR PROVINCE  
TIME (IN MINUTES)  
TONE

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: National Archives (see Appendix E, p. 515)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
9 Track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: Information not obtained from custodian of file

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: Information not obtained from custodian  
of file

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Pixed Format - NIPS File)

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Indexed sequential

CONTROL FIELDS:

Record Indicator  
Report Number

DATA DICTIONARY: Machine-readable

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IHM 360

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)

Language: NIPS Data Management  
Verification/Edit Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
Maintenance Numerical Analysis  
Data Extraction Simulation/Modeling

## I.D. Number 113

## PHMIR

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Phuonq Hoang Management Information File

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 52 (National Military Command Systems Support Center)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 52 (Feb 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Historical file containing biographical, operational, and neutralization data on confirmed and suspected Vietnamese communist (Viet Cong) infrastructure (VCI) members

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Memo from SECDEF, 19 Feb 1966, SUBJ: Establishment of SEA Programs Division

PUBLISHER: OASD/PA&E

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Monthly tape from MACV through DIA and the GUERREC and VCISTAT files

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS CP FILE: OASD/PA&E

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Information not obtained from custodian of file

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Monthly

KNOWN TABS: Information not obtained from custodian of file

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Confidential (3p-3)

MAJOR RELATED FILES: VCINI

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Abstract: table of contents;  
index: sample file copy: format  
instructions: codebook: Application  
File Documentation (IBM)

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retired to the National Archives when no  
no longer needed by the NMCSSC

## FILE CONTENT

## INDIVIDUAL DOSSIERS WITH CORPS

PROVINCE  
DISTRICT  
VILLAGE  
DATE OF BIOGRAPHY  
PROCESSING DATE  
PARTY POSITION  
ECBELON  
SECTION  
JOB  
PHOTOGRAPH AVAILABLE  
FINGERPRINTS AVAILABLE  
ARREST RECORD  
ADDRESS  
BIRTH DATE  
TYPE OF BLACK LIST  
NEUTRALIZATION  
DATE  
LOCATION  
HOW  
JAIL  
ARREST INFORMATION  
FORWARDING INFORMATION  
SENTENCING INFORMATION  
RELEASE INFORMATION  
ALIAS (ES)

ALSO, SUMMARY DATA ON IDENTIFIED PARTY MEMBERS BY CORPS, PROVINCE, DISTRICT, AND VILLAGE: TOTAL OTHER IDENTIFIED VILLAGE AND HAMLET VCI CADRE: ESTIMATED UNIDENTIFIED NUMBER OF VCI VILLAGE AND HAMLET CADRE, METHOD OF OBTAINING ESTIMATE, ACCURACY OF ESTIMATE: VCI RESIDENCE: VCI ACCESS: NUMBER OF IDENTIFIED HIGHER LEVEL OPERATORS FROM VILLAGE: ESTIMATED UNIDENTIFIED HIGHER LEVEL OPERATORS FROM VILLAGE, METHOD OF OBTAINING ESTIMATES, ACCURACY OF ESTIMATES



# PHM12

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 52 (National Military Command Systems Support Center)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

### PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
9 Track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 6

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 6

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Fixed Format - NIPS File)

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Indexed sequential

### CONTROL FIELDS:

Province number Record ID  
VCI number

DATA DICTIONARY: Machine-readable

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs not exportable)

Language: NIPS Data Management  
Verification/Edit Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
Maintenance Numerical Analysis  
Data Extraction Simulation/Modeling

I.D. Number 114

## PILOT/SORTIES

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Pilot Sortie Data Base  
TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
STORAGE SITE(S): Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)  
WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 54 (Apr 1974)  
BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data on sorties flown by individual U.S. Navy pilots in SEA  
AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Unknown  
PUBLISHER: Center for Naval Analyses (CNA)  
PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Sortie reports filed by Air Wings at end of each SEA deployment  
FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None  
PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: CNA Staff  
TIME PERIOD COVERED: Jun 1964 to Spring 1969  
REPORTING FREQUENCY: Operationally as required by subject air missions  
KNOWN GAPS: Not known by custodian of file  
SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Confidential (GDS)  
MAJOR RELATED FILES: None  
DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Brief summary (CNA)  
DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain indefinitely

### FILE CONTENT

#### AIR OPERATIONS

AIRCRAFT TYPE  
PILOT IDENTIFICATION  
DESIGNATOR

FILE NUMBER  
NAME  
RANK  
SORTIE FLOWN  
NUMBER  
TYPE

### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)  
PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape  
PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
556 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
7 Track Even parity  
NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1  
NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1  
TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable  
MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 80  
RECORD FORMAT: Fixed  
RECORDING MODE: BCD  
CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric  
FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential  
CONTROL FIELDS: None  
DATA DICTIONARY: None  
DATA INDEXING: None  
ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): CDC 3800  
ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: INFOL (CDC)  
SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs not necessarily exportable)  
Language: FORTRAN  
Verification/Edit  
Maintenance  
Data Extraction  
Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
Numerical Analysis  
Simulation/Modeling



## PIN

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: PACOM Installation File

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE: Site 02 (Hq Pacific Air Forces)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 02 (Apr 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: File contains installation, order of battle, imagery requirements, and imagery coverage data

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Defense Intelligence Agency

PUBLISHER: 548 Reconnaissance Technical Group (RTG)

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: AIF, IPOF, PIROP, ECB, CPFL, IPIR/SUPIR, AOB, SAMOB, ATGT, HUMINT

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: The Consolidated Defense Order of Battle File uses an extract from this file

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: 548th RTG, PACAP Staff, IPAC, APAITC, USSAG, FICPAC, CINCPAC, DIA, 9th RTS, 432th RTS, COMUSK, 544th ARTW

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1963 to present

REPORTING PROBUNCY: Operationally, as required

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Yes (at 548th RTG)

DISPOSITION POLICY: Present intention is to retain indefinitely

## FILE CONTENT

## WORLD AERONAUTICAL CHART

TARGET NUMBER  
 RECORD TYPE CODE  
 SOURCE OF HEADER DATA  
 LATITUDE (CONVERTED)  
 LONGITUDE (CONVERTED)  
 LOC SEGMENT (TYPE AND NUMBER)  
 INSTALLATION NAME  
 COUNTRY CODE  
 200 SERIES CHART NUMBER  
 50 SERIES CHART NUMBER

UTM - GRID ZONE DESIGNATOR  
 UTM - 100,000 METER SQUARE  
 UTM - EASTING  
 UTM - NORTHING  
 CATEGORY (FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION)  
 COLLECTION REQUIREMENT NUMBER (ADMIN)  
 SAM SITE NUMBER  
 V INDICATOR (V)  
 1 INDICATOR (W)  
 2 INDICATOR (X)  
 RANGE FLAG (A)  
 PACAP RESPONSIBILITY FLAG (P)  
 548RTG SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FLAG (Y)  
 548RTG (INOT) TARGET FOLDER FLAG (Y)  
 548 TGT (INOT) TARGET FOLDER FLAG (T)  
 SAC PROL FLAG (W)  
 TTI FLAG (AIF)  
 QUERY FLAG (AIF)  
 PACAP ASSIGNED CATEGORY FLAG (K)  
 ATGT EXISTENCE FLAG (A)  
 PACOM REQUIREMENT (PIROP) FLAG (P-Y-I-S)  
 INACTIVE AIF (I)  
 STATUS - AIF  
 STATUS - IROL  
 STATUS - PIROP  
 STATUS - PEC EOB  
 STATUS - CPFL  
 STATUS - REPORTS (UPIR, CIPR, DIAPIR)  
 LATITUDE - DEGREES  
 LATITUDE - MINUTES  
 LATITUDE - SECONDS  
 LATITUDE - QUADRANT  
 LONGITUDE - DEGREES  
 LONGITUDE - MINUTES  
 LONGITUDE - SECONDS  
 LONGITUDE - QUADRANT  
 IPOF LAT  
 IPOF LONG  
 STATUS - SAC EOB  
 CPFL LAT  
 CPFL LONG  
 OLD WAC  
 OLD TARGET NUMBER  
 DUPE WORD (FOR ROUTE SEARCH USE ONLY)  
 ONE CHARACTER MURPHY FIELD  
 DATE OF INITIAL ADD TO FILE  
 DATE OF LATEST CHANGE  
 SAM RECORD ID  
 LINEBACKER/RTTL FLAG  
 BUFILE HUNTER PRAISED PRIORITY FIELD  
 SEVENTH AIR FORCE FIELD  
 AMS 1-50,000 CHART NUMBER  
 IROP-PRIORITY  
 IROP-TYPE IMAGE  
 IROP-TYPE FILM  
 IROP-RESOLUTION  
 IROP-FREQUENCY  
 PIROP - PRIORITY  
 PIROP - TYPE IMAGE  
 PIROP - TYPE FILM

PIROP - RESOLUTION  
 PIROP - FREQUENCY  
 54RTIG EXPLOITATION SOURCE-COLLATERAL  
 54RTIG EXPLOITATION SOURCE-CODEWORD  
 PACOM SAO READOUT  
 PACOM COLLATERAL READOUT  
 BEN NUMBER  
 200/50 SERIES CHART NUMBERS  
 UTM GRID COORDINATES (5 PLACE NUMERIC)  
 INPUT SOURCE STATUS FIELDS  
 LATITUDE (UNCONVERTED)  
 LONGITUDE (UNCONVERTED)  
 OLD BEN  
 IROP PHOTO SPECS  
 PIROP PHOTO SPECS  
 FLAGS  
 RECORD TYPE CODE  
 CATEGORY (FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION)  
 SEQUENCE NUMBER  
 LATITUDE OF CATEGORY  
 LONGITUDE OF CATEGORY  
 AIP PROGRAM ACTIVITY (552)  
 AIP PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS (574)  
 AIP CHARACTERISTICS CODE  
 PHYSICAL VULNERABILITY CODE (572)  
 AIP LENGTH (022)  
 AIP WIDTH (022)  
 AIP HEIGHT (022)  
 AIP DEPTH (022)  
 AIP ELEVATION (021)  
 AIP SIGNIFICANCE (553)  
 AIP CAPACITY (950)  
 AIP PER CENT CAPACITY (951)  
 AIP AIR DEFENSE DISTRICT (012)  
 AIP REMARK (571)  
 AIP TACTICAL TARGET MATERIAL (069)  
 AIP STATUS (A-ACTIVE, I-INACTIVE)  
 CPPL STATUS (A-ACTIVE, BLANK-NOT ACTIVE)  
 RTSW2 FLAG  
 CAT LITERAL  
 CLASSIFICATION OF RECORD  
 CATEGORY LEVEL TEXT (AIP)  
 SORT CODE (C-IROL, J-PIROP, N-ROR, T-AIR)  
 INPUT SOURCE ICOD  
 ORIGINATOR SOURCE NAME

FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 02 (Hq Pacific Air Forces)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

800 R.P.I. Standard labeled  
 9 track Odd parity

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: Active - 6  
 Inactive - 9

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 2 (Active, Inactive)

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: Active - 390,000  
 Inactive - 900,000

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 965

RECORD FORMAT: Fixed and variable

RECORDING MODE: ERCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: Basic encyclopedia number

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: Modular Data System (MODS)

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: Yes



## FILE CONTENT

AVAILABILITY, ACTUAL, U.S., ARVN, and 3RD COUNTRY  
BATTALION UNIT COUNT, SELECTED UNITS, BY MONTH  
BUDGET PLAN CHANGES  
DEPLOYMENTS, APPROVED, HISTORY OF  
SELECTED BATTALION UNITS  
TROOPS  
TROOP STRENGTH, ACTUAL U.S. BY MONTH

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 52 (National Military Command Systems Support Center)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
9 Track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 12

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 12

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Fixed Format - NIPS File)

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Numeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Indexed sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: None

DATA DICTIONARY: Machine-readable

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM: NIPS

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)

Language: NIPS  
Verification/Edit  
Maintenance  
Data Extraction  
Data Management  
Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
Simulation/Modeling

## PLANA

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Deployment Planning and Monitoring File

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 52 (National Military Command Systems Support Center)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 52 (Feb 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Historical record of actual and projected U.S., ARVN, and 3rd country deployments to and in Southeast Asia, troop strengths, and battalion counts

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Memo from SECDEF, 19 Feb 1966,  
SUBJ: Establishment of SEA  
Program Division

PUBLISHER: OASD/PAGE

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: MACV

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: OASD/PAGE

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Jul 1967 to 1972

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Monthly

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret (Gp-3)

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Abstract: table of contents; index;  
sample file copy; format instructions;  
conebook; Application File  
Description (IBM); System  
Description, CSM SD-43-68, DCA,  
Jun 1968

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retired to the National Archives when no  
longer needed by the NMCSSC

COMMENTS: This file is also referred to as INCSA

PROVOST

GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Summary and Overview of Army Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Related to the PROVOST Program

TYPE OF FILE: Textual

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 58 (Battelle Tactical Technology Center)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 58 (Jun 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: This is a summary of the RDT&E programs conducted by the U.S. Army under the aegis of the PROVOST (Priority Research and Development Objectives for Vietnam Operations Support) program

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Unknown

PUBLISHER: Battelle Columbus Laboratories

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Details of the Land Warfare Laboratory Program, the ENSURE program, the VLAPA program and the CD&ME program

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Hq Department of the Army

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1965-1972

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Not applicable

KNOWN GAPS AND ERRORS: Not applicable

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Confidential

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain indefinitely at TACTEC

FILE CONTENT

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The Expedited Non-Standard Urgent Requirements for Equipment (ENSURE) Program  
The Vietnam Laboratory Assistance Program, Army (VLAPA)  
The Army Combat Developments and Materiel Evaluation (CD&ME) Program

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F. A Baseline Summary of Land Warfare Laboratory Projects (Completed Projects - Equipment Provided to Vietnam)

G. A Baseline Summary of Expedited, Non-Standard Urgent Requirements for Equipment (ENSURE) (Completed and Totally/Partially Funded with RDT&E Monies)

H. A Baseline Summary of Expedited Non-Standard Urgent Requirements for Equipment (ENSURE) (Completed but Funded by Other Than RDT&E Monies)

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FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 58 (Battelle Tactical Technology Center)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Printed

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

Monograph  
Soft Bound  
8 1/2 X 11

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1

RECORD FORMAT: Variable

RECORDING MODE: Printed

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Bibliographic and Textual

DATA INDEXING: By subject (See FILE CONTENT)



## I.D. Number 118

### PSDF/MIS

#### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Peoples Self Defense Force Management Information System

TYPE OF FILE: Machine readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 57 (June 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Historical file of quarterly status for hamlets including strengths, training information, logistics, and friendly and enemy operational losses

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Unknown

PUBLISHER: Data Management Agency, Hq MACV

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: HES, TIRS

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: MACV Staff, OSD

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Jan 1972 to Feb 1973

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Quarterly

KNOWN GAPS: Completeness of file not known to current custodian

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

MAJOR RELATED FILES: HES, TIRS

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE:

Operations Manual DMA Hq MACV  
Command Manual DMA Hq MACV  
Program Maintenance Manual DMA Hq MACV

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely at CDIC

COMMENTS: This file is part of the VCOD collection

#### FILE CONTENT

Enemy Captured, Enemy Chieu Hoi, Enemy KIA, Enemy Weapons Captured, Friendly Deserters, Friendly KIA, Friendly MIA, Friendly Weapons Lost, Geopolitical Data from RVN down to Hamlet by Level, Basic Population, Percent of Population in Combat and in Support Roles, Statistical Ratios of Combat and Support Roles, Weapons Authorized and Onhand by Type and Serviceability

#### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 B.P.I.  
9 Track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 2 (#3930,3728)

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: Not known to current custodian of file

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 350

RECORD FORMAT: Variable length (fixed format)

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: Not known to current custodian of file

DATA DICTIONARY: None

DATA INDEXING: Not known to current custodian of file

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360 series

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: Not known to current custodian of file

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE:

Language: ANSI COBOL

# PSYOPSIS

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Psychological Operations Information System

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center,  
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 57 (Jun 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data on psychological operations conducted during  
the Vietnamese conflict

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Unknown

PUBLISHER: Data Management Agency, Hq. MACV

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Psychological operations field units

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Not known to current custodian of file

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Psychological Operations Division,  
MACV J311

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Information not obtained from custodian of file

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Weekly and monthly

KNOWN GAPS: None

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Confidential

MAJOR RELATED FILES: Not known to current custodian of file

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE(S): Command Manual, Program  
Maintenance Manual, Operations  
Manual

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely at CDIC

COMMENTS: This file is part of the VCOD collection

## FILE CONTENT

AIR Sortie information: flight hours, location, type of  
campaign, theme of operation, number of leaflet targets,  
amount of leaflets; amount of loudspeaker hours, number  
of newspapers and magazines dropped.

## SURFACE

Population of district, number of people loyal to SVN,  
number of refugees in district, number of NVA, VC,  
security level, number of radios, TV receivers, time  
of operation, target audience, broadcast hours, posters  
handed out, days in field for loudspeaker team,  
audio-visual team, MEDCAP/DENTCAP team, rural  
development team, support liaison team, Vietnamese  
information team.

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION:

STORAGE SITE: Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 B.P.I.  
9 Track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 2 (#3B41,1054)

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004

RECORD FORMAT: Variable

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS:

Date of sortie	Agency
Aircraft type	Sequence number

DATA DICTIONARY: Not known to current custodian of file

DATA INDEXING: Not known to current custodian of file

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360/50

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: Not known to current custodian  
of file

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE:

Language: COBOL



## I.D. Number 120

### PSYQAS

#### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE FILE: Psychological Operations Quarterly Analysis System

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 57 (Jun 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Combines several data files to generate information on the need for and effectiveness of various forms of psychological operations

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Unknown

PUBLISHER: Data Management Agency, Hq MACV

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Psychological operations field units

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Not known to current custodian of file

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Hq MACV (MAC J311)

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Not known to current custodian of file

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Quarterly

KNOWN GAPS: Completeness of file not known to current custodian

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

MAJOR RELATED FILES: SORTIEA AND PSYOPSA

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE(S): Program Maintenance Manual, Command Manual, Operations Manual

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely at CDIC

COMMENTS: This file is part of the VCOD collection

#### FILE CONTENT

For each district and military region a quarterly summary designating audience (civilian or enemy); operation theme, priority, and activity (leaflets, (air and surface) ) (loudspeaker (air and surface) ): field-team-days in the field to support each operational activity.

#### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

#### PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 B.P.I.  
9 Track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 4 (#628,752,1381,292)

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 4

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004

RECORD FORMAT: Variable

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: Not known to current custodian of file

DATA DICTIONARY: Not known to current custodian of file

DATA INDEXING: Not known to current custodian of file

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360/50

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: Not known to current custodian of file

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE:

Language: COBOL

# I.D. Number 121

## QHES-70

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Hamlet Evaluation System Subset QHES-70  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
 STORAGE SITE(S): Site 52 (National Military Command Systems Support Center)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 52 (Feb 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A summary file containing information on population and hamlets based on answers to the first 37 HES questions

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Memo from SECDEF, 19 Feb 1966, SUBJ: Establishment of SEA Program Division

PUBLISHER: OASD/PAGE

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: HES-71

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: OASD/PAGE

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1970 to date of survey

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Monthly

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Confidential (Sp-3)

MAJOR RELATED FILES: ADHES, HAMDA/RUMDA, HANLA, HES-71, VSS;

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Abstract; table of contents; index; sample file copy; format instructions; codebook; Application File Description (IBM)

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retired to the National Archives when no longer needed by the NMCSSC

### FILE CONTENT

A summary file containing information on population and hamlets based on answers to the first 37 HES questions.

### FILE PCFMT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 52 (National Military Command System Support Center)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
 9 Track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 3

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 3

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Fixed Format - NIPS File)

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Indexed sequential

CONTROL FIELDS:

ID code  
 Region

DATA DICTIONARY: Machine-readable

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)

Language: NIPS Data Management  
 Verification/Edit Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
 Maintenance Numerical Analysis  
 Data Extraction Simulation/Modelling



## I.D. Number 122

### RECON

#### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: CINCPAC Reconnaissance Information System

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 01 (CINCPAC)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 01 (Apr 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Provides a means of continually monitoring reconnaissance missions scheduled and flown in specific areas of PACOM including the paths (tracks) traversed and mission nicknames

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: IAW JCS Pub 6

PUBLISHER: CINCPAC, JCS

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Operational units

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: CINCPAC Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1968 to date of survey (See COMMENTS)

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Operationally, as required

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Top Secret

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE(S): USSIS Manual, Mar 1975, CINCPAC Doc No 10P3605/UM-01; Computer Operation Manual, Mar 1975, CINCPAC Doc No 10P3605/OM-01

DISPOSITION POLICY: Present intention is to retain in the PACOM ADP Systems Support Group (J63)

COMMENTS: Data prior to 15 Dec 1974 is in NIPS format for the ISM 360. A program to convert the ISM 360 History tapes to the HIS 6060 system has been requested from NMCSSC.

The RECON file consists of three sub-files: RCOPA, RTRKA, and RCONA.

#### FILE CONTENT

RECONNAISSANCE OPERATIONS ORDERS (RCOPA file)

MISSION TRACKS (RTRKA file)

CINCPAC

CINCSAC AND OTHER COMMANDS ENTERING PACOM

SCHEDULED AND COMPLETED MISSION DESCRIPTIONS (RCONA file)

#### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 01 (CINCPAC)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

800 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
9 track Odd parity

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 3

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: Approximately 60,000

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 288

RECORD FORMAT: Fixed blocked

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS:

Group Operational agent Operation number  
Record type

DATA DICTIONARY: Machine-readable

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): HIS 6060

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: GCOS, DMS2

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE:

Language: COBOL, DMS2  
Verification/edit  
Data Management  
Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
Plotting

## RED BARON

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Project Red Baron III - Air-to-Air Encounters in Southeast Asia

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 23 (USAF Tactical Fighter Weapon Center, Nellis AFB, Nevada)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 23 (Jan 75)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Reconstruction of all significant OSAP air-to-air events in Southeast Asian war from Apr 65 to Jan 73

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Information not obtained from custodian of file

PUBLISHER: USAF/PWC (See under COMMENTS)

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Pilot interviews, OFREPs, COMFY COMAT messages

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: USAP agencies

## TIME PERIOD COVERED:

RED BARON I (RB I)- Apr 65 to Aug 67  
RED BARON II (RB II)-Aug 67 to Nov 68  
RED BARON III (RB III)-Nov 68 to Jan 73

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Operationally, as required

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret (KDS): exemption Category 3, declassify on declassification of source documentation

MAJOR RELATED FILES: Pilot interviews

DISPOSITION POLICY: Present intention is to retain indefinitely

COMMENTS: Request for data must be submitted to Hq Tactical Air Command, DCS/Operations, Director of Fighter Operations (Hq TAC/DOO)

## FILE CONTENT

## AIR OPERATION

## CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA

## FORM

NARRATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE  
NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL

## DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS

FORCES, ENEMY  
ACTION UNITS  
NATIONALITY  
OTHER  
FORCES, FRIENDLY  
ACTION UNITS  
NATIONALITY  
SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
UNIT HOME STATION  
UNIT ID  
OPERATIONAL SETTING  
COUNTRY  
LOCATION DETAIL  
COORDINATE (LAT/LONG)  
ROUTE PACKAGE  
AIR OPERATIONS DATA  
AIRCRAFT  
NUMBER TAKING PART  
TYPE  
AIRBASE  
TAKE-OFF  
AIR-TO-AIR ENCOUNTER  
FRIENDLY EFFORT  
AIRCRAFT, NUMBER OF  
AIRCRAFT, TYPE  
LOCATION, COUNTRY  
ENEMY EFFORT  
AIRCRAFT, NUMBER OF  
DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY  
DAMAGE FRIENDLY IN AIR  
NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED  
TYPE AIRCRAFT  
LOST FRIENDLY IN AIR  
NUMBER AIRCRAFT LOST  
TYPE AIRCRAFT  
DATE OF MISSION  
ENEMY DEFENSES ENCOUNTERED  
AIRCRAFT ENCOUNTERED AND OBSERVED  
NUMBER ENCOUNTERED IN AIR  
NUMBER OBSERVED IN AIR  
TYPE ENCOUNTERED IN AIR  
AAA FIRE DURING ENCOUNTER  
TYPE OF FIRE  
SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILES USED DURING ENCOUNTER  
TYPE  
FUNCTION (ROLE) COMPLETED  
IDENTIFICATION  
EVENT CODE NUMBER  
MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
AIR-TO-AIR ENCOUNTER  
ACQUISITION, INITIAL VISUAL  
ACQUISITION, INITIAL RADAR  
AIRCRAFT NUMBER WITH UNIT  
CONDITIONS AT BEGINNING OF ENCOUNTER  
CONTINUATION OF PREVIOUS ENCOUNTER  
CREW MEMBER ID  
ECM PODS CARRIED  
ENCOUNTER NUMBER  
EXTERNAL TANKS CARRIED  
EXTERNAL TANKS JETTISONED  
FACTORS AFFECTING ENCOUNTER  
POEL ON BOARD AT START ENCOUNTER



GEOMETRY AT BEGINNING ENCOUNTER  
 IDENTIFICATION, INITIAL VISUAL  
 IDENTIFICATION, POSITIVE VISUAL  
 INITIATOR OF ENGAGEMENT  
 MISSION TYPE  
 NUMBER AIRCRAFT FIRING, FRIENDLY  
 NUMBER AIRCRAFT FIRING, ENEMY  
 ORDNANCE CARRIED, FRIENDLY  
 ORDNANCE EXPENDED, FRIENDLY  
 ORDNANCE FIRING ATTEMPTS, FRIENDLY  
 ORDNANCE FIRING OPPORTUNITIES NOT ATTEMPTED, FRIENDLY  
 ORDNANCE MISSED, FRIENDLY  
 ORDNANCE FIRED, ENEMY  
 ORDNANCE FIRING SEQUENCE, FRIENDLY  
 ORDNANCE FIRING SEQUENCE, ENEMY  
 REASON IF NON-ENGAGEMENT  
 SUB-SYSTEM FAILURES  
 TERMINATION ACTION, FRIENDLY  
 TERMINATION ACTION, ENEMY  
 RESULTS  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY  
 AIRCRAFT DAMAGED  
 NUMBER  
 TYPE  
 AIRCRAFT DESTROYED  
 NUMBER  
 TYPE  
 FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS, FRIENDLY  
 SUCCESS OF ENCOUNTER  
 WARNING AVAILABLE  
 WARNING INFORMATION PROVIDED  
 OBJECTIVE OF PRIMARY UNIT DURING ENCOUNTER  
 RELATED EVENTS DURING ENCOUNTER  
 TACTICS, FRIENDLY  
 ATTACK TACTIC  
 EVASIVE MANEUVER  
 FORMATION  
 TACTICS ENEMY  
 FORMATION  
 TIMES, MISSION EVENTS  
 INCIDENT  
 WEATHER  
 AIR-TO-AIR ENCOUNTER AREA

FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION  
 STORAGE SITE: Site 23 (Tactical Fighter Weapons Center)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
 800 B.P.I. Standard Labeled  
 9 Track Even Parity  
 NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 2  
 NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 2  
 TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: Approx 15,000  
 RECORD FORMAT: Fixed  
 MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 80  
 RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric  
 FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential  
 CONTROL FIELDS: Information not obtained from custodian of file  
 DATA DICTIONARY: None  
 DATA INDEXING: None  
 ASSOCIATED HARDWARE: Burroughs 3500 Series  
 SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)  
 Language: COBOL  
 Verification/Edit

## I.D. Number 124

### RFIDS

#### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces (RVNAF) Facilities Information and Data System

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 57 (Jun 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data on the funding and status of RVNAF new construction and facilities rehabilitation projects within the Republic of Vietnam

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Unknown

PUBLISHER: Data Management Agency, Hq MACV

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Design, Budget, Area Engineer Advisors

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: MACV staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1969

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Weekly to monthly as required

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE(S): Operations Manual, Command Manual

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely at CDIC

COMMENTS: This file is part of the VCOD collection

#### FILE CONTENT

Program Identifier, RVN Budget Chapter 18 Article, Project Number, Line Item Identifier, Unit Designation/Location, Military Property Construction Office, AIC, Sub-Military Property Construction Office, Type of Project Code, Programmed Cost, Abbreviated Project Scope, Construction Start Date, Allowable Construction Time, Construction Completion Date, Current Working Estimate, Contract Number, Final Cost, REGIE Number, Obligation Authority Number, Percent Joint Support Credits, NIC, Percent of Completion, Location, Status Code, Status Date, Trailer Segment, Type Building Code, Facility Category Code, Detailed Scope of Project.

#### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 B.P.I Standard labeled  
9 track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004

RECORD FORMAT: Variable length (fixed format)

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: Not known to current custodian of file

DATA DICTIONARY: None

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360 series

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)

Language: NIPS  
Verification/Edit  
Maintenance  
Data Extraction  
Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
Numerical Analysis



## I.D. Number 125

### RFMMS

#### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces (RVNAF) Facilities Maintenance Management System

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 57 (Jun 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data on budgeting and manpower requirements for routine maintenance on all RVNAF installations

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATOR: DIRECTIVE: Central Logistics Center (CLC) directive, 15 Sept 1972

PUBLISHER: Data Management Agency, HQ MACV

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Base and Military Property Construction Office personnel.

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: MACV Staff and RVNAF Joint General Staff (JTS)

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 9 Feb 1970 - 23 Feb 1973

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Operationally, as required

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE(S): User manual, program printout

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely at CDIC

COMMENTS: This file is part of the VCCD collection

I.D. NUMBER: 57-032

#### RFMMS

#### FILE CONTENT

Facility ID, National Force, Military Property Construction Office Code, ALC, Base ID, Facility Location and Service Affiliation, Date, Facility Name, Facility Characteristics Code, Quantity of Units, Total Cost in U.S. \$ and Piasters, Man-months of Maintenance Labor, Man-months of Supervisory Labor, Labor Cost in Piasters, Cost of Materials and Supplies for Maintenance, Total Maintenance Cost in Piasters, Total Direct Support in U.S. \$, U.S. Advisory Time and Money, Unit ID, Unit Name, Service.

#### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 B.B.I  
9 Track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1 (#5025)

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: Not known to current custodian of file

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORD FORMAT: Variable length (field format)

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: Not known to current custodian of file

DATA DICTIONARY: None

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360 series

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: Not known to current custodian of file

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs Exportable)

Language: COBOL  
Verification/Edit  
Maintenance  
Data Extraction  
Data Management  
Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
Numerical Analysis

I.D. Number 126

RFP/MIS

GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Refugee Field Program Management Information System

TYPE OF FILE: Machine readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio)

WHERE SURVEIED (DATE): Site 57 (May 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Information to aid in implementing refugee relief and other programs to benefit civilian war victims

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Not known to current custodian of file

PUBLISHER: Data Management Agency, Hq MACV

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: GVN Ministry of Social Welfare offices throughout Vietnam

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: MACCORDS (War Victim Directorate) and JVN Ministry of Social Welfare

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Mar 1970 to Sep 1972

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Monthly

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Command Manual, DMA, Hq MACV; Operations Manual, DMA, Hq MACV; Program Maintenance Manual, DMA, Hq MACV

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely at CDIC

COMMENTS: This file is part of the VCOD collection

FILE CONTENT

House and Land Rents; Food; Fuels; Maintenance; Accidents; Coffin Expenses; Relief Expenses; Construction and Maintenance of Equipment; Allocation of Resettlement and Return to Villages; Expenditures for Resettlement for Return to Villages, for Community Centers, for Day Care Centers, for Rehabilitation Centers; Imprest Fund Records for Refugee Expenditures for Refugee Relief, War Victims, and Vietnamese Repatriates; Number of Personnel for Administration of Personnel and Vocational Training; Number of Social Welfare Personnel; Number of Refugee Relief Personnel by Type and Career Field; Information on the Refugee and Repatriation Site Record; Information on Return to Villages, War Victim Incidents, and National Disaster Incidents.

FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

9 Track  
1600 B.P.I.

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 4 (#3006,3195,1410,1385)

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: approx 10,000

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 590

RECORD FORMAT: Variable length (fixed format)

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: Not known to current custodian of file

DATA DICTIONARY: None

DATA INDEXING: Not known to current custodian of file

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360 series

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: Not known to current custodian of file

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE:

Language: ANSI COBOL



## RVIS

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Rand Vietnam Interview Series (Viet Cong Motivation and Morale Study)

TYPE OF FILE: Special medium (Microfilm)

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 24 (The Rand Corporation). See COMMENTS concerning Defense Documentation Center

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 24 (Mar 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Transcriptions of interviews with Vietnamese people (prisoners, defectors, refugees and others) who were familiar with activities of Viet Cong and North Vietnamese Army, conducted by Rand Corporation under DOD Contract between August 1964 and December 1968.

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Contract with DOD Asst Sec of Defense for International Security Affairs and later with Advanced Research Projects Agency

PUBLISHER: The Rand Corporation

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Interviews (see under BRIEF DESCRIPTION)

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: The Rand Corporation; MACV, DOD

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Interviews were conducted between Aug 1964 and Dec 1968; responses cover events during the Indochina War as early as 1946

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Irregular, as subjects for interviews became available

KNOWN GAPS: Not applicable

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE(S): Users guide (See under COMMENTS)

DISPOSITION POLICY: The file is also retained on microfilm at the Defense Documentation Center

COMMENTS: Copies of the Rand Vietnam Interview Series are available to authorized requestors only from the Defense Documentation Center, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Virginia 22314. The interview series must be used in conjunction with Rand report, R-1024-ARPA, "User's Guide to the Rand Interviews in Vietnam" (DDC-AD841300).

## RVIS

## FILE CONTENT

The several series of interviews are as listed below. Each series must be used in conjunction with Rand report R-1024-ARPA, "User's Guide to the Rand Interviews in Vietnam" (Defense Documentation Center number AD-741306).

Series A1: Active Influence Within the Viet Cong and North Vietnam Armed Forces

Including the G Series, the largest of the Rand interview series, with 649 interviews of VC and NVA ralliers, prisoners, VC suspects, and refugees. It explores the respondents' motives in joining or not joining the VC, cohesive and centrifugal forces within the VC, and everyday village life in North Vietnam. (AD 741301)

Series A2: Attitudes of Refugees Toward Various Aspects of the War

Eighty-four interviews of refugees from VC-controlled and contested areas throughout South Vietnam in 1965. They explore the attitudes of these people toward the Viet Cong, the GVN, the Americans, and the war in general. (AD 741302)

Series B1: Attitudes Toward Halt of Bombing of North Vietnam

Fifty-four interviews of South Vietnamese and civilians on the attitudes toward the cessation of American bombing in North Vietnam in 1968. (AD 741304)

Series C: Reactions of Viet Cong to 1967 Tet Talks

Seven interviews with Viet Cong ralliers and prisoners on their activities during and attitudes toward the 1967 Tet talks. They were conducted from November 1967 to January 1968. (AD 741303)

Series D: Activities of Viet Cong within Dinh Tuong Province

A case study of Viet Cong activities within one province. Between 1965 and January 1968 (just before the Tet offensive), 285 ralliers, prisoners, refugees, and villagers were interviewed to gain information on the operational procedures of the Viet Cong in Dinh Tuong Province. (AD 741305)

Series E: Reasons for Joining the Viet Cong

Interviews of 47 Viet Cong prisoners and ralliers in 1967 to ascertain the motivations of individuals joining the Viet Cong. (AD 741306)

Series F: LX and SX Infiltration Routes and Methods

The FX, LX, and SX interviews relate to the infiltration routes and methods, and the expectations of the interviewees during his journey to the South. They were conducted in 1967 and 1968. The LX series contains five in-depth interviews, which include some information on North Vietnam. The FX series includes 22 shorter interviews based on the LX questionnaire. The SX series of 59 interviews, also based on the LX questionnaire, added specific questions about infiltration through Laos. (AD 741307)



Series Q2:--Experiences and Expectations During the Tet Offensive  
Fourteen interviews with Viet Cong and North Vietnamese ralliers and POWs, conducted in March 1968, on their experiences and expectations during the 1968 Tet Offensive. (AD 741308)

Series H1:--Villagers' Impressions of Herbicide Operations

Forty-two interviews with South Vietnamese villagers, in 1966, on their impressions of herbicide operations and on the economic and psychological effects of the operations on village food supplies. (AD 741309)

Series K and KO:--Elements of Viet Cong and North Vietnam Cohesion

Eighty-seven interviews with prisoners and ralliers from Viet Cong and North Vietnamese main and local force units in 1967 and 1968. They explore in depth the interviewees' experiences and attitudes, in an attempt to discover what binds the individual to the NLF cause. (AD 741310)

Series L1:--Saigon Residents' Attitudes on the War

Fifteen interviews of civilians on the outskirts of Saigon, in 1965, on their attitudes about, and reactions to, the war. (AD 741311)

Series "Miscellaneous": GVN and VC Policies

Sixteen interviews with GVN officials, South Vietnamese citizens and one high-ranking VC rallier. (AD 741312)

Series P1E:--Viet Cong Infrastructure in South Vietnamese Villages

Interviews of 102 South Vietnamese civilians, in 1965-1966, about Viet Cong activities within their villages and hamlets. (AD 741313)

Series P1:--Viet Cong Knowledge of Paris Negotiations

Interviews of 47 Viet Cong ralliers in 1968 to determine their knowledge of the Paris negotiations initiated in May of that year. An attempt is made to distinguish the individual's beliefs from the party line. (AD 741314)

Series S1:--Reasons for Defection

Interviews of 148 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese ralliers in 1966-1967 on their reasons for defecting. A shortened version of the AG questionnaire was used to elicit information on recent military experiences, unit effectiveness, and village conditions. (AD 741315)

Series Tet-8:--Refugees' Reactions to the Tet Offensive

Interviews of 248 refugees in 1968 on their reactions to the Tet offensive and their attitudes toward the Americans, GVN, VC, and NVA. (AD 741316)

Series Tet-VC:--Organizational Activities of Viet Cong During the Tet Offensive

Eighty-two interviews of Viet Cong prisoners and ralliers, conducted in 1968, on the organization, planning, reactions, and expectations of the Viet Cong during the Tet offensive. (AD 741317)

Series V1:--Viet Cong Organizational Activities at Hamlets/Village Level

Interviews, conducted in 1967-1968, of 106 Viet Cong prisoners and ralliers, refugees, and ordinary villagers to determine Viet Cong organizational activities at the hamlet and village levels. (AD 741318)

Series X1:--Effects of Bombing of North Vietnam

Closed interviews of 115 infiltrators from North Vietnam, both ralliers and prisoners, conducted in April 1968, on the effects of bombing in the North and the interviewees' attitudes toward it. (AD 741319)

Series Z1:--Viet Cong Organization and the Motivation and Experiences of Its Members

Including ZH and ZO Series, 137 interviews of Viet Cong and North Vietnamese ralliers and prisoners on organizational procedures in the Viet Cong infrastructure, and the motivations and military experiences of its partisans. Respondents were primarily cadres and regroupes. These are the first Rand interviews, and were conducted in 1963-1964. A number are in French. (AD 741320)

The following tabulation summarizes the data on the interview series.

Series	Number of Interviews	Approximate Number of Pages
AG, G	649	28,000
AGR	84	3,300
8H	54	360
C	7	80
DT	285	10,000
PD	47	730
LX	5	340
PX	22	340
SX	59	1,800
SE	14	150
H	42	800
K, KO	87	4,100
L	15	340
Miscellaneous	16	360
PIE	102	1,750
PT	47	200
SP	148	2,000
Tet-8	248	1,000
Tet-VC	82	700
V	106	2,300
XN	115	115
Z, ZO	137	4,000
Total	2,371	62,765



Some Rand studies based on the Vietnam interviews include:

Rand Document No.	Title, Author, Date	Defense Document Center Control No.	RM-5850	Documents of an Elite Viet Cong Delta Unit: The Demolition Platoon of the 514th Battalion--Part Three: Military Organization and Activities D.W.P. Elliott, M. Elliott, May 1969	AD 691717
RM-4507/3	Viet Cong Motivation and Morale: A Preliminary Report J. C. Donnell, J. J. Parker, J. J. Zasloff, March 1965	AD 738742	RM-5851	Documents of an Elite Viet Cong Delta Unit: The Demolition Platoon of the 514th Battalion--Part Four: Political Indoctrination and Military Training D.W.P. Elliott, M. Elliott, May 1969	AD 691718
RM-4073/2	Political Motivation of the Viet Cong: The Vietnam Refugees J. J. Zasloff, May 1968	AD 672745	RM-5852	Documents of an Elite Viet Cong Delta Unit: The Demolition Platoon of the 514th Battalion--Part Five: Personal Letters D.W.P. Elliott, M. Elliott, May 1969	AD 691719
RM-5163/2	Origins of the Insurgency in South Vietnam, 1954-1960: The Role of the Southern Vietnam Cadres, J. J. Zasloff, May 1968	AD 673001			
RM-5267/2	Some Observations of Viet Cong Operations in the Villages W. P. Davidson, May 1968	AD 672746			
RM-5462/1	A View of the VC Elements of Cohesion in the Enemy Camp K. Kellen, November 1969	AD 738743			
RM-5487-1	The Viet Cong Style of Politics N. Leites, May 1969	AD 738744			
RM-5647	Volunteers for the Viet Cong P. H. Denton, September 1968	AD 677465			
RM-5799	The Viet Cong in Saigon: Tactics and Objectives During the Tet Offensive V. Pohle, January 1969	AD 738741			
RM-5848	Documents of an Elite Viet Cong Delta Unit: The Demolition Platoon of the 514th Battalion--Part One: Unit Composition and Personnel D.W.P. Elliott, M. Elliott, May 1969	AD 691715			
RM-5849	Documents of an Elite Viet Cong Delta Unit: The Demolition Platoon of the 514th Battalion--Part Two: Party Organization D.W.P. Elliott, M. Elliott, May 1969	AD 691716			

FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 24 (The Rand Corporation)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Roll microfilm

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

16 mm (100 ft rolls)  
20X reduction  
negative

VOLUME OF FILE: Reels containing approximately 62,765 pages covering 2371 interviews

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 22

CONDITION: Preserved and readable

STORAGE: Files

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (free form)

RECORDING MODE: Typed

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Textual

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

DATA INDEXING: None

## SACCOACT

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Combat Activities Report-SAC (COACT I, COACT II, and COACT III)

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 53 (Hq United States Air Force)  
Site 51 (Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 53 (Jan 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data on combat activities by the Strategic Air Command (SAC) in support of SEA requirements

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATOR: DIRECTIVE: JCS Pub 6(JRS), Vol IV, Part 2, Ch 4, Jun 1970

PUBLISHER: OJCS(J-3)

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Punched cards from Hq SAC

FILE USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: USAF Air Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: COACT I, Jun 1965 to Sep 1965  
COACT II, Oct 1965 to Aug 1966  
COACT III, Sep 1966 to Aug 1973

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Daily

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret (GDS)

MAJOR RELATED FILES: COACT, CACTA, COMBA

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE(S): Systems Branch, USAF Operations Center, Director of Operations, Hq USAF, 1 Aug 1973

DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain indefinitely

## CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA FORM

QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS

## COACT I

## FILE CONTENT

## AIR OPERATIONS

FORCES, FRIENDLY  
ACTION UNITS  
NATIONALITY  
SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
UNIT HOME STATION  
UNIT ID  
OPERATIONAL SETTING  
COUNTRY  
LOCATION DETAIL  
COORDINATE LAT/LONG  
PLACE NAME  
AIR OPERATIONS DATA  
ABORT  
AIRCRAFT  
NUMBER TAKING PART  
TYPE  
DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY  
DAMAGE FRIENDLY IN AIR  
CAUSE  
DAMAGE TYPE CODE  
NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED  
TIME WHEN HIT  
LOST FRIENDLY IN AIR  
CAUSE  
LOSS TYPE CODE  
LOSS WHEN LOST  
DATE OF MISSION  
ENEMY DEFENSES ENCOUNTERED  
AAA INCIDENT  
GUNS, NUMBER  
INTENSITY OF FIRE  
SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILES INCIDENT  
MISSILES, NUMBER FIRED  
SITES, NUMBER OF  
TYPE  
FUNCTION COMPLETED  
IDENTIFICATION  
MISSION NUMBER  
SPECIAL AIR OPERATION IDENTIFIER  
MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
MUNITIONS  
NUMBER EXPENDED  
TYPE EXPENDED  
MISSION TYPE  
RESULTS  
DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY  
EFFECTIVENESS OF MISSION  
TACTICS, FRIENDLY  
ALTITUDE ENROUTE  
ALTITUDE RELEASE  
ATTACK TACTICS  
PASSES, NUMBER OF  
STRIKE GROUPING  
TARGET/OBJECTIVE  
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER  
CLOUD COVER OR BASE  
TERRAIN  
TYPE FLOWN  
VISIBILITY  
WEATHER  
TIMES, MISSION EVENTS  
ARRIVE OVER TARGET (TOT) FLOWN  
ELAPSED OVER TARGET



CDACT II

CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA

PDRM  
 QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
 NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
 DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
 PDRCES, FRIENDLY  
 ACTION UNITS  
 NATIONALITY  
 SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
 UNIT HOME STATION  
 UNIT ID  
 SUPPORTED OPERATION  
 OPERATIONAL SETTING  
 COUNTRY  
 LOCATION DETAIL  
 COORDINATE LAT/LONG  
 COORDINATE UTM  
 CORPS TACTICAL ZONE  
 PROVINCE  
 ROUTE PACKAGE  
 SPECIAL ZONE  
 MAPS ASSOCIATED  
 SERIES  
 AIR OPERATIONS DATA  
 AIRCRAFT  
 NUMBER TAKING PART  
 TYPE  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY  
 DAMAGE FRIENDLY IN AIR  
 ALTITUDE WHEN HIT  
 CASUALTIES, FRIENDLY  
 CAPTURED  
 KIA  
 MIA  
 OTHER  
 CAUSE  
 CREW STATUS  
 DAMAGE TYPE CODE  
 DATE  
 LOCATION WHEN HIT  
 NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED  
 TIME WHEN HIT  
 TYPE AIRCRAFT  
 DAMAGE FRIENDLY ON GROUND  
 CAUSE  
 LOCATION  
 DAMAGE TYPE CCDF  
 DATE  
 NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED  
 TYPE AIRCRAFT  
 LOSS FRIENDLY IN AIR  
 ALTITUDE WHEN HIT  
 CASUALTIES, FRIENDLY  
 KIA  
 MIA  
 OTHER  
 CAUSE  
 CREW STATUS  
 DATE  
 DOWN POSITION (LAT/LONG)  
 LOCATION WHEN HIT  
 LOSS TYPE CODE  
 NUMBER AIRCRAFT LOST

TIME WHEN HIT  
 TIME WHEN LOST  
 TYPE AIRCRAFT  
 LOST FRIENDLY ON GROUND  
 CAUSE  
 DATE  
 LOCATION  
 LOSS TYPE CODE  
 NUMBER AIRCRAFT LOST  
 TIME WHEN LOST  
 TYPE AIRCRAFT  
 DATE OF MISSION  
 ENEMY DEFENSES ENCOUNTERED  
 AIRCRAFT ENCOUNTERED AND OBSERVED  
 NUMBER ENCOUNTERED IN AIR  
 AAA INCIDENT  
 INTENSITY OF FIRE  
 NUMBER OF GUNS  
 SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILES INCIDENT  
 MISSILES, NUMBER FIRED  
 NUMBER OF SITES  
 FUNCTION COMPLETED  
 IDENTIFICATION  
 MISSION NUMBER  
 SPECIAL AIR OPERATION IDENTIFIER  
 MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
 AIRLIFT MISSION  
 AIR TRAFFIC LOAD DATA  
 LOAD DESCRIPTION  
 LOAD TYPE  
 NUMBER OF PERSONS  
 WEIGHT  
 ELECTRONIC OR RECONNAISSANCE MISSION  
 EFFECTIVENESS OF MISSION  
 TARGET  
 DESCRIPTION  
 TYPE  
 STRIKE MISSION (E AEW,CAP,REFUELING MISSIONS)  
 MUNITIONS  
 GUN CODE  
 NUMBER EXPENDED  
 NUMBER JETTISONED  
 RESULTS  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY  
 SOURCE OF RESULTS  
 TARGET ELEMENTS DAMAGED  
 TARGET ELEMENTS DESTROYED  
 TARGET  
 CLOUD COVER OR BASE  
 CONTROL IN TARGET AREA  
 IDENTIFICATION NUMBER  
 TERRAIN  
 TYPE  
 VISIBILITY  
 WEATHER  
 TACTICS, FRIENDLY  
 ALTITUDE, MINIMUM  
 ATTACK TACTIC  
 FORMATION  
 NUMBER OF PASSENGERS  
 SPEED, MAXIMUM  
 TIMES, MISSION EVENTS  
 ARRIVE OVER TARGET  
 DEPART FROM TARGET  
 FLYING TIME  
 NIGHT-DAY

## COAC- III

## CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA

## FORM

QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
FORCES, FRIENDLY

## ACTION UNITS

NATIONALITY  
SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
UNIT ID

## CONTROLLER OF OPERATION

SCHEDULER OF OPERATION  
NATIONALITY

SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
UNIT ID

## SUPPORTED AIR UNIT

NATIONALITY  
SERVICE BRANCH

## SUPPORTED UNITS (NON-AIR)

NATIONALITY  
SERVICE, BRANCH OF

## SUPPORTED OPERATION

NAME  
OPERATIONAL SETTING

## COUNTRY

LOCATION DETAIL  
COORDINATE LAT/LON;

COORDINATE UTM  
CORPS TACTICAL ZONE

PROVINCE  
ROUTE PACKAGE

SPECIAL ZONE  
AIR OPERATIONS DATA

## ABORT

AIRCRAFT  
NUMBER TAKING PART

TYPE  
TAKE-OFF

## AIR-TO-AIR ENCOUNTER (FRIENDLY EFFORT)

AIRCRAFT, NUMBER OF  
AIRCRAFT, TYPE

LOCATION, COUNTRY  
LOCATION, DETAIL

DAMAGE/LOSS (COMBAT) TO FRIENDLY  
DAMAGE FRIENDLY IN AIR

ALTITUDE WHEN HIT  
CASUALTIES, FRIENDLY

CAPTURED  
KIA

MIA  
OTHER

## CAUSE

CREW STATUS  
DATE

FUNCTION WHEN HIT  
LOCATION WHEN HIT

NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED  
NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED

TACTIC WHEN HIT  
TAIL NUMBER(S)

TIME WHEN HIT  
TYPE AIRCRAFT

DAMAGE FRIENDLY ON GROUND  
CAUSE

LOCATION  
DAMAGE CODE

DATE  
NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED

TAIL NUMBER  
TIME WHEN HIT

TYPE AIRCRAFT  
LOST FRIENDLY IN AIR

ALTITUDE WHEN HIT  
CASUALTIES, FRIENDLY

KIA  
MIA

OTHER  
CAUSE

CREW STATUS  
DATE

DOWN POSITION (LAT/LONG)  
DOWN POSITION (UTM)

FUNCTION WHEN LOST  
NUMBER AIRCRAFT LOST

TACTIC WHEN HIT  
TAIL NUMBER(S)

TIME WHEN HIT  
TIME WHEN LOST

TYPE AIRCRAFT  
LOST FRIENDLY ON GROUND

CAUSE  
LOCATION

DATE  
LOSS CODE

NUMBER AIRCRAFT LOST  
DAMAGE/LOSS (OPERATIONAL) TO FRIENDLY

DAMAGE FRIENDLY  
ALTITUDE WHEN DAMAGED

CASUALTIES, FRIENDLY  
CAPTURED

KIA  
MIA

OTHER  
CAUSE

CREW STATUS  
DATE

FUNCTION WHEN DAMAGED  
LOCATION WHEN DAMAGED

NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED  
TACTIC WHEN DAMAGED

TAIL NUMBER(S)  
TIME WHEN DAMAGED

TYPE AIRCRAFT  
LOST FRIENDLY

ALTITUDE WHEN LOST  
CASUALTIES, FRIENDLY

KIA  
MIA

OTHER  
CAUSE

CREW STATUS  
DATE

FUNCTION WHEN DAMAGED  
LOCATION WHEN DAMAGED

NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED  
TACTIC WHEN DAMAGED

TAIL NUMBER(S)  
TIME WHEN DAMAGED

TYPE AIRCRAFT  
LOST FRIENDLY

ALTITUDE WHEN LOST  
CASUALTIES, FRIENDLY

KIA  
MIA

OTHER  
CAUSE

CREW STATUS  
DATE

FUNCTION WHEN DAMAGED  
LOCATION WHEN DAMAGED

NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED  
TACTIC WHEN DAMAGED

TAIL NUMBER(S)  
TIME WHEN DAMAGED

TYPE AIRCRAFT  
LOST FRIENDLY

ALTITUDE WHEN LOST  
CASUALTIES, FRIENDLY

KIA  
MIA

OTHER  
CAUSE

CREW STATUS  
DATE

FUNCTION WHEN DAMAGED  
LOCATION WHEN DAMAGED

NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED  
TACTIC WHEN DAMAGED

TAIL NUMBER(S)  
TIME WHEN DAMAGED

TYPE AIRCRAFT  
LOST FRIENDLY

ALTITUDE WHEN LOST  
CASUALTIES, FRIENDLY

KIA  
MIA

OTHER  
CAUSE

CREW STATUS  
DATE

FUNCTION WHEN HIT  
LOCATION WHEN HIT

NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED  
NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED



CAUSE  
 CREW STATUS  
 DATE  
 DOWN POSITION (LAT/LONG)  
 DOWN POSITION (UTM)  
 FUNCTION WHEN LOST  
 NUMBER AIRCRAFT LOST  
 TACTIC WHEN LOST  
 TAIL NUMBER(S)  
 TIME WHEN LOST  
 TYPE AIRCRAFT  
 DATE OF MISSION  
 DEVIATION OR DIVERSION  
 REASON  
 ENEMY DEFENSES ENCOUNTERED  
 AIRCRAFT ENCOUNTERED AND OBSERVED  
 NUMBER ENCOUNTERED IN AIR  
 NUMBER OBSERVED IN AIR  
 AAA INCIDENT  
 ACCURACY  
 BURST ALTITUDE  
 BURST COLOR  
 BURST DISTANCE  
 GUNS, NUMBER  
 INTENSITY OF FIRE  
 RESPONSE TIME  
 TYPE OF FIRE  
 ENEMY ECM USE  
 SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILES INCIDENT  
 ACCURACY  
 MISSILES, NO FIRED  
 SITES NUMBER  
 TYPE  
 FUNCTION  
 FRAGGED  
 COMPLETED  
 IDENTIFICATION  
 MISSION NUMBER  
 CALL SIGN  
 SPECIAL AIR OPERATION IDENTIFIER  
 MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
 ELECTRONIC WARFARE MISSION  
 COUNTERMEASURES USED  
 EFFECTIVENESS OF MISSION  
 ENEMY ELECTRONIC ACTIVITY ENCOUNTERED  
 AIRBORNE RADAR  
 GUNLAYING RADAR  
 SAM RADAR  
 TIME OF INTERCEPT  
 LOAD  
 EQUIPMENT CLASS  
 EQUIPMENT TYPE  
 EQUIPMENT MODE  
 RADIATION  
 BAND WIDTH  
 FREQUENCIES  
 RECONNAISSANCE MISSION  
 COUNTERMEASURES USED  
 EFFECTIVENESS OF MISSION  
 ENEMY ELECTRONIC ACTIVITY ENCOUNTERED

AIRBORNE RADAR  
 GUNLAYING RADAR  
 SAM RADAR  
 TIME OF INTERCEPT  
 IMAGERY  
 FRAME HOLDING TARGET  
 IMAGERY COVERAGE  
 IMAGERY SEQUENCE NUMBER  
 IMAGERY TYPE  
 LOCATION TARGET ON FRAME  
 PHOTO AVAILABLE  
 PHOTO QUALITY  
 STRIKE MISSION  
 COUNTERMEASURES USED  
 ECM USED (ON BOARD EQUIPMENT)  
 EFFECTIVENESS OF ECM  
 EFFECTIVENESS OF MISSION  
 ENEMY ELECTRONIC ACTIVITY ENCOUNTERED  
 AIRBORNE RADAR  
 GUNLAYING RADAR  
 SAM RADAR  
 ELECTRONIC/RECCE LOAD  
 EQUIPMENT  
 MUNITIONS  
 GUN CODE  
 LOAD CODE  
 NUMBER EXPENDED  
 NUMBER JETTISONED  
 NUMBER RETURNED TO BASE  
 TYPE EXPENDED  
 TYPE JETTISONED  
 TYPE RETURNED TO BASE  
 RADIATION ENCOUNTERED  
 BAND WIDTH  
 FREQUENCIES  
 RESULTS  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY  
 TARGET ELEMENTS DAMAGED  
 TARGET ELEMENTS DESTROYED  
 SOURCE  
 CAP MISSION  
 COUNTERMEASURES USED  
 ECM USED (ON BOARD EQUIPMENT)  
 EFFECTIVENESS OF ECM  
 EFFECTIVENESS OF MISSION  
 ENEMY ELECTRONIC ACTIVITY ENCOUNTERED  
 AIRBORNE RADAR  
 GUNLAYING RADAR  
 SAM RADAR  
 ELECTRONIC/RECCE LOAD  
 EQUIPMENT  
 MUNITIONS  
 GUN CODE  
 LOAD CODE  
 NUMBER EXPENDED  
 NUMBER JETTISONED  
 NUMBER RETURNED TO BASE  
 TYPE EXPENDED  
 TYPE JETTISONED  
 TYPE RETURNED TO BASE

## SACCOACT

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 53 (Hq USAF Operations Center)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
   1600 B.P.I.           Standard labeled  
   9 Track  
 NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1  
 NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1  
 TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: 192,410  
 MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004  
 RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Fixed format - NIPS File)  
 RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric  
 FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential  
 CONTROL FIELDS: Information not obtained from custodian of file  
 DATA DICTIONARY: Machine-readable  
 DATA INDEXING: None  
 ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360  
 ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS  
 SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)  
   Language: NIPS  
   Numerical Analysis   Reporting (Specific Extractions)

RADIATION ENCOUNTERED  
 BAND WIDTH  
 FREQUENCIES  
 RESULTS  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY  
 TARGET ELEMENTS DAMAGED  
 TARGET ELEMENTS DESTROYED  
 SOURCE  
 TACTICS, FRIENDLY  
 ALTITUDE ENROUTE  
 ALTITUDE MINIMUM  
 ALTITUDE IN OBJECTIVE AREA  
 ALTITUDE RELEASE  
 ALTITUDE RETURN  
 ATTACK TACTIC  
 CHAFF USED  
 DELIVERY MODE  
 EVASIVE MANEUVER  
 FORMATION  
 MISSILE WARNING  
 REFUELING COMPLETED  
 PASSES, NUMBER  
 SPEED, MAXIMUM  
 STRIKE GROUPING  
 STRIKE INTERVAL  
 TARGET  
 AIR-TO-AIR TARGET  
 CLODD BASE  
 CONTROL IN TARGET AREA  
 DESCRIPTION  
 ELEMENTS SIGHTED  
 IDENTIFICATION NUMBER  
 NAME  
 TERRAIN  
 TYPE FLOWN  
 VISIBILITY  
 WEATHER  
 TIMES, MISSION EVENTS  
 ARRIVE OVER TARGET  
 DEPART FROM TARGET  
 FLYING TIME  
 NIGHT-DAY  
 (TOT) \*LOWN



# SACCOACT

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Combat Activities Report-SAC (COACT I, COACT II and COACT III)

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 51 (see COMMENTS)  
Site 53 (United States Air Force)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 51 (Feb 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data on combat activities by the Strategic Air Command (SAC) in support of SEA requirements

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: JCS Pub 6 (JCS), Vol IV, Part 2, Ch 4, Jun 1970

PUBLISHER: OJCS(J-3)

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Punched cards from Hq SAC

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPDT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Elements of JCS

TIME PERIOD COVERED: COACT I, Jun 1965 to Sep 1965  
COACT II, Oct 1965 to Aug 1966  
COACT III, Sep 1966 to Jan 1971

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Daily

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

MAJOR RELATED FILES: COACT, CACTA, COMBA

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Abstract and Temporary User's Guide

DISPOSITION POLICY: (see COMMENTS)

COMMENTS: This file is no longer available at Site 51 (OJCS). As of June 1976 it was in the process of being transferred to the National Archives for appraisal and possible accession. If the file is accessioned, it will probably not be available to researchers until sometime in 1977.

## FILE CONTENT

### AIR OPERATIONS

#### COACT I

## CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA FORM

QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS

FORCES, FRIENDLY  
ACTION UNITS  
NATIONALITY  
SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
UNIT HOME STATION  
UNIT ID  
OPERATIONAL SETTING  
COUNTRY  
LOCATION DETAIL  
COORDINATE LAT/LONG  
PLACE NAME  
AIR OPERATIONS DATA  
ABOUT  
AIRCRAFT  
NUMBER TAKING PART  
TYPE  
DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY  
DAMAGE FRIENDLY IN AIR  
CASUAL  
DAMAGE TYPE CODE  
NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED  
TIME WHEN HIT  
LOST FRIENDLY IN AIR  
CAUSE  
LOSS TYPE CODE  
TIME WHEN LOST  
DATE OF MISSION  
ENEMY DEFENSES ENCOUNTERED  
AAA INCIDENT  
GUNS, NUMBER  
INTENSITY OF FIRE  
SPACE-TO-AIR MISSILES INCIDENT  
MISSILES, NUMBER FIRED  
SITES, NUMBER OF  
TYPE  
FUNCTION COMPLETED  
MISSION NUMBER  
SPECIAL AIR OPERATION IDENTIFIER  
MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
MUNITIONS  
NUMBER EXPENDED  
TYPE EXPENDED  
MISSION TYPE  
RESULTS  
DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY  
EFFECTIVENESS OF MISSION  
TACTICS, FRIENDLY  
ALTITUDE ENROUTE  
ALTITUDE RELEASE  
ATTACK TACTICS  
PASSES, NUMBER OF  
STRIKE GROUPIN;  
TARGET/OBJECTIVE  
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER  
CLOUD COVER OR EASE  
TERRAIN  
TYPE FLOWN  
VISIBILITY  
WEATHER  
TIMES, MISSION EVENTS  
ARRIVE OVER TARGET (TOT) FLOWN  
ELAPSED OVER TARGET

## COACT II

CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA  
FORM

QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
FORCES, FRIENDLY

ACTION UNITS  
NATIONALITY  
SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
UNIT HOME STATION  
UNIT ID

SUPPORTED OPERATION  
OPERATIONAL SETTING  
COUNTRY

LOCATION DETAIL  
COORDINATE LAT/LONG  
COORDINATE DTM  
CORPS TACTICAL ZONE  
PROVINCE  
ROUTE PACKAGE  
SPECIAL ZONE  
MAPS ASSOCIATED  
SERIES

AIR OPERATIONS DATA  
AIRCRAFT

NUMBER TAKING PART  
TYPE

DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY  
DAMAGE FRIENDLY IN AIR  
ALTITUDE WHEN HIT  
CASUALTIES, FRIENDLY  
CAPTURED  
KIA  
MIA  
OTHER

CAUSE

CREW STATUS  
DAMAGE TYPE CODE  
DATE

LOCATION WHEN HIT  
NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED  
TIME WHEN HIT  
TYPE AIRCRAFT

DAMAGE FRIENDLY ON GROUND  
CAUSE

LOCATION  
DAMAGE TYPE CODE  
DATE

NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED  
TYPE AIRCRAFT  
LOST FRIENDLY IN AIR  
ALTITUDE WHEN HIT  
CASUALTIES, FRIENDLY  
KIA  
MIA  
OTHER

CAUSE

CREW STATUS

DATE  
DOWN POSITION (LAT/LONG)  
LOCATION WHEN HIT  
LOSS TYPE CODE

NUMBER AIRCRAFT LOST  
TIME WHEN HIT  
TIME WHEN LOST  
TYPE AIRCRAFT

LOST FRIENDLY ON GROUND

CAUSE  
DATE

LOCATION

LOSS TYPE CODE

NUMBER AIRCRAFT LOST

TIME WHEN LOST

TYPE AIRCRAFT

DATE OF MISSION

ENEMY OFFENSES ENCOUNTERED

AIRCRAFT ENCOUNTERED AND OBSERVED

NUMBER ENCOUNTERED IN AIR

AAA INCIDENT

INTENSITY OF FIRE

NUMBER OF GUNS

SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILES INCIDENT

MISSILES, NUMBER FIRED

NUMBER OF SITES

FUNCTION COMPLETED

IDENTIFICATION

MISSION NUMBER

SPECIAL AIR OPERATION IDENTIFIER

MISSION PECULIAR DATA

AIRLIFT MISSION

AIR TRAFFIC LOAD DATA

LOAD DESCRIPTION

LOAD TYPE

NUMBER OF PERSONS

WEIGHT

ELECTRONIC OR RECONNAISSANCE MISSION

EFFECTIVENESS OF MISSION

TARGET

DESCRIPTION

TYPE

STRIKE MISSION (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z)

HUNTIMENTS

GUN CODE

NUMBER EXPENDED

NUMBER JETTISONED

RESULTS

DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY

SOURCE OF RESULTS

TARGET ELEMENTS DAMAGED

TARGET ELEMENTS DESTROYED

TARGET

CLOUD COVER OR BASE

CONTROL IN TARGET AREA

IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

TERRAIN

TYPE

VISIBILITY

WEATHER

TACTICS, FRIENDLY

ALTITUDE, MINIMUM

ATTACK TACTIC

FORMATION

NUMBER OF PASSES

SPEED, MAXIMUM

TIMES, MISSION EVENTS

ARRIVE OVER TARGET (ICOT) FLOWN

DEPART FROM TARGET

FLYING TIME

NIGHT-DAY



## COACT III

CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA  
FORM

QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
FORCES, FRIENDLY

## ACTION UNITS

NATIONALITY  
SERVICE, BRANCH CP  
UNIT ID

CONTROLLER OF OPERATION  
SCHEDULER OF OPERATION

NATIONALITY  
SERVICE, BRANCH CP

UNIT ID

SUPPORTED AIR UNIT

NATIONALITY  
SERVICE BRANCH

SUPPORTED UNITS (NON-AIR)  
NATIONALITY

SERVICE, BRANCH CP  
SUPPORTED OPERATION

NAME

## OPERATIONAL SETTING

COUNTRY

LOCATION DETAIL

COORDINATE LAT/LON;

COORDINATE UTM

CORPS TACTICAL ZONE

PROVINCE

ROUTE PACKAGE

SPECIAL ZONE

AIR OPERATIONS DATA

ABORT

AIRCRAFT

NUMBER TAKING PART

TYPE

AIR BASE

TAKE-OFF

AIR-TO-AIR ENCOUNTER (FRIENDLY EFFORT)

AIRCRAFT, NUMBER OF

AIRCRAFT, TYPE

LOCATION, COUNTRY

LOCATION, DETAIL

DAMAGE/LOSS (COMBAT) TO FRIENDLY

DAMAGE FRIENDLY IN AIR

ALTITUDE WHEN HIT

CASUALTIES, FRIENDLY

CAPTURED

KIA

MIA

OTHER

CAUSE

CREW STATUS

DATE

FUNCTION WHEN HIT

LOCATION WHEN HIT

NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED

TACTIC WHEN HIT

TAIL NUMBER (S)

TIME WHEN HIT

TYPE AIRCRAFT

## DAMAGE FRIENDLY ON GROUND

CAUSE

LOCATION

DAMAGE CODE

DATE

NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED

TAIL NUMBER

TIME WHEN HIT

TYPE AIRCRAFT

LOST FRIENDLY IN AIR

ALTITUDE WHEN HIT

CASUALTIES, FRIENDLY

KIA

MIA

OTHER

CAUSE

CREW STATUS

DATE

DOWN POSITION (LAT/LONG)

DOWN POSITION (UTM)

FUNCTION WHEN LOST

NUMBER AIRCRAFT LOST

TACTIC WHEN HIT

TAIL NUMBER(S)

TIME WHEN HIT

TIME WHEN LOST

TYPE AIRCRAFT

LOST FRIENDLY ON GROUND

CAUSE

LOCATION

LOSS CODE

NUMBER AIRCRAFT LOST

DAMAGE/LOSS (OPERATIONAL) TO FRIENDLY

DAMAGE FRIENDLY

ALTITUDE WHEN DAMAGED

CASUALTIES, FRIENDLY

CAPTURED

KIA

MIA

OTHER

CAUSE

CREW STATUS

DATE

FUNCTION WHEN DAMAGED

LOCATION WHEN DAMAGED

NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED

TACTIC WHEN DAMAGED

TAIL NUMBER(S)

TIME WHEN DAMAGED

TYPE AIRCRAFT

LOST FRIENDLY

ALTITUDE WHEN LCST

CASUALTIES, FRIENDLY

KIA

MIA

OTHER

CAUSE

CREW STATUS

DATE

DOWN POSITION (LAT/LON:)

DOWN POSITION (UTM)

FUNCTION WHEN LCST

NUMBER AIRCRAFT LOST

TACTIC WHEN LOST  
 TAIL NUMBER(S)  
 TIME WHEN LOST  
 TYPE AIRCRAFT  
 DATE OF MISSION  
 DEVIATION OR DIVERSION  
 REASON  
 ENEMY DEFENSES ENCOUNTERED  
 AIRCRAFT ENCOUNTERED AND OBSERVED  
 NUMBER ENCOUNTERED IN AIR  
 NUMBER OBSERVED IN AIR  
 AAA INCIDENT  
 ACCURACY  
 BURST ALTITUDE  
 BURST COLD  
 BURST DISTANCE  
 GUNS, NUMBER  
 INTENSITY OF FIRE  
 RESPONSE TIME  
 TYPE OF FIRE  
 ENEMY ECM USE  
 SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILES INCIDENT  
 ACCURACY  
 MISSILES, # FIRED  
 SITES NUMBER  
 TYPE  
 FUNCTION  
 FRAGGED  
 COMPLETED  
 IDENTIFICATION  
 MISSION NUMBER  
 CALL SIGN  
 SPECIAL AIR OPERATION IDENTIFIER  
 MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
 ELECTRONIC WARFARE MISSION  
 COUNTERMEASURES USED  
 EFFECTIVENESS OF MISSION  
 ENEMY ELECTRONIC ACTIVITY ENCOUNTERED  
 AIRBORNE RADAR  
 GUNLAYING RADAR  
 SAM RADAR  
 TIME OF INTERCEPT  
 LOAD  
 EQUIPMENT CLASS  
 EQUIPMENT TYPE  
 EQUIPMENT MODE  
 RADIATION  
 BAND WIDTH  
 FREQUENCIES  
 RECONNAISSANCE MISSION  
 COUNTERMEASURES USED  
 EFFECTIVENESS OF MISSION  
 ENEMY ELECTRONIC ACTIVITY ENCOUNTERED  
 AIRBORNE RADAR  
 GUNLAYING RADAR  
 SAM RADAR  
 TIME OF INTERCEPT  
 IMAGERY  
 FRAME HOLDING TARGET  
 IMAGERY COVERAGE  
 IMAGERY SEQUENCE NUMBER  
 IMAGERY TYPE  
 LOCATION TARGET ON FRAME  
 PHOTO AVAILABLE  
 PHOTO QUALITY

STRIKE MISSION  
 COUNTERMEASURES USED  
 ECM USED (ON BOARD EQUIPMENT)  
 EFFECTIVENESS OF ECM  
 EFFECTIVENESS OF MISSION  
 ENEMY ELECTRONIC ACTIVITY ENCOUNTERED  
 AIRBORNE RADAR  
 GUNLAYING RADAR  
 SAM RADAR  
 ELECTRONIC/RECCE LOAD  
 EQUIPMENT  
 MUNITIONS  
 GUN CODE  
 LOAD CODE  
 NUMBER EXPENDED  
 NUMBER JETTISONED  
 NUMBER RETURNED TO BASE  
 TYPE EXPENDED  
 TYPE JETTISONED  
 TYPE RETURNED TO BASE  
 RADIATION ENCOUNTERED  
 BAND WIDTH  
 FREQUENCIES  
 RESULTS  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY  
 TARGET ELEMENTS DAMAGED  
 TARGET ELEMENTS DESTROYED

SOURCE  
 CAP MISSION  
 COUNTERMEASURES USED  
 ECM USED (ON BOARD EQUIPMENT)  
 EFFECTIVENESS OF ECM  
 EFFECTIVENESS OF MISSION  
 ENEMY ELECTRONIC ACTIVITY ENCOUNTERED  
 AIRBORNE RADAR  
 GUNLAYING RADAR  
 SAM RADAR  
 ELECTRONIC/RECCE LOAD  
 EQUIPMENT  
 MUNITIONS  
 GUN CODE  
 LOAD CODE  
 NUMBER EXPENDED  
 NUMBER JETTISONED  
 NUMBER RETURNED TO BASE  
 TYPE EXPENDED  
 TYPE JETTISONED  
 TYPE RETURNED TO BASE  
 RADIATION ENCOUNTERED  
 BAND WIDTH  
 FREQUENCIES  
 RESULTS  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY  
 TARGET ELEMENTS DAMAGED  
 TARGET ELEMENTS DESTROYED

SOURCE  
 TACTICS, FRIENDLY  
 ALTITUDE ENROUTE  
 ALTITUDE MINIMUM  
 ALTITUDE IN OBJECTIVE AREA  
 ALTITUDE RELEASE  
 ALTITUDE RETURN  
 ATTACK TACTIC  
 CRAFT USED



## SACCOMACT

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: (See COMMENTS on P. 232)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

800 and 1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
9 Track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: 192,410

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Fixed Format - NIPS File)

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: Information not obtained from custodian of file

DATA DICTIONARY: Machine-readable

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)

Language: NIPS  
Numerical Analysis Reporting (Specific Extractions)DELIVERY MODE  
EVASIVE MANEUVER

FORMATION

MISSILE WARNING

REFUELING COMPLETED

PASSES, NUMBER

SPEED, MAXIMUM

STRIKE GROUPING

STRIKE INTERVAL

TARGET

AIR-TO-AIR TARGET

CLOUD BASE

CONTROL IN TARGET AREA

DESCRIPTION

ELEMENTS STRUCK

IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

NAME

TERRAIN

TYPE FLOWN

VISIBILITY

WEATHER

TIMES, MISSION EVENTS

ARRIVE OVER TARGET

DEPART FROM TARGET

FLYING TIME

NIGHT-DAY

(TOT) FLOWN

# SAM

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Surface-to-Air Missile Data Card File

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 54 (Apr 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data on SAM firing incidents

AUTORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Information not obtained from custodian of file

PUBLISHER: CNA

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Information not obtained from custodian of file

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: CNA Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Apr 1972 to Dec 1972

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Operationally as required by subject air missions

KNOWN GAPS: Information not obtained from custodian of file

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Brief summary (CNA)

DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain indefinitely

## FILE CONTENT

### AIR OPERATIONS

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA FORM

NARRATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE  
NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
FORCES, FRIENDLY  
ACTION UNITS  
SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
OPERATIONAL SETTING

COUNTRY  
LOCATION DETAIL  
COORDINATE LAT/LON;  
ROUTE PACKAGE  
AIR OPERATIONS DATA  
AIRCRAFT  
TYPE  
DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY  
DAMAGE FRIENDLY IN AIR  
LOST FRIENDLY IN AIR  
ENEMY DEFENSES ENCOUNTERED  
SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILES INCIDENT  
ACCURACY  
MISSILES, NUMBER FIRED  
TIMES, MISSION EVENTS  
INCIDENT

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Punched cards

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS: 80 column

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: 3000

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORD FORMAT: Fixed

RECORDING MODE: RCD

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: None

DATA DICTIONARY: None

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): CDC 3600

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: INFOL (CDC)

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)

Language: FORTRAN  
Verification/Edit  
Maintenance  
Data Extractions  
Reporting  
Numerical Analysis  
Simulation/Modeling



# I.D. Number 131

## SAMOB

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: SAM Order of Battle History File  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
 STORAGE SITE: Site 02 (Hq Pacific Air Forces)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 02 (Apr 1975)  
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION: History of each SAM site in the PACOM area  
 AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: DIAM 57-1, CINCPAC Inst 3890.  
 1A, DAP 1785  
 PUBLISHED: IPAC (051)  
 PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Analyst input via CFT, photo interpretation reports  
 FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Consolidated Defense Order of Battle  
 PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: IPAC (051), FICPAC, APAITL, DIA  
 PACAF units  
 TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1968 to date of survey  
 REPORTING FREQUENCY: Operationally as required  
 KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above  
 SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret  
 MAJOR RELATED FILES: None  
 DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Yes  
 DISPOSITION POLICY: Present intention is to retain indefinitely

### FILE CONTENT

COUNTRY CODE  
 DASH ALPHA NUMBER  
 DISCOVERY SEQUENCE NUMBER  
 SUFFIX  
 CREATE DATE  
 PLACE NAME  
 SITE DESIGNATOR  
 FAC NUMBER  
 TARGET NUMBER

GEOGRAPHICAL LATITUDE  
 GEOGRAPHICAL LONGITUDE  
 INTERNAL LATITUDE  
 INTERNAL LONGITUDE  
 UTM COORDINATE  
 ROUTE PACKAGE/AREA  
 AIR DEFENSE DISTRICT  
 TDI CATEGORY  
 ELEVATION IN FEET  
 DISCOVERY DATE  
 DELETE FLAG (D)  
 DATE OF SIGNIFICANT CHANGE  
 INTERNAL COORDINATES  
 SITE NAME  
 SITE NUMBER  
 GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATE  
 RECORD ID  
 BE NUMBER  
 INVERTED PHOTO DATE  
 REPORT YEAR  
 REPORT UNIT  
 REPORT NUMBER  
 MISSION PREVIOUS  
 MISSION NUMBER  
 PHOTO DATE  
 PHOTO FRAME  
 CAMERA POSITION  
 SITE STATUS  
 NUMBER OF POSITIONS  
 NUMBER OF LAUNCHERS  
 NUMBER OF MISSILES  
 GROUND RADAR MODEL  
 GROUND RADAR TYPE  
 GROUND RADAR SUFFIX  
 AIRBORNE RADAR MODEL  
 AIRBORNE RADAR TYPE  
 AIRBORNE RADAR SUFFIX  
 ZULU TIME  
 REPORT SOURCE  
 H/S FLAG (H,P,S)  
 ENTRY DATE  
 PHOTO REMARKS (PERIODIC)  
 EQUIPMENT INFORMATION  
 FRAME/CAMERA  
 MISSION INFORMATION  
 MISSION ID  
 GROUND RADAR  
 MINOR ID  
 REPORT SERIAL NUMBER  
 REPORT CONTROL  
 AIRBORNE RADAR  
 RADAR INFORMATION  
 RECORD CHARACTER COUNT  
 MAJOR SORT CONTROL  
 RECORD TYPE CODE  
 SITE REMARKS (VAR, SET)

FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 02 (Hq Pacific Air Forces)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

800 B.P.I. Non standard labeled  
9 track Odd parity

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: 30,000

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 965

RECORD FORMAT: Variable

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: Site number

DATA DICTIONARY: Intelligence Data Element Automated System

DATA INDEXING: Sequential

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: Modular Data System (MODS)

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: Yes



## SEA ANALYSIS REPORTS

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Southeast Asia Analysis Reports

TYPE OF FILE: Textual

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 56 (OASD/PAGE)

WHZEE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 56 (Jul 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Forty-eight reports published by OASD/PAGE from Jan 1967 thru Jan 1972; main subject headings are:

1. The situation in Southeast Asia
2. Forces and manpower
3. Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces
4. Viet Cong/North Vietnamese Operations
5. Allied Ground and Naval Operations
6. The Air War
7. Casualties and Losses
8. Pacification and Civil
9. Economics: War Costs and Inflation
10. Construction and Port operations in South Vietnam

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Unknown

PUBLISHER: OASD/PAGE

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Various SEA data files

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Not applicable

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Not applicable

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Jan 1967 thru Jan 1972

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Monthly, bi-monthly, and random intervals

KNOWN GAPS: None

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret

MAJOR RELATED FILES: Not applicable

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely

## FILE CONTENT

JANUARY 1967 THROUGH 1972

## INDEX TO ARTICLES IN THE SOUTHEAST ASIA ANALYSIS REPORTS

The Southeast Asia Analysis Report was not an official publication of the Department of Defense, and did not necessarily reflect the views of the Secretary of Defense, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Systems Analysis) or comparable officials. It was published by the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Systems Analysis), Regional

Programs, as a stimulant to further analysis and discussions. The intent of the report was to update and disseminate, for information and comment, studies of interest to those in OSD and Services who were responsible for decision-making or analysis related to the conflict in Southeast Asia.

Each issue carried the following statements, in addition to the thoughts expressed in the foregoing paragraph:

"We are trying to improve the quality of analysis on SEA problems and to increase the audience for interesting analytical work. We do our best to ensure accuracy of data and interpretation, but we reserve the right to say next month that what we said this month is wrong. We will print rebuttals and re-analyses of previously published reports. We draw heavily on data from the OSD SEA Statistical Summary published by OASD (Comptroller), Statistical Services. We will not implicate the content or intent of that document -- which is the only official source of SEA statistics in OSD.

"In order to improve future reports, any suggestions or comments as to the format, items covered, correctness of data and conclusions drawn, additional dissemination, etc., are encouraged and would be highly appreciated. They should be addressed to the Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Systems Analysis), Regional Programs, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20301."

Most of the articles in the following index are classified. They are available in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Program Analysis and Evaluation) to all qualified users. Contact Mr. Thomas C. Thayer (202) 697-3663 or Mr. Charles Pugh (202) 697-0395

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Deployments  
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Deployments  
Deployments  
Deployments  
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Deployments

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ARVN/VNMC Problem Area Progress Report	Nov/Dec 69		
RVNAP Performance - A Corps and Countrywide Assessment	Nov/Dec 69		
ARVN-US Combined Operations	Jan 70		
IV Corps - RVNAP Performance and Recent Activities	Feb 70		
RVNAP Ground Interdiction in Cambodia and Laos	May 71		
2. LEADERSHIP			
RVNAP Leadership	Jun 68		
RVNAP Leadersbip	Aug 68		
ARVN/RP/PP Combat Performance and Leadership	Apr 69		Sep 68
RVNAP Leadership	Jun 69	How the Korean Army Improved: Interview with General Mathew Ridgeway, USA, Retired	Oct 69
RVNAP Leadership	Oct 69		
ARVN Division Commanders	Feb 70	Illustrative RVNAP Force Structure to Implement the Area Security Concept in SVN (Also See Operations - Strategy)	Mar 70
RVNAP Officer and WCO Shortage	Mar 70	A SVN People's Army	Aug/Oct 71
RVNAP Leadersbip and ARVN Combat Effectiveness	Apr/May 70		
RVNAP Leadership			
Impact of a Change in Leadership: The ARVN 7th Division	Aug 70		
3. TRAINING			
RVNAP Training	Feb 70		
RVNAP Ground Forces Training	Oct 69		
4. DESERTIONS			
GVN Forces - Desertions and Personnel Input	Jan 67		
GVN Forces - Desertions and Personnel Input	Apr 67		
GVN Forces - Desertions and Personnel Input	Jul 67		
RVNAP Desertions	Oct 68		
RVNAP Combat Force Desertions	Nov 68		
RP/PP KIA and Desertion Numbers	Nov 68		
RVNAP Regular Force Desertions	Nov 68		
RVNAP Desertions	Jun 69		
ARVN Desertions and Combat Pay	Jan 70		
ARVN Desertions and Combat Pay: A Comment	Feb 70		
Desertions from ARVN/VNMC Ground Combat Forces	Feb 70		
Causes of RVNAP Desertions	Mar 70		
RVNAP Desertions	Aug 70		
RVNAP Desertions	Jun/Jul 71		
5. MODERNIZATION (Also See Territorial Forces Below)			
RVNAP Improvement from Phase I Modernization Program	Oct 68		
RVNAP Effectiveness and Modernization	May 69		
RVNAP Expansion and Modernization	Mar/Apr 71		
6. AIR AND ARTILLERY SUPPORT			
Artillery Support for RVNAP	Sep 68		

VIET CONG --- MONTH-VIETNAMESE OPERATIONS

1. TARGETS	Date
Go Cong Province: Pacification and VC Activity	May 67
Viet Cong Efforts to Disrupt Pacification	Sep 67
Enemy Initiated Activity Against RP/PP	Jun 68
Enemy Initiated Activity Against Vietnamese Armed Forces	Jul 68
Enemy Offensive Actions Against Allied Forces	Oct 68
Enemy Emphasis on Causing U.S. Casualties	Apr 69
Enemy Emphasis on Causing U.S. Casualties: Follow-Up	May 69
Enemy Emphasis on Causing U.S. Casualties	Aug 69
Enemy Targeting of U.S. and RVNAP Forces	Nov/Dec 69
Enemy Targeting of U.S. and RVNAP Forces	Feb 70
2. PATTERNS (Also See Situation - Trends)	
VC/NVA Offensive Capability	Jan 67
VC/NVA Attacks	Apr 67
Enemy Incidents in I Corps	Apr 67
VC/NVA Incidents in II Corps	May 67
Enemy Incidents in IV Corps	May 67
VC/NVA Attacks	Jul 67
VC/NVA Incidents 1963-67	Aug 67
VC/NVA Patterns of Activity	Dec 67
VC/NVA Attacks in III CTZ	Feb 68
VC/NVA Attack Patterns 1965-67	May 68
Reduced Enemy Activity Pace	Sep 68
Comparison of Enemy Activity Levels with Prior Years	Apr/May 70
Standoff Attacks: A Major Element of VC/NVA Strategy in RVN	Jan/Feb 71
Enemy Attack Patterns in SVN 1967-1970	May 71



### 3. PAVE SUPPORT (Also See RVNAF & Air Operations)

Air and Artillery Strikes other than Close Support Jul 67  
 Air and Artillery Strikes other than Close Support: Aug 67  
 A Rebuttal Sep 67  
 Air and Artillery Strikes: A Rebuttal Nov 67  
 Unobserved Air and Artillery Strikes Aug 70  
 Artillery Fire in Vietnam

### 4. NAVAL OPERATIONS

Naval Gunfire Support - Korea and Southeast Asia Mar 67  
 SEA DRAGON Costs Compared to Tactical Air Costs Dec 67  
 SEA DRAGON Costs Compared to Tactical Air Costs: A Rebuttal Feb 68  
 MARKET TIME Effectiveness Jun/Jul 71

### THE AIR WAR

### 1. INTERDICTION OPERATIONS IN NORTH VIETNAM AND LAOS

Results of Armed Reconnaissance Sorties vs Moving Jan 67  
 Targets in North Vietnam Apr 67  
 Armed Reconnaissance in North Vietnam Jul 67  
 Armed Reconnaissance in North Vietnam Aug 67  
 Ground-Radar Controlled Bombing Aug 67  
 Transportation Facilities in North Vietnam  
 Armed Reconnaissance Efficiency in North Vietnam --  
 A Reappraisal Nov 67  
 The Cost of Bombing North Vietnam Dec 67  
 Truck Destruction in The Steel Tiger Area Feb 68  
 The Bombing -- Its Economic Costs & Benefits to Vietnam Feb 68  
 MUSCLE SHOALS/MUD RIVER CINCPAC Rebuttal Jan 68  
 MUSCLE SHOALS/MUD RIVER: CINCPAC Rebuttal Mar 68  
 Air Operations in North Vietnam Apr 68  
 Air Operations in North Vietnam May 68  
 Truck Traffic in North Vietnam and Laos Jun 68  
 Interdiction of Enemy Truck Traffic Jun 68  
 Joint Staff Comments on June Articles Aug 68  
 U.S. Bombing Campaign in North Vietnam and Laos Jul 68  
 Interdiction Campaign Since March 31 Aug 68  
 Interdiction in Laos Since the Bombing Halt Dec 68  
 Southeast Asia Tactical Aircraft Operations Jun/Jul 70

### 2. AIR OPERATIONS IN SOUTH VIETNAM

An Appraisal of ARC LIGHT (B-52) Operations Sep 67  
 ARC LIGHT (B-52) Operations: Rebuttal Oct 67  
 Tactical Air Operations in South Vietnam Aug 69  
 Air Support for Troops in Contact Nov/Dec 69  
 Air Strikes Near RVN Population Mar/Apr 71

### 3. SPECIAL

Air Crew Recovery Jul 67  
 Aircrew Recovery Operations in SEA Feb 69  
 Analysis of the Use of Propeller Versus Jet Aircraft in Laos Nov 67  
 Use of Propeller and Jet Aircraft in Laos - Joint Staff Comments Jan 68  
 Killing Trucks in Laos Sep 68  
 Jet and Propeller Aircraft Operations in Southeast Asia Aug 69  
 Winding Down the Air War Aug/Oct 71

### 3. TERROR

VC Assassinations and Abductions of GVN Personnel Apr 67  
 VC/NVA Assassinations and Abductions Jul 67  
 VC Assassinations and Abductions Oct 67  
 VC Assassinations and Abductions Mar/May 68  
 Assassinations and Abductions in SVN Dec 68  
 Terrorism in SVN Jun/Sep 69  
 Terrorism in SVN Jun/Jul/Sep/Oct/Nov/Dec 70  
 Terrorism in SVN Mar/Apr/Aug/Oct 71

### 4. SPECIAL

Role of the Southern Vietnam Cadre in South Vietnam May 67  
 VC Cadres in Dinh Tuong Province Jun 67  
 VC Operations in the Villages Sep 67  
 The War in The Delta: Views from Three VC Battalions Dec 67  
 Joint Staff Comments on June Articles Aug 68  
 VC/NVA Medical Materiel & Supplies Jun 68  
 VC/NVA Base Areas Apr/May 70

### ALLIED GROUND AND NAVAL OPERATIONS

### 1. STRATEGY (Also See Pacification Forces)

The Strategy of Attrition May 67  
 Military Initiative in South Vietnam Sep 68  
 Army Comments on September 1968 Articles Oct 68  
 Tactical Initiative in Vietnam May 69  
 Military Initiative in South Vietnam: A Follow-Up Jan 70  
 Long Range Patrols Versus Search-and-Destroy Jun 67  
 Long Range Patrols Versus Search-and-Destroy: A Rebuttal Jul 67  
 Long Range Patrols Versus Search-and-Destroy: A Rebuttal Aug 67  
 1968 Military Strategy in SVN: General Giap Versus Allied Campaign Plan Dec 67  
 1968 Military Strategy in SVN: Army Staff Comments Jan 68  
 Application of the Area Security Concept Jan 70  
 Application of the Area Security Concept: Interim Report Number 2 Feb 70  
 Illustrative RVNAF Force Structure to Implement the Area Security Concept in SVN Mar 70  
 A GVN People's Army Aug/Oct 71

### 2. GROUND OPERATIONS (Also See RVNAF, U.S. Redeployments, and The Situation)

Small Unit Actions Feb 67  
 Operation CEDAR FALLS Apr 67  
 Force Requirements in I Corps Apr 67  
 Force Effectiveness in II Corps May 67  
 Large U.S. Army Ground Operations in II Corps May 67  
 Efficiency in Inflicting Losses: Enemy vs Friendly Jul 67  
 Allocation of Ground Forces in SVN Sep 67  
 VC/NVA Killed by Army Helicopters and CIDG Forces Jan 68  
 Results of Friendly Large Unit Operations May 68  
 Combat Performance of U.S. & ARVN Divisions Feb 69  
 Combat Performance of U.S. & ARVN Divisions: An Update Apr 69  
 Impact of U.S. Maneuver Battalions in South Vietnam Jun 69  
 Withdrawal of the U.S. 9th Division from IV Corps Jul 69







### C. Special

Comparison of Friendly Losses: Pacification vs Search and Destroy  
Experience in Command vs Battle Deaths  
Experience in Command vs Battle Deaths:  
MACV Rebuttal  
RD Cadre Attrition  
RD Cadre Attrition: A Correction  
D. RVNAF Desertions (See RVNAP)

### PACIFICATION AND CIVIL AFFAIRS

#### 1. POPULATION SECURITY (HES-TRENDS)

	Date
Measuring Pacification Progress in SVN	Jan 67
Revolutionary Development Highlights	Apr 67
Hamlet Evaluation System	Jun 67
Hamlet Evaluation System	Jul 67
GVN Rural Population Control Progress	Aug 67
Population Control	Oct 67
HES Reporting as a Basis for Detailed Analysis	Nov 67
Statistical Trends from the Hamlet Evaluation System	Dec 67
RD Program: A 1967 Progress Report	Jan 68
Pacification Slowdown	Feb 68
Ambassador Komer Rebutts Our February Pacification Article	Mar 68
1967 Security Setback and Early Tet HES Results	Mar 68
Ambassador Komer Comments on March 1968 Articles	Apr 68
Post-Tet Pacification Regression	Apr 68
Status of Pacification	Jul 68
First Half 1968 HES Reports	Aug 68
Rebuttal from Ambassador Komer	Sep 68
Pacification Trends	Sep 68
SVN Population Control and Enemy Activity	Dec 68
Pacification Assessment	Feb 69
Pacification Progress Report	May 69
Effects of the 1968 Accelerated Pacification Campaign	Jun 69
Measurement of Security in RVN	Jul 69
Pacification Status Report	Feb 70
Hamlet Evaluation System: 1970 Revision	Feb 70
HES/70 Data for January 1970	Mar 70
HES/70 Data for April 1970	Apr/May 70
HES/70 Data for May 1970	Jun/Jul 70
HES/70 Data for July 1970	Aug 70
Pacification Progress: September 1970	Sep/Oct 70
HES Data for November 1970	Nov/Dec 70
HES Ratings for December 1970	Jan/Feb 71
HES Ratings for January 1971	Jan/Feb 71
HES Data for March 1971	Mar/Apr 71
HES Data for April 1971	May 71
Security Situation in Southern M3-1	Jun/Jul 71
Pacification Status -- September 1971	Aug/Oct 71
Pacification Trends in 1971	Nov 71/Jan 72

#### 2. ROAD AND RAILROAD SECURITY

Vietnamese National Railways  
Route #4 - Mekong Delta to Saigon

### 3. PACIFICATION FORCE (Also See RVNAP - Territorial Forces)

	Date
Marine Corps Pacification in I Corps	Feb 67
Marine Corps Pacification in I Corps	Mar 67
USMC Combined Action Platoon Program	Jul 67
CAP vs Non-CAP Hamlet HES Ratings in I CTZ	Jun 68
U.S. Marine Corps Combined Action Program	Nov 68
Problems in Providing Village Security	Nov 67
Revolutionary Development Personnel	Jul 67
Viet Cong Efforts to Disrupt Pacification	Sep 67
RD Cadre Attrition	Sep 68
RD Cadre Attrition: A Correction	Oct 68
National Police	Mar 70

#### 4. VC INFRASTRUCTURE (VCI)

	Date
VC Infrastructure	Oct 68
PHOENIX Program and the VC Infrastructure	Dec 68
PHOENIX and the NPFF	Mar 69
The Anti-Infrastructure Campaign in South Vietnam	Oct 69
PHOENIX Program: 1970 Results	Sep/Oct 70
PHOENIX	Jun/Jul 71
PHUONG HOANG Results	Aug/Oct 71

#### 5. CHIEU HOI (VC/NVA Defectors)

See VC/NVA Casualties and Losses

#### 6. REFUGEES

The Refugee Problem in Vietnam

245  
Sep 67

#### 7. LAND REFORM

Land Reform and GVN Control  
Is Land Reform a Necessary U.S. Objective?  
Is Land Reform a Necessary U.S. Objective: A Rebuttal

Jul 67  
Aug 67  
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#### 8. ELECTIONS

GVN Versus VC Administration  
GVN and VC Elections  
Province/City Council Elections in RVN  
The 1971 SVN Presidential Election  
The August 29 Lower House Election

Dec 68  
Aug 69  
Aug 70  
May 71  
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#### 9. WHAT THE PEOPLE THOUGHT

Aspirations of the Vietnamese People  
What the Vietnamese Peasant Thinks

Aug 67  
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### ECONOMICS: WAR COSTS AND INFLATION

#### 1. COSTS OF THE WAR

Impact of Vietnam War on U.S. Balance of Payments  
Impact of Vietnam Conflict on Great Society Programs  
The Cost of Bombing North Vietnam  
The Bombing - Its Economic Costs and Benefits to North Vietnam

May 67  
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The Cost of the Vietnam War  
 RVNAP and U.S. Advisory Costs FY 65 - FY 67  
 Cost of the War in Vietnam  
 Where The Money Goes: A Program Budget for the  
 Vietnam War FY 69  
 Where the Money Went

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Saigon Port  
 Air Cargo Shipments to SEA  
 POL Support for Military Operations in SVN  
 SVN Port Development and Capability  
 Ocean Cargo Shipments from CONUS to SEA  
 Saigon Port  
 Ocean Cargo Shipments from CONUS to SEA  
 Cargo Sealift from CONUS to SVN  
 Effects of the Tet Offensive on SVN Port Operations  
 Military Cargo Workload in SVN

### 3. OTHER-SUPPLEMENT

Feb 67

CINCPAC Plaqueole Items

#### SFA ANALYSIS REPORTS

FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 56 (OASD/PAGE)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Printed pages

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

Monograph  
 Soft bound  
 B 1/2 x 11

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 48

CONDITION: Preserved and readable

STORAGE: Safe file

RECORD FORMAT: Variable

RECORDING MODE: Printed

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Textual

DATA INDEXING: Subject heading

2. INFLATION IN SOUTH VIETNAM

Economic Impact - Korea and SVN Buildups  
 DOD Plaster Spending in Vietnam  
 Inflationary Gap - CY 1967  
 SVN Inflation in CY 1967  
 Inflation in South Vietnam  
 Inflation, Wages and Incentives  
 Summary of Inflation in SVN During CY 1967  
 Wage and Real Income Changes in South Vietnam  
 The Economic Situation in Vietnam for the First Six  
 Months of 1968  
 Budgetary and Foreign Exchange Impact of the  
 Civilianization Program  
 Inflation in RVN During 1968  
 Vietnam's Need for External Economic Assistance  
 1970-74

Feb 67  
 Mar 67  
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 May 67  
 Jun 67  
 Nov 67  
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 Jun 68  
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 Dec 68  
 Jan 70

Aug 68  
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 Sep 69  
 Nov/Dec 70  
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3. SPECIAL

Economic Warfare Against the VC  
 Economic Warfare Against the VC: A Rebuttal  
 Social and Economic Development in the SVN Highlands  
 Rice Production and Consumption  
 Rice Problems in SVN

Jun 67  
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 Aug 67  
 Nov 67

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 Jul 67  
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 Nov 67

### CONSTRUCTION AND PORT OPERATIONS IN SOUTH VIETNAM

#### 1. CONSTRUCTION

Date

Southeast Asia Construction  
 Southeast Asia Construction  
 Construction Cost Growth in South Vietnam  
 SVN Lines of Communication (LOCs)  
 Construction Program Summary and Progress  
 Military Construction  
 SVN Construction Program Summary and Progress  
 SVN FY 69 Military Construction Program  
 SVN Construction Progress  
 Thailand Construction Program  
 SEA Military Construction Program

Feb 67  
 Mar 67  
 Apr 67  
 Apr 67  
 May 67  
 Jul 67  
 Nov 67  
 Jan 68  
 Apr 68  
 May 68  
 Apr 69

Feb 67  
 Mar 67  
 Apr 67  
 Apr 67  
 May 67  
 Jul 67  
 Nov 67  
 Jan 68  
 Apr 68  
 May 68  
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#### 2. CARGO

Cargo Discharge Capability and Requirements of US

Military Ports in South Vietnam  
 Ocean Cargo Shipments from CONUS to SEA  
 Ship Flow (Turnaround Time) in SVN  
 Ocean Cargo Shipments from CONUS to SEA  
 Ship Flow (Turnaround Time) in SVN  
 Ship Flow (Turnaround Time) in South Vietnam  
 Saigon Port  
 Ocean Cargo Shipments from CONUS to SEA  
 Ship Flow (Turnaround Time) in South Vietnam  
 Ocean Cargo Shipments from CONUS to SEA

Jan 67  
 Jan 67  
 Jan 67  
 Feb 67  
 Feb 67  
 Mar 67  
 Mar 67  
 Apr 67  
 May 67

Jan 67  
 Jan 67  
 Jan 67  
 Feb 67  
 Feb 67  
 Mar 67  
 Mar 67  
 Apr 67  
 May 67

# I.D. Number 133

## SEADAB

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Southeast Asia Data Base

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 51 (see COMMENTS)  
 Site 02 (Hq Pacific Air Forces)  
 Site 53 (Hq United States Air Force)  
 Site 14 (US Support Activities Group, Thailand)  
 Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 51 (Feb 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Records of combat missions flown in Southeast Asia  
 by USAF, USA, USN, USMC, VNAF, RLAF and KAP

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: IAW JCS Pub 6

PUBLISHER: OJCS (J-3)

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: SEATRAN cards from 7th AF for all USAF  
 (including B-52), USMC, USN, VNAF, RLAF and  
 KAP missions

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: JCS Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1 Nov 1970 to Jan 1973 (USAF - except B-52,  
 VNAF, and RLAF)  
 1 Jan 1971 through Jan 1973 (B-52)  
 15 Jan 1971 to Jan 1973 (USN and USMC)

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Daily and monthly

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

MAJOR RELATED FILES: COACT, CACTA, and SEADAB versions at other sites

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Abstract, index, sample file copy,  
 format instructions, codebook,  
 Application File Description (IBM)

DISPOSITION POLICY: (see COMMENTS)

COMMENTS: SEADAB replaced COACT III on 1 February 1971.

This file is no longer available at Site 51 (OJCS).  
 As of June 1976 it was in the process of being  
 transferred to the National Archives for appraisal  
 and possible accession. If the file is accessioned,  
 it will probably not be available to researchers  
 until sometime in 1977.

### FILE CONTENT

#### AIR OPERATIONS

CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA FORM

QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY

NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL

DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS

FORCES, FRIENDLY

ACTION UNITS

NATIONALITY

SERVICE, BRANCH OF

UNIT ID

SUPPORT/PO OPERATION

OPERATIONAL SETTING

COUNTRY

LOCATION DETAIL

COORDINATE LAT/LONG

COORDINATE UTM

CORPS TACTICAL ZONE

PRAGGEO INTERDICTION BOX

PROVINCE

ROUTE PACKAGE

AIR OPERATIONS DATA

ABORT

NUMBER

REASON

TIME

TYPE

NUMBER PRAGGED

NUMBER TAKING PART

TYPE

AIR BASE

TAKE-OFF

CANCELLATION

REASON - OTHER

DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY

DAMAGE FRIENDLY IN AIR

ALTITUDE WHEN HIT

CAUSE

CREW STATUS

DAMAGE CODE

FUNCTION WHEN HIT

LOCATION WHEN HIT

NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED

ROUTE CORPS WHEN HIT

SERVICE OWNER

TACTIC WHEN HIT

TAIL NUMBER(S)

TIME WHEN HIT

TYPE AIRCRAFT

UNIT ID

LOST FRIENDLY IN AIR

ALTITUDE WHEN HIT



CAUSE  
 CPEN STATUS  
 DATE  
 DOWN POSITION (LAT/LONG)  
 DOWN POSITION (ROUTE/CORPS)  
 DOWN POSITION (UTM)  
 FUNCTION WHEN LOST  
 LOCATION WHEN HIT  
 LOSS CODE  
 NUMBER AIRCRAFT LOST  
 ROUTE/CORPS WHEN LOST  
 TACTIC WHEN HIT  
 TIME WHEN LOST  
 TYPE AIRCRAFT  
 UNIT ID  
 DATE OF MISSION  
 DEVIATION OF DIVERSION  
 NUMBER SORTIES AFFECTED  
 REASON  
 PRAGGED FLIGHT FOLLOWING  
 PUNCTION  
 PRAGGED  
 COMPLETED  
 IDENTIFICATION  
 MISSION NUMBER  
 CALL SIGN  
 SPECIAL AIR OPERATION IDENTIFIER  
 MISSION SPECULAR DATA  
 SPIKE MISSION (C-AFM, CAP, REBUELLING MISSIONS)  
 FORWARD AIR CONTROLLER ID  
 MUNITIONS  
 LOAD CODE  
 NUMBER EXPENDED  
 NUMBER PRAGGED  
 NUMBER JETTISONED  
 NUMBER RETURNED TO BASE  
 ORDNANCE STATUS  
 TYPE EXPENDED  
 TYPE PRAGGED  
 TYPE JETTISONED  
 TYPE RETURNED TO BASE  
 TARGET  
 ACQUISITION EQUIPMENT  
 ATTACK EQUIPMENT  
 CATEGORY  
 CONTROL IN TARGET AREA  
 DESCRIPTION  
 ELEMENTS STRUCK  
 IDENTIFICATION NUMBER  
 MOVING DIRECTION  
 NUMBER SIGHTED  
 REASON NOT STRUCK  
 STATUS  
 TASK FORCE ALPHA DESIGNATION  
 TYPE PLANNED

TYPE PRAGGED  
 VISUAL FORCE SIGHTED  
 TIMES, MISSION EVENTS  
 ARRIVE OVER TARGET (TOT) PLANNED  
 ARRIVE OVER TARGET (TOT) PRAGGED  
 ELAPSED OVER TARGET  
 LANDING TIME

SEADAB  
 FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: (See COMMENTS on p. 247)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic Tape  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
 1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
 9 Track Odd parity  
 NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 19  
 NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 19  
 TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: 2,491,863  
 MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004  
 RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Fixed Format - NIES file)  
 RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric  
 FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential  
 CONTROL FIELDS:  
 Date of Message  
 DATA DICTIONARY: Machine-readable  
 DATA INDEXING: None  
 ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360  
 ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIES  
 SITE PRODUCTION SOFTWARE (Programs Exportable)

Language: NIES  
 Numerical Analysis Reporting (Specific Extractions)

## I.D. Number 134

## SEADAB

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Southeast Asia Data Base

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 02 (Hq Pacific Air Forces)  
 Site 51 (Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff)  
 Site 53 (Hq United States Air Force)  
 Site 14 (U.S. Support Activities Group, Thailand)  
 Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 02 (Apr 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data on friendly air missions in Southeast Asia by USAF and VNAF

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: IAW JCS Pub 6

PUBLISHER: Hq PACAF

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: COACT; OFREP-3,-4; FAC DISUMS, VNAF reports

FILES USED: THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: PACAF Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 31 Dec 1968 to date of survey

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Daily

KNOWN MAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret

MAJOR RELATED FILES: COACT, CACTA, and SEADAB versions at other sites

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Users manual, programmers manual

DISPOSITION POLICY: Present intention is to retain indefinitely

COMMENTS: SEADAB replaced COACT III or 1 February 1971.

## FILE CONTENT

## AIR OPERATIONS

## CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA

FORM  
 QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
 NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
 DETAILED DATA ON PRIMARY ACTIONS

FORCES, FRIENDLY  
 ACTION UNITS  
 NATIONALITY  
 SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
 UNIT IO  
 SUPPORTED OPERATION  
 OPERATIONAL SETTING  
 COUNTRY  
 LOCATION DETAIL  
 COORDINATE LAT/LONG  
 COORDINATE UTM  
 CORPS TACTICAL ZONE  
 PRAGGEO INTERDICTION BOX  
 PROVINCE  
 ROUTE PACKAGE  
 AIR OPERATIONS DATA  
 ABORT  
 NUMBER  
 REASON  
 TIME  
 AIRCRAFT  
 NUMBER FRAGGED  
 NUMBER TAKING PART  
 TYPE  
 AIR BASE  
 TAKE-OFF  
 CANCELLATION  
 REASON - OTHER  
 OAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY  
 DAMAGE FRIENDLY IN AIR  
 ALTITUDE WHEN HIT  
 CAUSE  
 CREW STATUS  
 OAMAGE CODE  
 FUNCTION WHEN HIT  
 LOCATION WHEN HIT  
 NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED  
 ROUTE CORPS WHEN HIT  
 SERVICE OWNER  
 TACTIC WHEN HIT  
 TAIL NUMBER(S)  
 TIME WHEN HIT  
 TYPE AIRCRAFT  
 UNIT IO  
 LOST FRIENDLY IN AIR  
 ALTITUDE WHEN HIT  
 CAUSE  
 CREW STATUS  
 DATE  
 DOWN POSITION (LAT/LONG)  
 DOWN POSITION (ROUTE/CORPS)  
 DOWN POSITION (UTM)  
 FUNCTION WHEN LOST  
 LOCATION WHEN HIT  
 LOSS CODE  
 NUMBER AIRCRAFT LOST  
 ROUTE/CORPS WHEN LOST  
 TACTIC WHEN HIT  
 TIME WHEN LOST  
 TYPE AIRCRAFT  
 UNIT IO



## SENDAB

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

DATE OF MISSION  
 DEVIATION OR DIVERSION  
 NUMBER SORTIES AFFECTED  
 REASON  
 BRAGGED FLIGHT FOLLOWING  
 FUNCTION  
 FRAGGED  
 COMPLETED  
 IDENTIFICATION  
 MISSION NUMBER  
 CALL SIGN  
 SPECIAL AIR OPERATION IDENTIFIER  
 MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
 STRIKE MISSION(S) NEW, CAP, REEUELING MISSION(S)  
 FORWARD AIR CONTROLLER ID  
 MUNITIONS  
 LOAD CODE  
 NUMBER EXPENDED  
 NUMBER FRAGGED  
 NUMBER JETTISONED  
 NUMBER RETURNED TO BASE  
 ORDNANCE STATUS  
 TYPE EXPENDED  
 TYPE FRAGGED  
 TYPE JETTISONED  
 TYPE RETURNED TO BASE  
 TARGET  
 ACQUISITION EQUIPMENT  
 ATTACK EQUIPMENT  
 CATEGORY  
 CONTROL IN TARGET AREA  
 DESCRIPTION  
 ELEMENTS STRUCK  
 IDENTIFICATION NUMBER  
 MOVING DIRECTION  
 NUMBER SIGHTED  
 REASON NOT STRUCK  
 STATUS  
 TASK FORCE ALPHA DESIGNATION  
 TYPE FLOWN  
 TYPE FRAGGED  
 VISUAL RECCE SECTOR  
 TIMES, MISSION EVENTS  
 ARRIVE OVER TARGET (TOT) FLOWN  
 ARRIVE OVER TARGET (TOT) FRAGGED  
 ELAPSED OVER TARGET  
 LANDING TIME

STORAGE SITE: Site 02 (Hq Pacific Air Forces)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
 800 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
 9 Track Odd parity  
 NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 17  
 NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 17  
 TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: 200,000 per tape  
 MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 80  
 RECORD FORMAT: Fixed  
 RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric  
 FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential  
 CONTROL FIELDS:  
 Day  
 Mission number  
 Year  
 DATA DICTIONARY: Machine-readable  
 DATA INDEXING: Yes  
 ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): Honeywell 6060  
 ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: Information not obtained from  
 custodian of file  
 SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)  
 Language: COBOL  
 Maintenance  
 Data Extraction  
 Reporting (Specific Extractions)

## SEADAB

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Southeast Asia Data Base

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 14 (DS Support Activities Group, Thailand)  
 Site 51 (Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff)  
 Site 02 (Hq Pacific Air Forces)  
 Site 53 (Hq United States Air Force)  
 Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 14 (May 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data on friendly air missions in Southeast Asia  
 by USA, VNAP, and KAP

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: IAW JCS Pub 6; CINCPAC  
 Inst 3480.4, 22 May 1971

PUBLISHER: DSSAG

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: 7th Air Force strike computer

FILES DSING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Hq PACAF, CINCPAC, Hq USAF,  
 OJCS (J-3)

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1 Jan 1969 to date of survey

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Daily

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret

MAJOR RELATED FILES: CACTA, COACT, and SEADAB versions at other sites

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Codebook, user's manual, system  
 description

DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is retain indefinitely; ultimate  
 disposition will be determined by the Director  
 of Data Automation (ACD), Hq PACAF

COMMENTS: SEADAB replaced COACT III on 1 February 1971.

## FILE CONTENT

## AIR OPERATIONS

CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA  
 FORM  
 QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY

NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
 DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
 FORCES, FRIENDLY  
 ACTION UNITS  
 NATIONALITY  
 SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
 UNIT ID  
 SUPPORTED OPERATION  
 OPERATIONAL SETTING  
 COUNTRY  
 LOCATION DETAIL  
 COORDINATE LAT/LONG  
 COORDINATE UTM  
 CORES TACTICAL ZONE  
 FRAGGED INTERDICTION BOX  
 PROVINCE  
 ROUTE PACKAGE  
 AIR OPERATIONS DATA  
 ABORT  
 NUMBER  
 REASON  
 TIME  
 AIRCRAFT  
 NUMBER FRAGGED  
 NUMBER TAKING PART  
 TYPE  
 AIR BASE  
 TAKE-OFF  
 CANCELLATION  
 REASON - OTHER  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY  
 DAMAGE FRIENDLY IN AIR  
 ALTITUDE WHEN HIT  
 CADSE  
 CREW STATUS  
 DAMAGE CODE  
 FUNCTION WHEN HIT  
 LOCATION WHEN HIT  
 NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED  
 RODTE CORPS WHEN HIT  
 SERVICE OWNER  
 TACTIC WHEN HIT  
 TAIL NUMBER(S)  
 TIME WHEN HIT  
 TYPE AIRCRAFT  
 DMIT ID  
 LOST FRIENDLY IN AIR  
 ALTITUDE WHEN HIT  
 CAUSE  
 CREW STATUS  
 DATE  
 DOWN POSITION (LAT/LONG)  
 DOWN POSITION (FOUTE/CORPS)  
 DOWN POSITION (UTM)  
 FUNCTION WHEN LOST  
 LOCATION WHEN HIT  
 LOSS CODE  
 NUMBER AIRCRAFT LOST  
 RODTE/CORPS WHEN LOST  
 TACTIC WHEN HIT  
 TIME WHEN LOST  
 TYPE AIRCRAFT  
 DMIT ID



## SEADRB

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 14 (US Support Activities Group, Thailand)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

## PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
9 Track Odd parity

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 12

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORD FORMAT: Fixed

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

## CONTROL FIELDS:

Julian day

Mission number

Year

DATA DICTIONARY: Hard copy only

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: IBM OS

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)

Language: COBOL, ASSEMBLER

Verification/Edit:

Maintenance

Reporting (Specific Extractions)

## DATE OF MISSION

## DEVIATION OR DIVERSION

## NUMBER SORTIES AFFECTED

## REASON

## FRAGGED FLIGHT FOLLOWING:

## FUNCTION

## FRAGGED

## COMPLETED

## IDENTIFICATION

## MISSION NUMBER

## CALL SIGN

## SPECIAL AIR OPERATION IDENTIFIER

## MISSION PECULIAR DATA

## STRIKE MISSION(S) AEW, CAP, REFUELING MISSION(S)

## FORWARD AIR CONTROLLER ID

## MUNITIONS

## LOAD CODE

## NUMBER EXPENDED

## NUMBER FRAGGED

## NUMBER JETTISONED

## NUMBER RETURNED TO BASE

## ORDNANCE STATUS

## TYPE EXPENDED

## TYPE FRAGGED

## TYPE JETTISONED

## TYPE RETURNED TO BASE

## TARGET

## ACQUISITION EQUIPMENT

## ATTACK EQUIPMENT

## CATEGORY

## CONTROL IN TARGET AREA

## DESCRIPTION

## ELEMENTS STRUCK

## IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

## MOVING DIRECTION

## NUMBER SIGHTED

## REASON NOT STRUCK

## STATUS

## TASK FORCE ALPHA DESTINATION

## TYPE PLOWN

## TYPE FRAGGED

## VISUAL RECCE SECTOR

## TIMES, MISSION EVENTS

## ARRIVE OVER TARGET (TOT) PLOWN

## ARRIVE OVER TARGET (TOT) FRAGGED

## ELAPSED OVER TARGET

## LANDING TIME

## SEADAB

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Southeast Asia Data Base

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 53 (Hq United States Air Force)  
 Site 51 (Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff)  
 Site 02 (Hq Pacific Air Forces)  
 Site 14 (U.S. Support Activities Group, Thailand)  
 Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 53 (Jan 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Records of combat missions flown by USAF, USN, USA, and VNAF aircraft and helicopters

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: IAW JCS Pub 6

PUBLISHER: OJCS (J-3)

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: SEATRAN from 7th Air Force by AUTODIN and verified history tapes from PACAF

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Hq USAF Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1 Jan 1971 to date of survey

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Daily and monthly

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret (3DS)

MAJOR RELATED FILES: CACTA, COACT, and SEADAB versions at other sites

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Systems Brochure, Hq USAF Operations Center

DISPOSITION POLICY: Present intention is to retain indefinitely

COMMENTS: SEADAB replaced COACT III on 1 February 1971.

## FILE CONTENT

## AIR OPERATIONS

## CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA FORM

QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
 NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
 DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS

FORCES, FRIENDLY  
 ACTION UNITS  
 NATIONALITY  
 SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
 UNIT ID  
 SUPPORTED OPERATION  
 OPERATIONAL SETTING  
 COUNTRY  
 LOCATION DETAIL  
 COORDINATE LAT/LON;  
 COORDINATE UTM  
 CORPS TACTICAL ZONE  
 FRAGGED INTERDICTION BOX  
 PROVINCE  
 ROUTE PACKAGE  
 AIR OPERATIONS DATA  
 ABORT  
 NUMBER  
 REASON  
 TIME  
 AIRCRAFT  
 NUMBER FRAGGED  
 NUMBER TAKEN; PART  
 TYPE  
 AIR BASE  
 TAKE-OFF  
 CANCELLATION  
 REASON - OTHER  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY  
 DAMAGE FRIENDLY IN AIR  
 ALTITUDE WHEN HIT  
 CAUSE  
 CREW STATUS  
 DAMAGE CODE  
 FUNCTION WHEN HIT  
 LOCATION WHEN HIT  
 NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED  
 ROUTE CORPS WHEN HIT  
 SERVICE OWNER  
 TACTIC WHEN HIT  
 TAIL NUMBER(S)  
 TIME WHEN HIT  
 TYPE AIRCRAFT  
 UNIT ID  
 LOST FRIENDLY IN AIR  
 ALTITUDE WHEN HIT  
 CAUSE  
 CREW STATUS  
 DATE  
 DOWN POSITION (LAT/LONG)  
 DOWN POSITION (ROUTE/CORPS)  
 DOWN POSITION (UTM)  
 FUNCTION WHEN LOST  
 LOCATION WHEN HIT  
 LOSS CODE  
 NUMBER AIRCRAFT LOST  
 ROUTE/CORPS WHEN LOST  
 TACTIC WHEN HIT  
 TIME WHEN LOST  
 TYPE AIRCRAFT  
 UNIT ID



SEADAB

FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 53 (Hq United States Air Force)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled

9 Track Odd parity

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: Information not obtained from custodian of file

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: Information not obtained from custodian of file

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Fixed format - NIPS file)

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS:

Date of Message

DATA DICTIONARY: Machine-readable

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS

SITP PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)

Language: NIPS

Numerical Analysis Reporting (Specific Extractions)

DATE OF MISSION

DEVIATION OR DIVERSION

NUMBER SORTIES EXPECTED

REASON

FRAGGED FLIGHT FOLLOWING

FUNCTION

FRAGGED

COMPLETED

IDENTIFICATION

MISSION NUMBER

CALL SIGN

SPECIAL AIR OPERATION IDENTIFIER

MISSION PECULIAR DATA

STRIKE MISSION (C AFW, CAP, PPELUELING MISSIONS)

FORWARD AIR CONTROLLER ID

MUNITIONS

LOAD CODE

NUMBER EXPENDED

NUMBER FRAGGED

NUMBER JETTISONED

NUMBER RETURNED TO BASE

ORDNANCE STATUS

TYPE EXPENDED

TYPE FRAGGED

TYPE JETTISONED

TYPE RETURNED TO BASE

TARGET

ACQUISITION EQUIPMENT

ATTACK EQUIPMENT

CATEGORY

CONTROL IN TARGET AREA

DESCRIPTION

ELEMENTS STRUCK

IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

MOVING DIRECTION

NUMBER SIGHTED

REASON NOT STRUCK

STATUS

TASK FORCE ALPHA DESIGNATION

TYPE PLOWN

TYPE FRAGGED

VISUAL PCECE SECTOR

TIMES, MISSION EVENTS

ARRIVE OVER TARGET (TOT) PLOWN

ARRIVE OVER TARGET (TOT) FRAGGED

ELAPSED OVER TARGET

LANDING TIME

## I.D. Number 137

## SEADAB

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Southeast Asia Data Base

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)  
 Site 51 (Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff)  
 Site D2 (Hq Pacific Air Forces)  
 Site 53 (Hq United States Air Force)  
 Site 14 (U.S. Support Activities Group, Thailand)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 54 (Oct 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Records of combat air missions in Southeast Asia by USAF, USN, VNAF, and US Army aircraft and helicopters

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: IAW JCS Pub 6

PUBLISHER: OJCS (J-3)

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: 7th Air Force, MACV Air OPREP-5

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: CNA Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Information not obtained from custodian of file

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Daily

KNOWN GAPS: Completeness of file not known to current custodian

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret

MAJOR RELATED FILES: CACTA, COACT, and SEADAB versions at other sites

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Information not obtained from custodian of file

DISPOSITION POLICY: Present intention is to retain indefinitely

COMMENTS: SEADAB replaced COACT III on 1 January 1971.

NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
 DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
 FORCES, FRIENDLY  
 ACTION UNITS  
 NATIONALITY  
 SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
 UNIT ID  
 SUPPORTED OPERATION  
 OPERATIONAL SETTING;  
 COUNTRY  
 LOCATION DETAIL  
 COORDINATE LAT/LON;  
 COORDINATE UTM  
 CORPS TACTICAL ZONE  
 PRASED INTERDICTION BOX  
 PROVINCE  
 ROUTE PACKAGE  
 AIR OPERATIONS DATA  
 ABORT  
 NUMBER  
 REASON  
 TIME  
 AIRCRAFT  
 NUMBER PRAGED  
 NUMBER TAKING PART  
 TYPE  
 AIR BASE  
 TAKE-OFF  
 CANCELLATION  
 REASON - OTHER  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY  
 DAMAGE FRIENDLY IN AIR  
 ALTITUDE WHEN HIT  
 CAUSE  
 CREW STATUS  
 DAMAGE CODE  
 FUNCTION WHEN HIT  
 LOCATION WHEN HIT  
 NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED  
 ROUTE CORPS WHEN HIT  
 SERVICE OWNER  
 TACTIC WHEN HIT  
 TAIL NUMBER(S)  
 TIME WHEN HIT  
 TYPE AIRCRAFT  
 UNIT ID  
 LOST FRIENDLY IN AIR  
 ALTITUDE WHEN HIT  
 CAUSE  
 CREW STATUS  
 DATE  
 DOWN POSITION (LAT/LONG)  
 DOWN POSITION (ROUTE/CORPS)  
 DOWN POSITION (UTM)  
 FUNCTION WHEN LOST  
 LOCATION WHEN HIT  
 LOSS CODE  
 NUMBER AIRCRAFT LOST  
 ROUTE/CORPS WHEN LOST  
 TACTIC WHEN HIT

## FILE CONTENT

## AIR OPERATIONS

CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA  
 FORM  
 QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY



TIME WHEN LOST  
 TYPE AIRCRAFT  
 UNIT ID  
 DATE OF MISSION  
 DEVIATION OR DIVERSION  
 NUMBER SORTIES AFFECTED  
 REASON  
 PRAGGED FLIGHT FOLLOWING:  
 FUNCTION  
 COMPLETED  
 IDENTIFICATION  
 MISSION NUMBER  
 CALL SIGN  
 SPECIAL AIR OPERATION IDENTIFIER  
 MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
 STRIKE MISSION (S AEW, CAP, REPEL, MISSIOMS)  
 FORWARD AIR CONTROLLER ID  
 MUNITIONS  
 LOAD CODE  
 NUMBER EXPENDED  
 NUMBER PRAGGED  
 NUMBER JETTISONED  
 NUMBER RETURNED TO BASE  
 ORDNANCE STATUS  
 TYPE EXPENDED  
 TYPE PRAGGED  
 TYPE JETTISONED  
 TYPE RETURNED TO BASE  
 TARGET  
 ACQUISITION EQUIPMENT  
 ATTACK EQUIPMENT  
 CATEGORY  
 CONTROL IN TARGET AREA  
 DESCRIPTION  
 ELEMENTS STRUCK  
 IDENTIFICATION NUMBER  
 MOVING DIRECTION  
 NUMBER SIGHTED  
 REASON NOT STRUCK  
 STATUS  
 TASK FORCE ALPHA DESIGNATION  
 TYPE FLOWN  
 TYPE PRAGGED  
 VISUAL RECC SECTOR  
 TIMES, MISSION EVENTS  
 ARRIVE OVER TARGET (TOT) FLOWN  
 ARRIVE OVER TARGET (TOT) PRAGGED  
 ELAPSED OVER TARGET  
 LANDING TIME

SEADAB  
 FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION  
 STORAGE SITE: Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
 800 R.P.I.  
 Standard labeled  
 7 track  
 Odd parity  
 NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 2-4 for each 2 month period  
 NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1 file for each 2 month period  
 TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable  
 MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 650 8-bit words (1 record/physical record)  
 RECORD FORMAT: Fixed  
 RECORDING MODE: BCD  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric  
 FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential  
 CONTROL FIELDS:  
 Mission date  
 Mission number  
 DATA DICTIONARY: None  
 DATA INDEXING: None  
 ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): CDC 3800  
 ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: INPOL (CIC)  
 SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE:  
 Language: FORTRAN

# SEAFSA

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Southeast Asia Forces File

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): National Archives  
(see Appendix E, p. 515)

WHEN SURVEYED (DATE): Site 52 (Feb 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Descriptive and status information on friendly maneuver battalions in SVN (no data on cavalry battalions)

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATOR: DIRECTIVE: Memo from Sec Def, 19 Feb 1966,  
SUBJ: Establishment of SEA  
Program Division

PUBLISHER: OASD/PAGE

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Unknown

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: OASD/PAGE

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Oct 1966 to date of survey

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Monthly

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Abstract; table of contents; index;  
sample file copy; format instructions;  
codebooks: Application File  
Description (IBM)

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely

## FILE CONTENT

FORCE DESCRIPTION  
NATIONALITY  
TYPE  
SIZE  
NAME

HOME LOCATION  
FORCE STATUS  
PRESENT LOCATION  
CORPS AREA  
PROVINCE  
DIM COORDINATES  
STATUS/ACTIVITY  
COMMANDING UNIT

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: National Archives (see Appendix E, p. 515)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 B.P.I.  
9 Track  
Standard labeled

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 9

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 9

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count available

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Fixed Format - NIPS File)

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Indexed sequential

CONTROL FIELDS:

Unit Number  
Date

DATA DICTIONARY: Machine-readable

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)

Language: NIPS  
Verification/Edit  
Maintenance  
Data Extraction  
Data Management  
Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
Numerical Analysis  
Simulation/Modeling



I.D. Number 139

## SEAPR

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Southeast Asia Province Summary File  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
 STORAGE SITE(S): National Archives  
 (see Appendix E, p. 515)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 52 (Feb 1974)  
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Selected air and ground operations monthly  
 summary data by province from other files  
 containing information relating to Southeast Asia  
 AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Memo from SECDEF, 19 Feb 1966,  
 SDJ: Establishment of SEA  
 Program Division

PUBLISHER: OASD/PAGE

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: CACTA, COMBA, DISTP, GUAVA, HAMLA, OBSFA,  
 SEAPA, STALA, TEPFA, VCIA, VNDBA, MACV  
 reports on Chieu Hoi and Territorial Forces,  
 US casualty report from OSD/Comptroller, and  
 VC/NVA strength reports from OASD/PAGE

FILES USED: THIS FILE AS INPUT: CAIDMD, CAIDMH, CAGPUB, CAGPBH

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: OASD/PAGE

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Apr 1969 to date of survey

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Monthly

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Abstract; table of contents; index;  
 sample file copy; format instructions;  
 codebook; Application File Description,  
 (IBN): ~~USSEA-SEALES~~,  
 CSM UN 92-69, DCA, 30 Oct 1969

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely

### FILE CONTENT

AIR OPERATIONS  
 ENEMY KIA  
 FRIENDLY AIRCRAFT LOST  
 ORDNANCE EXPENDED  
 PASSES  
 SORTIES  
 TARGETS DAMAGED  
 TARGETS DESTROYED  
 BATTALION COUNT  
 CASUALTIES, OVERALL TOTAL  
 HAMLETS  
 POPULATION  
 RURAL COUNT  
 TOTAL COUNT  
 URBAN COUNT  
 LARGE SCALE GROUND OPERATIONS  
 BATTALION DAYS  
 KIA  
 ENEMY  
 FRIENDLY  
 NATIONALITY, FRIENDLY FORCE  
 NUMBER OF OPERATIONS  
 WEAPONS CAPTURED BY FRIENDLY  
 CREW-SERVED  
 INDIVIDUAL  
 WEAPONS LOST BY FRIENDLY  
 CREW-SERVED  
 INDIVIDUAL  
 POPULATION STATISTICS  
 RURAL  
 TOTAL  
 URBAN  
 PROVINCE CODE  
 RETURNEES  
 CATEGORY  
 NUMBER  
 SMALL UNIT ACTIONS  
 FORCE TYPE  
 KIA  
 ENEMY  
 FRIENDLY  
 NATIONALITY  
 NIGHT OPERATIONS, NUMBER  
 TOTAL OPERATIONS, NUMBER  
 US STRENGTH  
 VCMB - DISTRICT  
 VCMB - PROVINCE  
 VCMB SORT CODE

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: National Archives (see Appendix E, p. 515)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
9 Track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 48

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 48

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count available

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1DD4

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Fixed Format - NIPS file)

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alpharumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Indexed sequential

CONTROL FIELDS:

Date District Code  
Corps District ID  
Province ID Record ID

DATA DICTIONARY: Machine-readable

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)

Language: NIPS Data Management  
Verification/Edit Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
Maintenance Numerical Analysis  
Data Extraction Simulation/Modeling



# SEASS

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Southeast Asia Statistical Summary

TYPE OF FILE: Textual

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 59 (OASD/Comptroller)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 59 (Jul 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A series of tables containing statistics on air, ground, naval, and support operations in Vietnam

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: By direction of Secretary of Defense

PUBLISHER: OASD/Comptroller

PRIMARY IMPDT SOURCES: OPREPS

FILES DURING THIS FILE AS IMPDT: SEAPP

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: DOD and Service Staffs

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1965 to date of survey

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Operationally, as required

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain

## FILE CONTENT

The following tables by Subdivisions, table titles, and table numbers are in the SEA Statistical Summary:

## Subdivisions and Table Titles

Table No.

## SUMMARY

- Statistics on Viet-Nam
- Statistics on Viet-Nam, by Month, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968
- Enemy and Free World Forces - South Viet-Nam
- Roi-Chanh (Returnees)
- Estimated NVA Infiltration into South Viet-Nam
- Unclassified Statistics on Southeast Asia
- SVN Desertions and Accessions

Hamlet and Population Control - Hamlet Evaluation System  
Selected Activity Indicators  
All US Aircraft Sorties and Losses in Operations Over  
Laos  
US Aircraft Attack Sorties and Losses in Operations  
Over Laos

## CASUALTIES

Cumulative Casualties - Totals and Weekly Averages  
Number of Casualties Incurred by US Military Personnel  
in Connection with the Conflict in Viet-Nam  
Southeast Asia Military Casualties - Friendly and Enemy  
Fatalities, Friendly and Enemy, by CTZ, 1967, 1968  
U.S. Deaths-Hostile Action, by CTZ, by Service

## REVOLUTIONARY DEVELOPMENT

Revolutionary Development Teams (Number)  
Control of Lines of Communications Essential to Military  
Operations and Economic Progress (Percent)  
Neutralization of Viet Cong Infrastructure  
Population and Hamlet Control, by Corps Area  
Hamlet and Population Control (Percent), by Corps Area,  
by HES Category  
Retail Price Indexes - Saigon

## DEPLOYMENTS TO SOUTHEAST ASIA

Southeast Asia Deployment Program - Summary Schedule  
Summary - U.S. Battalion Deployments to Southeast Asia  
U.S. Deployments to Southeast Asia - Strength  
U.S. Military Personnel in South Viet-Nam, by Service  
U.S. Military Personnel in Thailand, by Service  
Enemy Battalions and Strength in South Viet-Nam  
Friendly vs Enemy Confirmed Battalions/Strength in  
South Viet-Nam  
US Battalions in Southeast Asia - Arrivals, Departures,  
Returns  
U.S. Battalion Deployments to Southeast Asia, by type  
Aircraft  
Summary - Aircraft Deployments to Southeast Asia  
By Service  
By Service, by Aircraft Model - Attack-Capable Aircraft  
By Service, by Aircraft Model - Non-Attack-Capable  
Aircraft  
Summary - Aircraft Deployed in Southeast Asia, by  
Aircraft Model and Service  
Aircraft Deployed in Southeast Asia, by Base, by Service,  
by Aircraft Model  
Naval Vessels  
Summary - U.S. Ship Deployments to Southeast Asia  
U.S. Ship Deployments to Southeast Asia, by Type

## MUNITIONS

Summary-Tonnage, Production, Consumption, and Inventory  
of Air-Delivered Munitions  
Production, Consumption, and Inventory of Selected  
Ground Munitions

Table No.

Production, Consumption, and Inventory of Selected Air-Delivered Munitions	203	GROUND OPERATIONS	
Production, Consumption, and Inventory of Selected Naval Munitions Items	204	Battalion Days of Operation in South Viet-Nam, by Force, by Corps Areas	400
Air-Delivered Munitions Consumption by Aircraft Type	X	NAVAL OPERATIONS	
Air-Delivered Munitions Consumption by Area	Y	Naval Operations and Results, MARKET TIME	500
		Naval Gunfire Support	501
		Naval Surveillance Activities, GAME WARDEN	502
		Naval Bombardment of North Viet-Nam, SEA DRAGON	503
		SUPPORT OPERATIONS	
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		RVN Ports - Average Daily Discharge Rates and Cargo Awaiting Discharge	611
		South Viet-Nam Port Characteristics	612
		Cargo Handled	613
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		STORAGE SITE: Site 9 (OASD/Comptroller)	
		PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Printed pages	
		PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS: Loose-leaf bound notebook	
		NUMBER OF VOLUMES: Unknown	
		CONDITION: Preserved and readable	
		STORAGE: Safe file	
		RECORD FORMAT: Variable	
		RECORDING MODE: Printed	
		CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Textual and numeric	
		DATA INDEXING: Subject heading	

Table No.

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		Health and Medical Data - Related to Military Operations in Viet-Nam	631
		Southeast Asia Airlift Summary	640
		FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION	
		STORAGE SITE: Site 9 (OASD/Comptroller)	
		PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Printed pages	
		PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS: Loose-leaf bound notebook	
		NUMBER OF VOLUMES: Unknown	
		CONDITION: Preserved and readable	
		STORAGE: Safe file	
		RECORD FORMAT: Variable	
		RECORDING MODE: Printed	
		CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Textual and numeric	
		DATA INDEXING: Subject heading	



## I.D. Number 141

### SENSOR

#### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Northern MR-1 Sensor Management System

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 52 (National Military Command Systems Support Center)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 52 (Feb 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Contains sensor activations in northern SVN used to determine the intensity and trends of infiltration in MR-1

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Memo from SECDEF, 10 Feb 1966, SUBJ: Establishment of SEA Program Division

PUBLISHER: OASD/PAGE

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Confidential message traffic

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: OASD/PAGE (Regional Programs)

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1972

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Daily

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret (p-3)

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Abstract; table of contents; index; sample file copy; format instructions; codebook: Application File Description, (IBM), 28 May 1972

DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retire to the National Archives when no longer needed by the NMCSMC

#### FILE CONTENT

ACTIVITY  
CORRIDOR  
DIRECTION OF MOVEMENT

#### ROUNDS FIRED

NUMBER

TYPE

UTM COORDINATES

ROUTE NUMBER

SENSORS, NUMBER OF

SPEED OF MOVEMENT

STRINGS, NUMBER OF

TIME OF ACTIVATION

#### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 52 (National Military Command Systems Support Center)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled

9 Track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 6

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 6

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Fixed Format - NIFS file)

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Indexed sequential

CONTROL FIELDS:

String Number Record ID  
Message Item Number

DATA DICTIONARY: Machine readable

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs not exportable)

Language: NIPS Data Management  
Verification/Edit Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
Maintenance Numerical Analysis  
Data Extraction Simulation/Modeling

## I.D. Number 142

### SIF

#### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

**COMPLETE TITLE:** Single Incident File

**TYPE OF FILE:** Machine-readable and textual

**STORAGE SITE(S):** Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center,  
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio)

**WHERE SURVEYED (DATE):** Site 57 (Jun 1975)

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION:** Contains detailed information on combat loss  
or damage to aircraft, ground vehicles, and  
riverine craft

**AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE:** Joint logistics commanders,  
JTC3/ME

**PUBLISHER:** CDIC

**PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES:** See FILE CONTENT

**FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT:** Not applicable

**PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE:** DOD agencies and their contractors

**TIME PERIOD COVERED:**

AP BDART : Jul 1969 - Sep 1971, Nov 1972 to Apr 1973  
Army BDART : Jul 1969 - Jul 1970  
Navy BDART : Sep 1969 - Nov 1969  
Tri-Service loss/damage : 1962 - 1975

**REPORTING FREQUENCY:** Not applicable

**KNOWN GAPS:** Not applicable

**SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:** Unclassified through Secret

**MAJOR RELATED FILES:** Not applicable

**DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE:** User Manual; Programming Guide, 4 vol

**DISPOSITION POLICY:** To be retained indefinitely at CDIC

**COMMENTS:** This file is part of the VCOD collection

#### FILE CONTENT

This collection was initiated using the reports prepared by the  
Battle Damage Assessment and Reporting Teams and contains details of  
individual combat incidents in which equipment damage or loss  
occurred. Additional sources of combat incident data were used to

expand the collection to its present size covering over 12,177 separate  
incidents. The information on each incident is contained in a  
separate folder, and information of an update nature concerning the  
incident is placed in the folder as it is received. Certain key  
categories of information are extracted when available for each  
incident and stored in the computerized retrieval system, which is  
used to answer users' requests for data.

At the present time the Single Incident File contains:

4,865 Navy/Marine Corps vehicle damages and losses  
4,838 Fixed wing aircraft  
27 Riverine craft

6,253 Air Force vehicle damages and losses  
Fixed wing aircraft  
Rotary wing aircraft

1,059 Army vehicle damages and losses  
704 Ground vehicles  
351 Rotary wing aircraft  
4 Miscellaneous equipment

The principal sources of information for the Single Incident File are  
reports from the Battle Damage Assessment and Reporting Teams (BDART),  
loss and damage compilations of the various services and commands,  
operational reports from the various reporting systems utilized in  
Southeast Asia, maintenance and repair reports (eg JAP Forms 40 and 40A),  
airframe manufacturer technical representative reports, POW debriefs and  
intelligence sources.

Information in the BDARTs is as follows:

AP BDART Reports (1361 reports) contained (when available):  
Type aircraft, tail number, date and time of  
incident, type incident, mission call sign,  
mission type, stores carried, type target, target  
location, flight parameters, location of incident,  
type of weapons encountered or observed, firing  
mode and intensity, identification of threat,  
source of threat information, total aircraft down  
time, manhours and clock hours to repair, parts  
required, nature of repair, organizations involved,  
observations and comments by aircrews and  
maintenance personnel, narrative description of  
incident, level of damage to structures, flight  
controls, propulsion system, full systems, power  
systems area stations, avionics, armor and  
armament.

Army BDART Reports (1059 reports) contained (when available):  
When and where incident occurred, terrain and  
weather features, equipment deployment and mission,  
location of damage to equipment, systems affected,  
threat involved, operational condition of vehicle  
after damage, casualty data, crew and observer  
interviews, wound locations, wound tract  
descriptions, cause of wounds, photographs and  
sketches of damaged equipments.

Navy BDART Reports (27 Reports) contained (when available):  
Information on weapons, tactics, performance of  
armor, effectiveness of arrangement of systems,  
damage incidents on riverine craft.



# SIP

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Combat Data Information Center (CDIC)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

### PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

Army tapes  
800 B.P.I. Unlabeled  
7 Tracks Even parity

Navy, Marine and Air Force tapes  
1600 B.P.I. Unlabeled  
9 Track Odd parity

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 12 to 15

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: Information not obtained from custodian of file

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: Approx 12,000

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1466

RECORD FORMAT: Fired

### RECORDING MODE:

Army tapes: RCD  
Navy and Air Force tapes: Packed binary

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

### CONTROL FIELDS:

Document Accession Number Service  
Model Incident Type

DATA DICTIONARY: Hard copy only

DATA INDEXING: Keyword (free vocabulary), Incidents

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): CDC 6600 series

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: CDC Scope 3.4; Booz-Allen MARS

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)

Language: COBOL  
Verification/Edit Data Extraction  
Maintenance

## SIRFA

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: SEA Imagery Reconnaissance File

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 14 (US Support Activities Group, Thailand)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 14 (May 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Requests for reconnaissance coverage, target description, and results of missions flown

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Information not obtained from custodian of file

PUBLISHER: USSAG

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Requesting agency, OPREP-4

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: USSAG, 432nd TRW

TIME PERIOD COVERED: The file contained about 48 weeks of data as of May 1975 (See COMMENTS)

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Operationally, as required

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: User's manual

DISPOSITION POLICY: Current intention is to retain indefinitely; ultimate disposition will be determined by Director of Data Automation (ACD), Hq PACAF

COMMENTS: File is maintained on a single reel of tape so that the time period covered is limited by the amount of data that can be held by that single tape. No history tapes are maintained.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA

## FORM

QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY

NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL

BRIEF DATA ON MANY ACTIONS

FORCES, FRIENDLY

REQUESTING AGENCY

AIR OPERATIONS DATA

DATE OF MISSION

## FILE CONTENT

## AIR OPERATIONS

IDENTIFICATION  
MISSION NUMBER  
MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
ELECTRONICS OR RECONNAISSANCE MISSION  
EFFECTIVENESS OF MISSION  
IMAGERY  
FRAME HOLDING TARGET  
IMAGERY COVERAGE  
PHOTO QUALITY  
LOAD  
CAMERA TYPE  
FILM TYPE  
TARGET  
ID NUMBER  
NAME  
SHAPE  
TYPE  
PRIORITY

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 14 (US Support Activities Group, Thailand)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
9 Track Odd parity

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILMS: 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count available (As of May 1975,  
48 weeks of data are contained on 2/3 of  
one tape)

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORD FORMAT: Fixed

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: None

DATA DICTIONARY: Hard copy only

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: None

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)

Language: COBOL

Verification/Edit

Maintenance

Data Extraction

Data Management  
Reporting (Specific Extractions)



# I.D. Number 144

## SITRA

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Ground Combat Operations File

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 51 (see COMMENTS)  
Site 01 (CINCPAC)

WHERE SURVEYED: Site 51 (Feb 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data on ground operations involving US, Free World, and ARVN forces; data are included for friendly large and small unit actions, enemy-initiated incidents, and statistical summaries

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING: DIRECTIVE: IAW JCS Pub 6

PUBLISHER: OJCS (J-3)

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Daily and weekly MACV ground OPRs; OPRP-4 for small units and OPRP-5 for large units

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: CAGDMD, CAGDPH, CAGPDR, CA3PRH

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: OJCS (J-3), OASD/P&EE (Regional Programs), OASD/Comptroller

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Enemy-initiated incidents: Feb 1968 to Dec 1971  
Small-unit friendly actions: Feb 1968 to Dec 1971  
Small-unit summaries: Feb 1968 to Dec 1971  
Large-unit operations: Aug 1966 to Dec 1971  
Large-unit summaries: Aug 1966 to Dec 1971

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Daily and weekly

KNOWN APS: None within the coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Abstract: format instructions: codebook: APPLICATION File Documentation, (IBM)

DISPOSITION POLICY: (see COMMENTS)

COMMENTS: An earlier version of SITRA (SUAVA) had fewer data elements.

This file is no longer available at Site 51 (OJCS). As of June 1976 it was in the process of being transferred to the National Archives for appraisal and possible accession. If the file is accessioned, it will probably not be available to researchers until sometime in 1977.

### FILE CONTENT

#### GRODNO OPERATIONS

##### PRIMORLY INITIATED SMALL-UNIT ACTIONS

###### CHARACTERISTICS OF OATA FORM

QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
STATISTICAL SUMMARY ON MANY ACTIONS  
FORCES, ENEMY  
ACTION UNITS  
NATIONALITY  
NUMBER OF DNITS PARTICIPATING  
UNIT ID  
UNIT SIZE  
UNIT TYPE  
FORCES, FRIENDLY  
ACTION UNITS  
NATIONALITY  
UNIT SIZE  
UNIT TYPE  
DNITS, NUMBER OF  
CONTROLLER OF OPERATION  
NATIONALITY  
SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
OPERATIONAL SETTING  
COUNTRY  
LOCATION DETAIL  
COORDINATE UTM  
CORPS TACTICAL ZONE  
PROVINCE  
GROUND OPERATIONS DATA  
DATES  
BEGINNING  
TERMINATION  
IDENTIFICATION OF OPERATION  
OBJECTIVE  
CODE  
DESCRIPTION  
RESULTS  
DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY  
AMMUNITION  
COMMUNICATIONS (SIGNAL EQUIPMENT)  
POGO  
NATIONALITY IMPLICATING LOSS/DAMAGE  
NATIONALITY SUSTAINING LOSS/DAMAGE  
PERSONNEL  
CAPTURED  
KIA  
STRUCTURES  
WEAPONS

DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY FORCES  
 AMMUNITION  
 COMMUNICATIONS (SIGNAL EQUIPMENT)  
 FOOD  
 NATIONALITY SUSTAINING LOSS/DAMAGE  
 PERSONNEL  
 KIA  
 WIA  
 STRUCTURES AND FACILITIES  
 WEAPONS  
 STATISTICAL SUMMARY  
 ACTIONS (INCIDENTS), NUMBER OF  
 NATIONALITY  
 TIME PERIOD  
 ACTIONS (INCIDENTS), WITH DAY CONTACT  
 TIME PERIOD  
 ACTIONS (INCIDENTS), WITH NIGHT CONTACT  
 TIME PERIOD  
 TIMES (OPERATION EVENTS)  
 BEGINNING  
 TERMINATION

FRIENDLY INITIATED BATTALION-SIZE OPERATIONS  
 CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA  
 FORM  
 QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
 NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
 DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
 STATISTICAL SUMMARY ON MANY ACTIONS  
 FORCES, ENEMY  
 ACTION UNITS  
 NATIONALITY  
 NUMBER OF UNITS PARTICIPATING  
 SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
 UNIT ID  
 UNIT SIZE  
 UNIT TYPE  
 FORCES, FRIENDLY  
 ACTION UNITS  
 NATIONALITY  
 UNIT ID  
 UNIT SIZE  
 UNIT TYPE  
 UNITS, NUMBER OF  
 COMBINED OPERATION  
 NAME OF OPERATION  
 NATIONALITY  
 CONTROLLER OF OPERATION  
 NATIONALITY  
 SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
 SUPPORTING UNITS  
 NATIONALITY  
 SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
 UNIT TYPE  
 OPERATIONAL SETTING  
 COUNTRY  
 LOCATION DETAIL  
 COORDINATE UTM  
 CORPS TACTICAL ZONE  
 PROVINCE  
 GROUND OPERATIONS DATA  
 DATES  
 BEGINNING

TERMINATION  
 IDENTIFICATION OF OPERATION  
 SPECIAL OPERATIONS IDENTIFIER  
 OBJECTIVE  
 CODE  
 DESCRIPTION  
 RESULTS  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY  
 AMMUNITION  
 COMMUNICATIONS (SIGNAL EQUIPMENT)  
 FOOD  
 NATIONALITY SUSTAINING LOSS/DAMAGE  
 PERSONNEL  
 CAPTURED  
 KIA  
 STRUCTURES  
 WEAPONS  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY FORCES  
 AMMUNITION  
 COMMUNICATIONS (SIGNAL EQUIPMENT)  
 FOOD  
 NATIONALITY SUSTAINING LOSS/DAMAGE  
 PERSONNEL  
 KIA  
 WIA  
 STRUCTURES AND FACILITIES  
 WEAPONS  
 STATISTICAL SUMMARY  
 BATTALION DAYS OF OPERATION BY  
 EVENT  
 TIME PERIOD  
 DAYS OF CONTACT BY  
 EVENT  
 TIMES (OPERATION EVENTS)  
 BEGINNING  
 TERMINATION

ENEMY-INITIATED ACTIONS  
 CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA  
 FORM  
 QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
 NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
 DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
 STATISTICAL SUMMARY ON MANY ACTIONS  
 FORCES, ENEMY  
 ACTION UNITS  
 NATIONALITY  
 NUMBER OF UNITS PARTICIPATING  
 SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
 UNIT ID  
 UNIT SIZE  
 UNIT TYPE  
 OTHER  
 FORCES, FRIENDLY  
 ACTION UNITS  
 NATIONALITY  
 UNIT ID  
 UNIT SIZE  
 UNIT TYPE  
 UNITS, NUMBER OF  
 SUPPORTING UNITS  
 SUPPORT FUNCTION  
 OPERATIONAL SETTING  
 COUNTRY



LOCATION DETAIL  
 COORDINATE UTM  
 CORPS TACTICAL ZONE  
 PROVINCE  
 GROUND OPERATIONS DATA  
 DATES  
 BEGINNING  
 IDENTIFICATION OF OPERATION  
 SPECIAL OPERATIONS IDENTIFIER  
 OBJECTIVE  
 RESULTS  
 DAMAGE/LDSS TO ENEMY  
 AMMUNITION  
 COMMUNICATIONS (SIGNAL EQUIPMENT)  
 FOOD  
 NATIONALITY INFLECTING LOSS/DAMAGE  
 NATIONALITY SUSTAINING LOSS/DAMAGE  
 PERSONNEL  
 CAPTURED  
 KIA  
 STRUCTURES  
 WEAPONS  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY FORCES  
 AMMUNITION  
 COMMUNICATIONS (SIGNAL EQUIPMENT)  
 FOOD  
 NATIONALITY SUSTAINING LOSS/DAMAGE  
 PERSONNEL  
 KIA  
 MIA  
 STRUCTURES AND FACILITIES  
 WEAPONS  
 STATISTICAL SUMMARY  
 NUMBER OF ACTIONS (INCIDENTS) BY  
 AREA  
 TIME PERIOD  
 TYPE

POPULAR FORCES  
 REGULAR ARVN  
 RESIDUAL FORCES  
 NUMBER ENEMY INITIATED INCIDENTS BY  
 CORPS AREA  
 TYPE OF INCIDENT  
 TOTAL ENEMY LOSS BY NATIONALITY  
 PERSONNEL  
 KIA  
 MIA

SITRA  
 FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION  
 STORAGE SITE: (See COMMENTS on p.266)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
 1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
 9 Track  
 NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 4  
 NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 4  
 TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: 1,535,326  
 MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004  
 RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Fixed Format - NIPS File)  
 RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric  
 FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential  
 CONTROL FIELDS:  
 Message Date Message Serial Number  
 Data Type Corps  
 DATA DICTIONARY: Machine-readable  
 DATA INDEXING: None  
 ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360  
 ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS  
 SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)  
 Language: NIPS  
 Numerical Analysis Reporting (Specific Extractions)

CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA  
 FORM  
 QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
 NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
 STATISTICAL SUMMARY ON MANY ACTIONS  
 GROUND OPERATIONS DATA  
 STATISTICAL SUMMARY  
 LOSSES BY  
 AREA  
 NATIONALITY  
 LOSS RATIO (KIA) BY  
 TIME PERIOD  
 LOSS RATIO (WEAPONS) BY  
 TIME PERIOD  
 MANPOWER FIGURES BY CORPS AREA  
 MANEUVER BATTALIONS ON COMBAT OPERATIONS  
 MANEUVER BATTALIONS ON OTHER MISSIONS  
 MANEUVER BATTALIONS ON RD SUPPORT  
 MANEUVER BATTALIONS ON RESERVE  
 MANEUVER BATTALIONS ON SECURITY OPERATION  
 MANEUVER BATTALIONS ON TRAINING

## SITRA

## :GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Ground Operations Reporting System - Situation Report File

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 01 (CINCPAC)  
Site 51 (Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 01 (Apr 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data on ground operations involving US, Free World, and AFVN forces; data are included on friendly large and small unit actions, enemy-initiated operations, and statistical summaries

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: IAW JCS Pub 6

PUBLISHER: CINCPAC using SITRA cards via AUTODIN from MACV

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: MACV Ground OPREP-5, MACV monthly TIRS tape

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USER OF FILE: CINCPAC Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1963 to 27 Jan 1973 (See COMMENTS)

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Daily and weekly

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Confidential

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: SITRA Operations Manual, CINCPAC J022  
Doc No 10P409/OT-01a, Feb 1973; SITRA  
Functional Description, NACOSSACT  
Doc No 10P409/PD-01, Nov 1974;  
Ground Operations Reporting System -  
Situation Report File (SITRA),  
Command Manual, CINCPAC Doc No  
10P409/CH-01, May 1970 rev Nov 1972

DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain in the FACOM ADP Systems  
Support Group (J63)

COMMENTS: For the period prior to 1 Jul 1970, the SITRA file was  
constructed by converting data from an earlier file (RVNOSS)  
into the SITRA format. The RVNOSS file no longer exists.  
The MACV Terrorist Incident Reporting System (TIRS) history  
tape was converted to the SITRA format at CINCPAC and  
merged into the SITRA file.

## FILE CONTENT

## GROUND OPERATIONS

## FRIENDLY INITIATED SMALL-UNIT ACTIONS

CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA  
FORM

QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
STATISTICAL SUMMARY ON MANY ACTIONS  
FORCES, ENEMY

## ACTION UNITS

NATIONALITY  
NUMBER OF UNITS PARTICIPATING  
UNIT ID

## UNIT SIZE

## UNIT TYPE

FORCES, FRIENDLY  
ACTION UNITS

NATIONALITY  
UNIT SIZE

## UNIT TYPE

UNITS, NUMBER OF  
CONTROLLER OF OPERATION  
NATIONALITY

SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
OPERATIONAL SETTING  
COUNTRY

## LOCATION DETAIL

COORDINATE UTM  
CORPS TACTICAL ZONE  
PROVINCE

## GROUND OPERATIONS DATA

## DATES

## BEGINNING

## TERMINATION

IDENTIFICATION OF OPERATION  
OBJECTIVE

## CODE

## DESCRIPTION

## RESULTS

## DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY

## AMMUNITION

COMMUNICATIONS (SIGNAL EQUIPMENT)  
FOOD

## NATIONALITY IMPLICATING LOSS/DAMAGE

## NATIONALITY SUSTAINING LOSS/DAMAGE

## PERSONNEL

## CAPTURED

## KIA

## STRUCTURES

## WEAPONS

## DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY FORCES

## AMMUNITION

## COMMUNICATIONS (SIGNAL EQUIPMENT)

## FOOD



NATIONALITY SUSTAINING LOSS/DAMAGE  
PERSONNEL

KIA  
MIA

STRUCTURES AND FACILITIES  
WEAPONS

STATISTICAL SUMMARY  
ACTIONS (INCIDENTS), NUMBER OF

NATIONALITY  
TIME PERIOD

ACTIONS (INCIDENTS), WITH DAY CONTACT

TIME PERIOD

ACTIONS (INCIDENTS), WITH NIGHT CONTACT

TIME PERIOD

TIMES (OPERATION EVENTS)

BEGINNING

TERMINATION

FRIENDLY INITIATED BATTALION-SIZE OPERATIONS

CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA

FORM

QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY

NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL

DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS

STATISTICAL SUMMARY ON MANY ACTIONS

FORCES, ENEMY

ACTION UNITS

NATIONALITY

NUMBER OF UNITS PARTICIPATING

SERVICE, BRANCH OF

UNIT ID

UNIT TYPE

UNIT SIZE

UNIT TYPE

FORCES, FRIENDLY

ACTION UNITS

NATIONALITY

UNIT ID

UNIT TYPE

UNIT SIZE

UNITS, NUMBER OF

COMBINED OPERATION

NAME OF OPERATION

NATIONALITY

CONTROLLER OF OPERATION

NATIONALITY

SERVICE, BRANCH OF

SUPPORTING UNITS

NATIONALITY

SERVICE, BRANCH OF

UNIT TYPE

UNIT SIZE

OPERATIONAL SETTING

COUNTRY

LOCATION DETAIL

COORDINATE UTM

CORPS TACTICAL ZONE

PROVINCE

GROUND OPERATIONS DATA

DATES

BEGINNING

TERMINATION

IDENTIFICATION OF OPERATION  
SPECIAL OPERATIONS IDENTIFIER  
OBJECTIVE

CODE

DESCRIPTION

RESULTS

DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY

AMMUNITION

COMMUNICATIONS (SIGNAL EQUIPMENT)

FOOD

NATIONALITY SUSTAINING LOSS/DAMAGE

PERSONNEL

CAPTURED

KIA

STRUCTURES

WEAPONS

DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY FORCES

AMMUNITION

COMMUNICATIONS (SIGNAL EQUIPMENT)

FOOD

NATIONALITY SUSTAINING LOSS/DAMAGE

PERSONNEL

KIA

MIA

STRUCTURES AND FACILITIES

WEAPONS

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

BATTALION UNITS OF OPERATION BY

EVENT

TIME PERIOD

DAYS OF CONTACT BY

EVENT

TIMES (OPERATION EVENTS)

BEGINNING

TERMINATION

ENEMY-INITIATED ACTIONS

CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA

FORM

QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY

NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL

DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS

STATISTICAL SUMMARY ON MANY ACTIONS

FORCES, ENEMY

ACTION UNITS

NATIONALITY

NUMBER OF UNITS PARTICIPATING

SERVICE, BRANCH OF

UNIT ID

UNIT TYPE

UNIT SIZE

OTHER

FORCES, FRIENDLY

ACTION UNITS

NATIONALITY

UNIT ID

UNIT TYPE

UNIT SIZE

UNITS, NUMBER OF

SUPPORTING UNITS

MANUEVER BATTALIONS ON RESERVE  
 MANUEVER BATTALIONS ON SECURITY OPERATION  
 MANUEVER BATTALIONS ON TRAINING  
 POPULAR FORCES  
 REGULAR ARVN  
 REGIONAL FORCES  
 NUMBER ENEMY INITIATED INCIDENTS BI  
 CORPS AREA  
 TYPE OF INCIDENT  
 TOTAL ENEMY LOSS BI NATIONALITY  
 PERSONNEL  
 KIA  
 WIA

## SITRA

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 01 (CINCPAC)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

B00 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
 9 Track Odd parity

NUMBER OF VOLDRES: 38

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: Information not obtained from custodian  
 of file

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORD FORMAT: Fixed

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS:

Data type  
 Date

DATA DICTIONARY: Machine-readable

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): HIS 6060

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: GCOS

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)

Language: COBOL  
 Verification/Edit Data Extraction  
 Maintenance

## SUPPORT FUNCTION

## OPERATIONAL SETTING

COUNTRY  
 LOCATION DETAIL  
 COORDINATE UTM  
 CORPS TACTICAL ZONE  
 PROVINCE

## GROUND OPERATIONS DATA

## DATES

BEGINNING  
 IDENTIFICATION OF OPERATION  
 SPECIAL OPERATIONS IDENTIFIER  
 OBJECTIVE

## RESULTS

## DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY

## AMMUNITION

## COMMUNICATIONS (SIGNAL EQUIPMENT)

## FOOD

## NATIONALITY INFLECTING LOSS/DAMAGE

## NATIONALITY SUSTAINING LOSS/DAMAGE

## PERSONNEL

## CAPTURED

## KIA

## STRUCTURES

## WEAPONS

## DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY FORCES

## AMMUNITION

## COMMUNICATIONS (SIGNAL EQUIPMENT)

## FOOD

## NATIONALITY SUSTAINING LOSS/DAMAGE

## PERSONNEL

## KIA

## MIA

## WIA

## STRUCTURES AND FACILITIES

## WEAPONS

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY

## NUMBER OF ACTIONS (INCIDENTS) BI

## AREA

## TIME PERIOD

## TYPE

## WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT

## CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA FORM

## QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY

## NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF MANY ACTIONS

## GROUND OPERATIONS DATA

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY

## LOSSES BY

## AREA

## NATIONALITY

## LOSS RATIO (KIA)

## TIME PERIOD

## LOSS RATIO (WEAPONS) BI

## TIME PERIOD

## MANPOWER FIGURES BY CORPS AREA

## MANUEVER BATTALIONS ON COMBAT OPERATIONS

## MANUEVER BATTALIONS ON OTHER MISSIONS

## MANUEVER BATTALIONS ON RD SUPPORT



# I.D. Number 146

## SRP

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: A Bibliography of Selected Rand Publications-Southeast Asia

TYPE OF FILE: Textual

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 24 (The Rand Corporation)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 24 (March 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A bibliography of Rand unclassified publications on Southeast Asia. An abstract is provided for each entry.

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Not applicable

PUBLISHER: The Rand Corporation

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Not applicable

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Not applicable

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Defense research community

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1960-1974

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Updated as required

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DISPOSITION POLICY: Present intention is to keep bibliography in print

### FILE CONTENT

The bibliography of selected Rand Publications is updated as new publications become available. Copies of the bibliography may be requested from the Publications Department at Rand. The bibliography shows which reports are available to established users from the Defense Documentation Center (Cameron Station, Alexandria, Virginia 22314) or from the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information (Springfield, Virginia 22151). All reports listed in the bibliography may be purchased directly from Rand.

### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 24 (The Rand Corporation)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Printed pages

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

Monograph  
Softbound, stapled  
8 1/2 x 11

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1

CONDITION: Preserved and readable

STORAGE: Shelves

RECORD FORMAT: Fixed bibliographic elements, variable (free form) abstract

RECORDING MODE: Printed

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Bibliographic

DATA INDEXING: None

I.D. Number 147

## STONE

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Statistical Tabulation of NAVFORV Engagements System

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 54 (Apr 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data on Naval Force, Vietnam (NAVFORV) activities and results

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Not known to current custodian of file

PUBLISHER: NAVFORV

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Spot Reports, RAG Reports, SITREPs, SITSUMs, OPRFPs, OPSUMs, and NILC Reports (all compiled by NAVFORV)

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: CNA Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Information not obtained from custodian of file

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Operationally

KNOWN GAPS: Completeness of file not known to current custodian

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Confidential (GDS)

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Posting Instructions (CNA)

DISPOSITION POLICY: Present intention is to retain indefinitely

COMMENTS: File also is known as UNSAT (Unified Naval Statistical and Analytical Tabulation)

### FILE CONTENT

#### NAVAL OPERATIONS

##### CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA

FORM  
QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS

FORCES, FRIENDLY  
ACTION UNITS  
UNIT ID

UNIT TYPE

SUPPORTED UNIT (NON-NAVAL)

UNIT ID

SUPPORTING UNITS

AIRCRAFT, NUMBER CP

AIRCRAFT, TYPE OF

NATIONALITY

OPERATIONAL SETTING

COUNTRY

LOCATION DETAIL

COORDINATE UT

NAVAL OPERATIONS DATA

DATPS

CURRENT PHASE

ENEMY DEFENSES ENCOUNTERED

TACTICS, NEW

OBJECTIVE

RESULTS

DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY

FRIENDLY UNIT RESPONSIBLE

MATERIAL DESTROYED

PERSONNEL KIA (ESTIMATED)

SECONDARY FIRES

STRUCTURES, NUMBERS OF

DAMAGED

DESTROYED

WATERCRAFT

CAPTURED

DAMAGED

DESTROYED

DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY

PERSONNEL

SHIPS

DAMAGED

DESTROYED

TIMES, MISSION EVENTS

ENGAGEMENT TIME



## STONE

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 54 (Center for Naval Analysis)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
   556 B.P.I.           Standard labeled  
   7 Track             Even parity  
 NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 2  
 NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: Information not obtained from custodian  
                                   of file  
 TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable  
 MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 80  
 RECORD FORMAT: Fixed

RECORDING MODE: BCD  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphabetic textual  
 FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential  
 CONTROL FIELDS: None  
 DATA DICTIONARY: None  
 DATA INDEXING: None  
 ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): CDC 3800  
 ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: INPOL (CDC)  
 SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs not necessarily exportable)  
   Language: FORTRAN  
   Verification/Edit  
   Maintenance  
   Data Extraction  
   Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
   Numerical Analysis  
   Simulation/Modeling

## I.D. Number 148

## STRKHIST

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Strike History System  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
 STORAGE SITE(S): Site 01 (CINCPAC)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 01 (Apr 1975)  
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Historical file of results of strike and reconnaissance missions flown in PACOM  
 AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: J2/Memo/210-73, 30 Apr 1973,  
 Subj: Conversion of CAMRA  
 History System file

PUBLISHER: CINCPAC (J2)

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Card input by CINCPAC J2

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: CINCPAC Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Jan 1965 to 15 Aug 1973 (See COMMENTS)

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Operationally, as required

KNOWN GAPS: Jan-Jun 1970 incl

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Computer Operations Manual, CINCPAC  
 J63 Doc No 10N2425/0H-01, Apr 1974;  
 User's Manual, CINCPAC J63 Doc No  
 10N2425/0H-01, May 1974; System  
 Specifications, CINCPAC J021 Doc No  
 10N2425/SS-01, June 1973; Test and  
 Implementation Plan, CINCPAC J62  
 Doc No 10N2425/TP-01, Nov 1973

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely in the PACOM ADP Systems  
 Support Group (J62)

COMMENTS: This file was converted from the CAMRA History file; coverage  
 terminated with the end of combat missions in Southeast Asia

## FILE CONTENT

## AIR OPERATIONS

CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA  
 FORM  
 QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
 NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
 DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
 FORCES, FRIENDLY  
 REQUESTING AGENCY  
 OPERATIONAL SETTING;  
 COUNTRY  
 LOCATION DETAIL  
 COORDINATE LAT/LON;  
 COORDINATE UTM  
 ROUTE PACKAGE  
 ROUTE SEGMENT  
 OTHER  
 AIR OPERATIONS DATA  
 AIRCRAFT  
 NUMBER TAKING PART  
 TYPE  
 DATE OF MISSION  
 FUNCTION  
 COMPLETED  
 IDENTIFICATION  
 MISSION NUMBER  
 ROLLING THUNDER PERIOD  
 SPECIAL AIR OPERATION IDENTIFIER  
 MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
 STRIKE MISSION (% ABW, CAP, REFUELING MISSIONS)  
 MUNITIONS  
 NUMBER EXPENDED  
 TYPE EXPENDED  
 RESULTS  
 TARGET ELEMENTS DAMAGED  
 TARGET ELEMENTS DESTROYED  
 TARGET  
 CATEGORY  
 DESCRIPTION  
 ELEMENTS STRUCK  
 IDENTIFICATION NUMBER  
 BASIC ENCYCLOPEDIA  
 DIA POL  
 JCS/RLAP  
 RTTL  
 TIGER  
 MOVING DIRECTION  
 NAME  
 NUMBER SIGHTED  
 TYPE FLOWN  
 WEATHER  
 TIMES, MISSION EVENTS  
 ARRIVE OVER TARGET (TOT) FLOWN



STFKHIST  
 FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 01 (CINCPAC)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
 1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
 9 Track Odd parity  
 NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 15  
 NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILFS: 10  
 AVERAGE NUMBER OF RECODPS PER FILE: 100000  
 MAXIMUM RECOPT LENGTH: 884  
 RECORD FORMAT: Variable  
 RECORDING MOF: ERCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric  
 FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential  
 CONTROL FIELDS:  
 Country code Operational area  
 Data/time group Weapon type  
 DATA DICTIONARY: Machine-readable  
 DATA INDEXING: None  
 ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): HIS 6060  
 ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: None  
 SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs Exportable)  
 Language: COBOL  
 Data Extraction  
 Reporting (Specific Extractions)

# TASAT

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Tactical Air Support Analysis Team File  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable, Special Medium, and Textual  
 STORAGE SITE(S): Site 58 (Battelle Tactical Technology Center)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 58 (Jul 1974)  
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data on simultaneous air and ground reports for the analysis of the effectiveness of tactical air support in South Vietnam  
 AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Action plan for South Vietnam Analysis Team, 14 Sep 1966, Hq USAP  
 PUBLISHER: Hq USAP (AF30A)

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: MACV: OPREP-4-5; SITREP: JOREP: After Action Reports; Weekly summary: SEA Ground Operations; Order of Battle (Oct-Dec 1966); USARP Daily Report to CINCPAC (Oct-Nov 1966); RVN Master File: IPRV and IIPRV Intelligence Summaries

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: See COMMENTS

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Hq USAP Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1 Oct 1966 to 30 Nov 1966

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Daily

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Confidential

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Abstract or summary: table of contents; format instructions: user manuals; TASAT Data Handbook--March 1967, Hq USAP (AF30A)

DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain indefinitely

COMMENTS: This file used as input to AF30A Report 67-7, Tactical Air Support in South Vietnam, Oct--Nov, 1966 (U), Dec 1967

## FILE CONTENT

## AIR OPERATIONS

## CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA FORM

NARRATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL

DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
 FORCES, FRIENDLY  
 ACTION UNITS  
 NATIONALITY  
 SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
 CONTROLLER OF OPERATION  
 REQUESTING AGENCY  
 SCHEDULER OF OPERATION  
 NATIONALITY  
 SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
 UNIT ID  
 SUPPORTED UNITS (NOM-AIR)  
 NATIONALITY  
 SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
 OPERATIONAL SPTIN:  
 COUNTRY  
 LOCATION DPAIL  
 COORDINATE UTM  
 CORPS TACTICAL ZONE  
 PROVINCE  
 AIR OPERATIONS DATA  
 AIRCRAFT  
 NUMBER TAKING PART  
 TYPE  
 CANCELLATION  
 NUMBER SORTIES CANCELLED  
 REASON - BASE WEATHER  
 REASON - TARGET WEATHER  
 REASON - OTHER  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY  
 DAMAGE FRIENDLY IN AIR  
 CASUALTIES, FRIENDLY  
 KIA  
 MIA  
 DATE OF MISSION  
 DEVIATION OR DIVERGION  
 REASON  
 ENEMY DEFENSES ENCOUNTERED  
 AAP INCIDENT  
 INTENSITY OF FIRE  
 TYPE OF FIRE  
 FUNCTION COMPLETED  
 IDENTIFICATION  
 MISSION NUMBER  
 SPECIAL AIR OPERATION IDENTIFIER  
 MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
 STRIKE MISSION (6 AEW, CAP, REFUELLING MISSIONS)  
 HUNTINGS  
 NUMBER EXPENDED  
 NUMBER JETTISONED  
 TYPE EXPENDED  
 TYPE JETTISONED  
 RESULTS  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY  
 MATERIAL DESTROYED/DAMAGED  
 PERSONNEL KIA  
 STRUCTURES DESTROYED/DAMAGED  
 TARGET COVERAGE  
 TARGET  
 GROUND COVER  
 CONTROL IN TARGET AREA  
 DESCRIPTION  
 TYPE PLANNED  
 TYPE FRAGGED



OBJECTIVE  
 TACTICS, FRIENDLY  
 PHASES, NUMBER  
 TASKS  
 NUMBER FLOWN  
 TYPE FLOWN  
 TIMES, MISSION EVENTS  
 ARRIVE OVER TARGET (TOT) FLOWN  
 ARRIVE OVER TARGET (TOT) PHASED  
 DEPART FROM TARGET  
 REQUEST  
 TAKE-OFF

GROUND OPERATIONS

FRIENDLY INITIATED SMALL-UNIT ACTIONS

CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA  
 FORM  
 NARRATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE  
 NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
 DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
 FORCES, ENEMY  
 ACTION UNITS  
 NUMBER OF UNITS PARTICIPATING  
 UNIT SIZE  
 UNIT TYPE  
 FORCES, FRIENDLY  
 ACTION UNITS  
 NATIONALITY  
 SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
 UNIT SIZE  
 UNIT TYPE  
 UNITS, NUMBER OF  
 CONTROLLER OF OPERATION  
 SUPPORTING UNITS  
 NATIONALITY  
 SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
 UNIT ID  
 UNIT SIZE  
 UNIT TYPE  
 OPERATIONAL SETTING  
 COUNTRY  
 LOCATION DETAIL  
 COORDINATE UTM  
 PLACE NAME  
 PROVINCE  
 GROUND OPERATIONS DATA  
 DATES  
 BEGINNING  
 TERMINATION  
 IDENTIFICATION OF OPERATION  
 SPECIAL OPERATIONS IDENTIFIER  
 TYPE OF OPERATION  
 OBJECTIVE  
 DESCRIPTION  
 RESULTS  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY  
 AMMUNITION  
 COMMUNICATIONS (SIGNAL EQUIPMENT)  
 PCOD

PERSONNEL  
 CAPTURED  
 KIA  
 STRUCTURES  
 WEAPONS  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY FORCES  
 PERSONNEL  
 KIA  
 MIA  
 WIA  
 STATISTICAL SUMMARY  
 ACTIONS (INCIDENTS), NUMBER OF  
 NATIONALITY  
 TIME PERIOD  
 TYPE  
 ACTIONS (INCIDENTS), WITH DAY CONTACT  
 ACTIONS (INCIDENTS), WITH NIGHT CONTACT  
 TIMES (OPERATION EVENTS)  
 BEGINNING  
 TERMINATION

FRIENDLY INITIATED BATTALION-SIZE OPERATIONS

CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA  
 FORM  
 NARRATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE  
 NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
 DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
 FORCES, ENEMY  
 ACTION UNITS  
 NUMBER OF UNITS PARTICIPATING  
 UNIT SIZE  
 UNIT TYPE  
 FORCES, FRIENDLY  
 ACTION UNITS  
 NATIONALITY  
 SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
 UNIT SIZE  
 UNIT TYPE  
 UNITS, NUMBER OF  
 CONTROLLER OF OPERATION  
 SUPPORTING UNITS  
 NATIONALITY  
 SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
 UNIT ID  
 UNIT SIZE  
 UNIT TYPE  
 OPERATIONAL SETTING  
 COUNTRY  
 LOCATION DETAIL  
 COORDINATE UTM  
 PLACE NAME  
 PROVINCE  
 GROUND OPERATIONS DATA  
 DATES  
 BEGINNING  
 TERMINATION  
 IDENTIFICATION OF OPERATION  
 SPECIAL OPERATIONS IDENTIFIER  
 TYPE OF OPERATION  
 OBJECTIVE  
 DESCRIPTION  
 RESULTS  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY

AMMUNITION  
 COMMUNICATIONS (SIGNAL EQUIPMENT)  
 FOOD  
 PERSONNEL  
 CAPTURED  
 KIA  
 STRUCTURES  
 WEAPONS  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY FORCES  
 PERSONNEL  
 KIA  
 MIA  
 WIA  
 STATISTICAL SUMMARY  
 ACTIONS (INCIDENTS), NUMBER OF  
 NATIONALITY  
 TIME PERIOD  
 TYPE  
 ACTIONS (INCIDENTS), WITH DAY CONTACT  
 ACTIONS (INCIDENTS), WITH NIGHT CONTACT  
 BATTALION DAYS OF OPERATION  
 NATIONALITY  
 ORGANIZATION  
 TIME PERIOD  
 DAYS OF CONTACT  
 NATIONALITY  
 ORGANIZATION  
 TIME PERIOD  
 LOSSES  
 EVENT  
 TIMES (OPERATION EVENTS)  
 BEGINNING  
 TERMINATION  
 ENEMY INITIATED ACTIONS  
 CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA  
 FORM  
 NARRATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE  
 NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
 DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
 FORCES, ENEMY  
 ACTION UNITS  
 NUMBER OF UNITS PARTICIPATING  
 UNIT SIZE  
 UNIT TYPE  
 FORCES, FRIENDLY  
 ACTION UNITS  
 NATIONALITY  
 SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
 UNIT SIZE  
 UNIT TYPE  
 UNITS, NUMBER OF  
 CONTROLLER OF OPERATION  
 SUPPORTING UNITS  
 NATIONALITY  
 SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
 UNIT IO  
 UNIT SIZE  
 UNIT TYPE  
 OPERATIONAL SETTING  
 COUNTRY  
 LOCATION DETAIL  
 COORDINATE UTM  
 PLACE NAME  
 PROVINCE

GROUND OPERATIONS DATA  
 OATES  
 BEGINNING  
 TERMINATION  
 IDENTIFICATION OF OPERATION  
 SPECIAL OPERATIONS IDENTIFIER  
 TYPE OF OPERATION  
 OBJECTIVE  
 DESCRIPTION  
 RESULTS  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY  
 AMMUNITION  
 COMMUNICATIONS (SIGNAL EQUIPMENT)  
 FOOD  
 PERSONNEL  
 CAPTURED  
 KIA  
 STRUCTURES  
 WEAPONS  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY FORCES  
 PERSONNEL  
 KIA  
 MIA  
 WIA  
 STATISTICAL SUMMARY  
 ACTIONS (INCIDENTS), NUMBER OF  
 NATIONALITY  
 TIME PERIOD  
 TYPE  
 ACTIONS (INCIDENTS), WITH DAY CONTACT  
 ACTIONS (INCIDENTS), WITH NIGHT CONTACT  
 BATTALION DAYS OF OPERATION  
 NATIONALITY  
 ORGANIZATION  
 TIME PERIOD  
 LOSSES  
 EVENT  
 TIMES (OPERATION EVENTS)  
 BEGINNING  
 TERMINATION  
 FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION  
 STORAGE SITE: Site 58 (Battelle Tactical Technology Center)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
 800 B.P.I. Unlabeled  
 9 track Parity undetermined  
 NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1  
 NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1  
 TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count available



STORAGE SITE: Site 58 (Battelle Tactical Technology Center)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Roll Microfilm  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS: 16 mm, positive  
 VOLUME OF FILE: 9 reels  
 CONDITION: Preserved and readable  
 STORAGE: Quality controlled  
 RECORD FORMAT: Variable  
 RECORDING MODE: Typed and printed  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Bibliographic  
 FILE ORGANIZATION: Not known to current custodian of file  
 DATA INDEXING: None

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 325  
 RECORD FORMAT: Variable  
 RECORDING MODE: ERCDIC  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric  
 FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential  
 CONTROL FIELDS: Not known to current custodian of file  
 DATA DICTIONARY: None  
 DATA INDEXING: None  
 ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360 series  
 ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: IBM File Format System  
 SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)

Language: FORTRAN  
 Verification/Edit  
 Maintenance  
 Data Extraction

STORAGE SITE: Site 58 (Battelle Tactical Technology Center)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Printed pages  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
 Books, message files, memoranda, cards  
 Softbound, loose leaf  
 5x8, 8x10 5/8, 8 1/2x11  
 FILE VOLUME: 7 storage boxes (12in x 15in x 24in)  
 300 cards  
 CONDITIONS: Preserved and readable  
 STORAGE: Quality controlled  
 RECORD FORMAT: Variable (free form)  
 RECORDING MODE: Printed  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Textual  
 DATA INDEXING: None

## TFAHIST

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: History of Task Force Alpha

TYPE OF FILE: Textual

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 16 (13th Air Force Advon)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 16 (May 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Includes a chronology of important events; sections on mission, organization, personnel, operations, facilities; staff agency historical reports; significant statistics; list of supporting documents

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Unknown

PUBLISHER: 7/13th Air Force, 13th Air Force, PACAF

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Task Force Alpha Staff

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Not applicable

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Not applicable

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1 Jul 1970 - 31 Dec 1972

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Quarterly

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret (KGDS)

MAJOR RELATED FILES: Not applicable

DISPOSITION POLICY: Present intention is to retain indefinitely

## SAMPLE TABLE OF CONTENTS:

1. History of Task Force Alpha, 1 Jul-30 Sep 1970 (Secret, X:DS)
  - Chronology
  - I. Mission and Organization
  - II. Manpower, Personnel, Training
  - III. Facilities and Equipment
  - IV. Operations
    - A. STEEL TIEP area, COMMANDO HUNT IV
    - B. Sensor emplacements
    - C. Average daily active sensors
    - D. Target sequences
    - E. Immediate targets
    - F. Pacair targets
    - G. ARC LIGHT targets
    - H. PACLO activity
    - I. COMMANDO BOLT operations
    - J. COMMANDO BOLT summary

V. Conclusions  
Glossary

## Appendices

- A. G-series orders
- B. Commander's biography
- C. Key personnel
- D. VIP visits
- E. List of supporting documents

## 2. History of Task Force Alpha, 1 Oct-31 Dec 1972 (Secret, XGDS)

## Chronology

## I. Mission, Organization and Administration

## II. Personnel

## III. Operations

## IV. Maintenance and supply

## V. Facilities

## VI. Special activities

## Appendices

## A. Units assigned

## B. G-series orders

## C. Key personnel

D. Unit data section
 

- 1. Personnel manning
- 2. Contractor manning
- 3. Significant statistics (TPA/Intelligence)
  - a. Photo interpretation
  - b. Targets struck, bomb damage assessment

- E. Subordinate units and staff agency historical reports, and supporting documents

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 16 (13th Air Force Advon)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Printed pages

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

Monoograph  
Softbound  
8 1/2 x 11

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 10

CONDITION: Preserved and readable

STORAGE: Safe file

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (free form)

RECORDING MODE: Printed

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Textual and numeric

DATA INDEXING: None



# I.D. Number 151

## TFARS

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Territorial Forces Activity Reporting System

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S) : National Archives  
(See Appendix E, p. 515)  
Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center,  
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 52 (Feb 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data on operational readiness and effectiveness  
of Regional Forces (RF), Popular Forces (PF),  
and administrative and logistical units of RVN  
Armed Forces (PYNAP)

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Memo from SECDEF, 19 Feb 1966,  
SUBJ: Establishment of SEA  
Program Division

PUBLISHER: OASD/PAGE

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: MACV

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: ADREP (a summary of the information  
in TFARS), CA3DMD, CA3DWH, CA3PUB,  
CACPBH

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: OASD/PAGE; OJCS, Special Assistant  
for Counter Insurgency and Special  
Activities (DOCSA)

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Jan 1968 to date of survey

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Monthly

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

MAJOR RELATED FILES: TPES, DISTRA, TPES-III (See COMMENTS)

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: File description documentation (IBM)

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely

COMMENTS: TFARS is a follow-on to TPES-III, which superseded the  
original TPES and DISTRA files in Jul 1970. Data from the  
latter two files covering the period from Jan 1968  
through June 1970 were reformatted and incorporated  
into TPES-III.

### FILE CONTENT

OUTPOSTS  
COMBINED OPERATIONS  
DAYS OF OPERATION  
WITH CONTACT  
WITHOUT CONTACT  
DESSERTS  
ENEMY-INITIATED INCIDENTS  
GUERRILLA FORCES  
NORTH VIETNAMESE FORCES  
ENEMY KIA  
FRIENDLY CASUALTIES  
KIA  
MIA  
MIA  
FRIENDLY-INITIATED INCIDENTS  
INDEPENDENT OPERATIONS  
MISSION  
NIGHT OPERATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT CONTACT  
US IDENTIFICATION  
UTH COORDINATES  
WEAPONS CAPTURED  
WEAPONS LOST  
UNIT EVALUATION  
AGREEMENT OF DISTRICT CHIEF WITH ADVISOR'S RESPONSES TO UNIT  
EVALUATION QUESTIONS  
AGGRESSIVENESS  
ARTILLERY SUPPORT  
ATTITUDE OF POPULACE  
CIVIC ACTION  
COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS  
EXPOSURE TO GVN ACTIVITY  
FIRE POWER  
FIRE SUPPORT PLANS  
INTELLIGENCE  
COLLECTION EFFICIENCY  
PROCESSING  
LEADER'S ATTITUDE  
LEADERSHIP SPIRIT  
MAL-EMPLOYED  
MEDICAL CARE  
MORALE  
PAY PROBLEMS  
PLANNING AND PREPARATION  
POSTURE  
PROMOTIONS  
QUARTERS, AVAILABILITY OF  
REACTION FORCE SIZE  
RECRUITMENT  
RESPONSE TO ORDERS  
RESUPPLY PROBLEMS  
SHORTAGES  
TRAINING STATUS  
TROOP'S ATTITUDE TOWARD LEADER  
WEAPONS PROFICIENCY

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: National Archives (see Appendix E, p. 515)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
9 Track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 24

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: Information not obtained from custodian  
of file

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: 408,000 in Sep 1971  
(accumulating at 10,000/mo)

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Fixed Format - NIFS File)

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Indexed sequential

CONTROL FIELDS:

Corps District ID  
Province Unit Type ID

DATA DICTIONARY: Machine-readable

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)

Language: NIPS Data Management  
Verification/Edit Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
Maintenance Numerical Analysis  
Data Extraction Simulation/Modeling



# TFARS

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Territorial Forces Activity Reporting System  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
 STORAGE SITE(S): Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center,  
 Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio)  
 Site 52 (National Military Command Systems Support  
 Center)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 57 (Jun 1975)  
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data on the strength, state of training, location,  
 mission, logistics, performance, and friendly and  
 enemy losses of all Regional and Popular Forces  
 in South Vietnam

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATOR: DIRECTIVE: Not known to current custodian  
 of file

PUBLISHED: Data Management Agency, Hq MACV

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Previous month Master TFARS, monthly update  
 cards, HES Locator File, messages

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Information not obtained from  
 custodian of file

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Information not obtained from  
 custodian of file

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Sep 1972 - Feb 1973

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Monthly

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Confidential

MAJOR RELATED FILES: TPES (See COMMENTS)

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE(S): Operations Manual, Program  
 Source Listings, System  
 Specification Manual

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely at CDIC

COMMENTS: This file is part of the VCCD collection

Prior to Sep 1972 this file was known as TPES

## TFARS

## FILE CONTENT

### OUTPOSTS

COMBINED OPERATIONS  
 DAYS OF OPERATION  
 WITH CONTACT  
 WITHOUT CONTACT

DESERTERS  
 ENEMY-INITIATED INCIDENTS  
 GUERRILLA FORCES  
 NORTH VIETNAMESE FORCES

ENEMY KIA  
 FRIENDLY CASUALTIES  
 KIA  
 MIA

FRIENDLY-INITIATED INCIDENTS  
 INDEPENDENT OPERATIONS  
 MISSION

NIGHT OPERATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT CONTACT  
 US IDENTIFICATION  
 UTM COORDINATES  
 WEAPONS CAPTURED  
 WEAPONS LOST

### UNIT EVALUATION

AGREEMENT OF DISTRICT CHIEF WITH ADVISOR'S RESPONSES TO UNIT  
 EVALUATION QUESTIONS

AGGRESSIVENESS  
 ARTILLERY SUPPORT  
 ATTITUDE OF POPULACE  
 CIVIC ACTION  
 COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS  
 EXPOSURE TO SVN ACTIVITY  
 FIRE POWER  
 FIRE SUPPORT PLANS  
 INTELLIGENCE  
 COLLECTION EFFICIENCY

PROCESSING  
 LEADER'S ATTITUDE  
 LEADERSHIP SPIRIT  
 MAL-EMPLOYED  
 MEDICAL CARE

MORALE  
 PAY PROBLEMS  
 PLANNING AND PREPARATION  
 POSTURE  
 PROMOTIONS  
 QUARTERS, AVAILABILITY OF  
 REACTION FORCE SIZE  
 RECRUITMENT  
 RESPONSE TO ORDERS  
 RESUPPLY PROBLEMS  
 SHORTAGES  
 TRAINING STATUS

FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
1600 B.P.I.  
9 Track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 2 (#284, #355)

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 2

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: 118,112

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 262

RECORD FORMAT: Variable

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: Not known to current custodian of file

DATA DICTIONARY: Not known to current custodian of file

DATA INDEXING: Not known to current custodian of file

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360/50

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: Not known to current custodian of file

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE:

Language: COBOL



# I.D. Number 153

## TFES

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Territorial Forces Evaluation System

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 57 (Jun 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data on training, personnel strength, location, mission, logistics, district performance statistics, and unit performance evaluations for all Regional and Popular Forces throughout Vietnam

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Not known to current custodian of file

PUBLISHER: Data Management Agency, Hq MACV

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Corps, Province, and District senior advisors

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Not known to current custodian of file

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: MACCORDS (RAD), MACCORDS (TSD)

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Mar 1968 - Sep 1972

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Monthly

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Confidential

MAJOR RELATED FILES: TPAAS (See COMMENTS)

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE(S): Command Manual, TPE3 Handbook, Proqram Maintenance Manual, Proqram Source Listings

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely at CDIC

COMMENTS: This file is part of the VCOD collection

At the end of Sep 1972, this file was re-named TPAAS

### FILE CONTENT

#### OUTPOSTS

COMBINED OPERATIONS  
DAYS OF OPERATION  
WITH CONTACT  
WITHOUT CONTACT  
DESSERTERS  
ENEMY-INITIATED INCIDENTS  
GUERRILLA FORCES  
NORTH VIETNAMESE FORCES  
ENEMY KIA  
FRIENDLY CASUALTIES  
KIA  
MIA  
FRIENDLY-INITIATED INCIDENTS  
INDEPENDENT OPERATIONS  
MISSION  
NIGHT OPERATIONS WITH AND WITHOUT CONTACT  
US IDENTIFICATION  
UTM COORDINATES  
WEAPONS CAPTURED  
WEAPONS LOST

UNIT EVALUATION

AGREEMENT OF DISTRICT CHIEF WITH ADVISOR'S RESPONSES TO UNIT  
EVALUATION QUESTIONS  
AGGRESSIVENESS  
ARTILLERY SUPPORT  
ATTITUDE OF POPULACE  
CIVIC ACTION  
COMMUNICATIONS PROBLEMS  
EXPOSURE TO GVN ACTIVITY  
FIRE POWER  
FIRE SUPPORT PLANS  
INTELLIGENCE  
COLLECTION EFFICIENCY  
PROCESSING  
LEADER'S ATTITUDE  
LEADERSHIP SPIRIT  
MAL-EMPLOYED  
MEDICAL CARE  
MORALE  
PAY PROBLEMS  
PLANNING AND PREPARATION  
POSTURE  
PROMOTIONS  
QUARTERS, AVAILABILITY OF  
REACTION FORCE SIZE  
RECRUITMENT  
RESPONSE TO ORDERS  
RESUPPLY PROBLEMS  
SHORTAGES  
TRAINING STATUS  
TROOPS' ATTITUDE TOWARD LEADER  
WEAPONS PROFICIENCY

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 B.P.I.

9 Track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 10

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: 269,078

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1063

RECORD FORMAT: Variable

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: Not known to current custodian of file

DATA DICTIONARY: Not known to current custodian of file

DATA INDEXING: Not known to current custodian of file

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360/50

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: Not known to current custodian  
of file

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE:

Language: COROL



## TINDER

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Tactical Information Deposit and Retrieval System

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center,  
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio)

WHERE SURVEYED (OATE): Site 57 (Jun 1975)

SHIP DESCRIPTION: System to store selected U.S. Marine Corps  
target and raw intelligence data, to compile  
these data, and to retrieve selected information

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Force Order 3884.1, III Marine  
Amphibious Force

PUBLISHER: Data Management Agency, Hq MACV

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Operational units of 1st and 3rd U.S. Marine  
Divisions and U.S. Army XIV Corps

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: III MAP Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1969 - 1971

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Operationally, as required

KNOWN JAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: User manual, program tape (#0220),  
guide for users, printouts of targets,  
incident trends, edit program

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely at COIC

COMMENTS: This file is part of the VCOD collection

## FILE CONTENT

On Target Information: Reporting Unit Location, Date of Report,  
Target Type, Number of Targets, Target Source, Division, Confirmed,  
Action Taken, Diversions:

On Helicopters: Number of Helicopters, Elevation, Terrain,  
Condition Gradient, Best Approach, Vegetation:

On Booby Traps: Type of Booby Trap, Number of Traps, Source,  
Type of Incident, Route Number, Unit Involved, KIA, MIA, Depth Trap  
Buried, TAOR, Detection Method:

On AA File: Target Type, Number of Targets, Target Source,  
Airburst Altitude, Airburst Size, Color, Ground Flash Color,  
Intensity of Fire, Tracer Color, Interval, Number of Hits, Downed  
Aircraft, Aircraft Reaction, Aircraft Mission, Type of AA Weapon,  
Aircraft Altitude, Type of Aircraft, Number of Aircraft, Rounds  
Fired, Caliber, Projectile, Fuse, Method of Attack, TAOR, Supported  
Unit, Number of Targets Destroyed, Secondary Damage, Enemy KIA:

On MGF: Type of Ship, Pounds Fired, Caliber, Projectile, Fuse:

On Aircraft: Mission number, Type of Primary Aircraft, Primary  
Ordnance, Secondary Aircraft and Ordnance, Method of Attack.

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

800 B.P.I. Unlabeled  
9 Track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 2

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: approx 80,000

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORD FORMAT: Not known to current custodian of file

RECORDING MODE: Not known to current custodian of file

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: Not known to current custodian of file

DATA DICTIONARY: None

DATA INDEXING: Not known to current custodian of file

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360 series

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: Not known to current custodian  
of file

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: Not known to current custodian of file

# I.D. Number 155

## TIRS

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Terrorist Incident Reporting System

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 57 (Jun 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A system for processing, reporting, and maintaining a historical file of terrorist incidents within the Republic of Vietnam

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Not known to current custodian of file

PUBLISHER: Data Management Agency, Hq MACV

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Reports from GVN National Police

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: MACCORDS (PSD)

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Jun 1968 - Feb 1973

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Monthly

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

MAJOR RELATED FILES: HES, TFFS

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE(S): Command Manual, Program Maintenance Manuals, User's Manual, TIRS Library source tape (#3188)

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely at CDIC

COMMENTS: This file is part of the VCOD collection

### FILE CONTENT

Description of incident, location, date, and time; measure used by enemy to inflict injury or death, to damage or destroy property, to produce fear or harassment; objective of incident; type of action resulting from incident; size of VC force.

### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

- 1600 B.P.I.
- 9 Track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 2 (#268,557)

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 2

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: approx 125,000

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 168

RECORD FORMAT: Variable

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: Not known to current custodian of file

DATA DICTIONARY: Not known to current custodian of file

DATA INDEXING: Not known to current custodian of file

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360/50

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: Not known to current custodian of file

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE:

Language: COBOL



# I.D. Number 156

## TIRSA

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Terrorist Incident Reporting System

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): National Archives  
(See Appendix E, P. 515)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 52 (Feb 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data on VC incidents against SVN indigenous  
civilian population plus damage or destruction of  
private or government property and/or  
installations

AUTHORIZATION/OPINATING: DIRECTIVE: Memo from SECDEF, 19 Feb 1966,  
SUBJ: Establishment of SEA  
Program Division

PUBLISHER: OASD/PAGE

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: MACV

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: CAGDMD, CAGDMH, CAGPUB, CAGPSH

PRIMARY RECIPIENT/USER OF FILE: OASD/PAGE

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Oct 1967 to date of survey

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Monthly

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Abstract; table of contents; index;  
sample file copy; format instructions;  
codebook; Application File  
Description (IRB)

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely

COMMENTS: Approximately 20 percent of the records do not contain the  
UTM coordinate of the incident

### FILE CONTENT

#### GROUND OPERATIONS

##### ENEMY INITIATED ACTIONS

##### CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA

FORM  
QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS

##### FORCES, ENEMY

ACTION UNITS

UNIT SIZE

OPERATIONAL SPTING

COUNTRY

LOCATION DETAIL

COORDINATE UTM

CORPS TACTICAL ZONE

PLACE NAME

PROVINCE

##### GROUND OPERATIONS DATA

DATES

CURRENT PHASE

IDENTIFICATION OF OPERATION

CATEGORY OF OPERATION (INCIDENT)

OBJECTIVE

DESCRIPTION

RESULTS

DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY FORCES

PERSONNEL

KIA

MIA

WIA

##### STRUCTURES AND FACILITIES

TACTICS

ENEMY NEW OR SPECIAL TACTICS

TIMES (OPERATION EVENTS)

CURRENT PHASE

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric  
 FILE ORGANIZATION: Indexed Sequential  
 CONTROL FIELDS:  
     Date  
     ID of Incident  
 DATA DICTIONARY: Machine-readable  
 DATA INDEXING: None  
 ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360  
 ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS  
 SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs not exportable)  
     Language: NIPS  
     Verification/Edit  
     Maintenance  
     Data Extraction  
     Data Management  
     Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
     Simulation/Modeling

FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION  
 STORAGE SITE: National Archives (see Appendix B, p. 515)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
     1600 B.P.I.  
     9 Track  
     Standard labeled  
 NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 5  
 NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: Information not obtained from custodian  
     of file  
 TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable  
 MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004  
 RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Fixed Format - NIPS File)



# I.D. Number 157

## FILE CONTENT

### URTREFS

#### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Unit Records Technical Reference Service

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 57 (Jun 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Punched card indexes of D.S. Army unit records that are stored at Washington National Records Center in Suitland, Md; also includes some Air Force and Navy records

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Not applicable

PUBLISHER: CDIC

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Record shipment transmittal sheet (SP 135 or equivalent)

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Not applicable

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Army Adjutant General's office

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1965-1971

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Not applicable

KNOWN TAPS: None

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

MAJOR RELATED FILES: Not applicable

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely at CDIC

COMMENTS: This file is part of the VCOD collection

Under the data management procedures of the Army, unit records are retired by specific schedule to various federal records centers within the United States. A vast quantity of records from Southeast Asia are being stored at the Washington National Records Center in Suitland, Maryland. It is estimated that 20,000 cubic feet have already been received at Suitland, with another 20,000 cubic feet in a temporary storage area in Hawaii. Eventually, all of these records will be shipped to Suitland where General Services Administration personnel will verify the contents and assign accession numbers and storage locations. An exception is found in personnel records, which are shipped to the National Personnel Records Center in St. Louis, Mo. Practically all other records generated by Army units (along with some Air Force and Navy records) will be placed in storage at Suitland.

Each records shipment received at Suitland is accompanied by a transmittal sheet (SP 135 or equivalent) that provides information on originating agency, classification, and disposal instructions. The records are described by use of the Army Functional Files System (TAPs) in accordance with the 340 series of Army Regulations. Organizational History Files, for example, are designated by the file number 2-05. If the SP 135 is missing, records center employees prepare one after inspecting the contents of the boxes. One copy of each transmittal sheet is forwarded to CDIC for use in the retrieval system.

At CDIC, the transmittal sheets are separated into major groups according to the function of the originating agency:

Infantry	Support (including maintenance, supply, engineering)
Artillery	Post Office
Signal	Military Police and Military Intelligence
Airborne	Medical
Calvary	USARV
Aviation	MACV
	Ordnance
	Miscellaneous (unidentified, one of a kind, etc.)

Each transmittal sheet is then reviewed; and records of interest are marked, with the primary identifier being the TAPPS file number. The following information is extracted from the sheet and keypunched into a single standard ADP card:

Column	Description
1-15	Secondary organizational unit
16-30	Primary unit
31-40	Reporting unit
41-47	TAPPS File Number
48-57	Inclusive Dates
58-64	PRC Accession Number
65-73	Storage location at PRC
74	Used to indicate that additional descriptive information exists on transmittal sheet
75	Security classification
76-80	Box number, if multiple box shipment

The presence of an asterisk in column 74 indicates that additional information (such as a report title or specific operation code name) is present on the transmittal sheet. In this case, a second card providing additional information is prepared according to the format:

Column---	Description
1-10	Primary unit
11-20	Secondary unit
21-68	Report title or other information
69-73	TAPPS number
74-80	PRC Accession Number

Retrievals can be made using a sorting machine on any of the data entries or by use of a computerized storage and retrieval system developed by CBIC. The more commonly used access keys are TAPPS file number and organizational unit.

# FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Punched card

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS: 80 column

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: Indexes to about 40,000 boxes of records that are physically located at the Washington National Records Center, Suitland, Maryland

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 80

RECORD FORMAT: Fixed

RECORDING MODE: None

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS:

TAPPS number  
Accession number

DATA DICTIONARY: Hard copy only

DATA INDEXING: See FILE CONTENT

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): Sorting machine or computer

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: MARS

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: None



## USAFFILM

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: USAF Central Audiovisual Depository (CAVD)

TYPE OF FILE: Special Medium (mostly 16 and 35 mm motion picture film)

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 21 (USAF Aerospace Audiovisual Service (AAVS))

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 21 (Apr 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Contains masters and copies of all USAF motion picture footage other than reconnaissance or mapping and charting photography (e.g. training films, tests, exercises, support and combat operations, historical records)

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Air Force Regulation (AFR) 23-37,  
16 Oct 1972; AFR 95-3, 8 Apr 1974;  
AFR 95-4, 8 Apr 1974

PUBLISHER: AAVS and AF Film Library

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: AAVS photographers and photographers assigned to  
AF units; some film from commercial sources

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Not applicable

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: AF units; also other military,  
public, and commercial users

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Pre-World War I to the present

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Not applicable

KNOWN GAPS: Not applicable

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Through Secret-Restricted Data

MAJOR RELATED FILES: AF Film Library (same location) supplies edited  
production films on loan. Related still photography  
stored at USAF Central Still Photography Depository,  
1361st Photo Squadron, Arlington, VA 22202

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE(S): Subject heading catalogue (1350th  
Motion Picture Squadron Manual 95-1);  
AFM 95-4, Volumes II, and III  
(directories of edited production  
films and related matter)

DISPOSITION POLICY: Holdings are retained or sometimes retired to  
National Archives; duplicate or excessive coverage  
and poor-quality film may be destroyed; certain  
categories of film are covered by Congressional  
disposition schedules

## FILE CONTENT

A manual card catalogue system employing some 900,000 cards is used for indexing and retrieval of film relating to a particular subject. The subject headings are contained in the following publication:

1350th Motion Picture Squadron Manual 95-1, Subject Headings for  
Film Catalogue of the USAF Motion Picture Depository, 1 Jul 1966  
(This document is currently being revised and expanded)

Table of Contents (Example Only; many more  
subheadings than shown)

## 1. General Subjects 1

Accidents  
Acrobatics  
Agriculture  
Air craft crashes

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Aircraft, British Air Force  
Aircraft, Foreign  
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Aircraft, US Air Force  
Early models (1908-1917)  
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## 3. Aircraft Subdivisions 69

Aboard Ship  
Aerial Delivery Systems  
Armament

## 4. Geographic List 79

Afghanistan  
Algeria  
Asia  
Belgian Congo

## 5. Guided Missiles 91

Subdivide (1) by country; (2)  
common name; and (3) by action  
(See Guided Missile Subdivisions)  
e.g. Guided Missiles  
US  
BOMARC  
Launching

6. Guided Missile Subdivisions Accidents Assembling Descending	92	FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION
7. Addenda Acceleration Tests Air Races Ammunition Belts	96	STORAGE SITE: Site 21 (Hq USAF Aerospace Audiovisual Service, Norton APB)
Attachments 1. Legend 2. Sample Card	117 118	PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Primarily motion picture film: some video tape
		PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS: Primarily 16 mm and 35 mm motion picture film Silent and Sound Color and Black and White
		VOLUME OF FILE: 94,000,000 ft gross (approx 11,000,000 ft gross cover the S.E. Asia conflict, giving net unduplicated footage for this conflict of about 4,400,000 ft)
		CONDITION: Good to excellent
		STORAGE: In metal cans, air-conditioned area
		FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential
		DATA INDEXING: By general subject headings (See under FILE CONTENT)

The CAVD is strictly a service organization rather than a user's library. That is, outside personnel are not allowed access to the card files to search for film footage relevant to their particular needs. Rather, a detailed statement of needs must be submitted to the Secretary of the Air Force, Office of Information (SAPOI) for approval, whereupon CAVD personnel conduct the actual search and retrieval operations. Requests from governmental, commercial, and civilian sources are honored, the latter two categories being charged a nominal hourly fee for the search and retrieval services rendered. Commercial and civilian requesters are charged a footage fee for duplicates made at the AAVS facility; however, the AAVS much prefers that non-governmental customers have the desired duplicates made by approved commercial processing laboratories from originals or copies loaned free by the AAVS.

A sample master card and legend follow:



## I.D. Number 159

## VCIA

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Viet Cong Initiated Incident File

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): National Archives  
(see Appendix L, P. 515)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 52 (Feb 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Selected historical data on enemy-initiated incidents in SVN

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Memo from SECDEF, 19 Feb 1966,  
SUBJ: Establishment of SEA.  
Program Division

PUBLISHER: OASD/RM&E

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: MACV

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: MEXGRD

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: OASD/P&EE (Regional Programs)

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Jan 1963 to Apr 1967 (See COMMENTS)

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Monthly

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

MAJOR RELATED FILES: SITRA, VNDRA (See COMMENTS)

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Abstract; table of contents; index;  
sample file copy; format instructions;  
codebooks: Application File  
Description, (IBW)

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely

COMMENTS: This file was known previously as VCJSA; subsequent to  
Apr 1967, the VC-initiated incident data is contained in  
the VNDRA and SITRA files

## FILE CONTENT

## GROUND OPERATIONS

## ENEMY-INITIATED ACTIONS

## CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA FORM

QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY

NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL

DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS

FORCES, ENEMY

ACTION UNITS

NUMBER OF UNITS PARTICIPATING

UNIT SIZE

OTHER

FORCES, FRIENDLY

ACTION UNITS

NATIONALITY

UNIT ID

OPERATIONAL SETTING

COUNTRY

LOCATION DETAIL

COORDINATE UTM

CORR TACTICAL ZONE

PROVINCE

GROUND OPERATIONS DATA

DATES

CURRENT PHASE

IDENTIFICATION OF OPERATION

CATEGORY OF OPERATION (INCIDENT)

OBJECTIVE

CODE

RESULTS

DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY

PERSONNEL

CAPTURED

KIA

WIA

DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY FORCES

PERSONNEL

KIA

WIA

WIA

TIMES (OPERATION EVENTS)

CURRENT PHASE

## FILE PCRMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: National Archives (see Appendix E, p. 515)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
9 track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 32

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: Information not obtained from custodian  
of file

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Fixed Format - NIPS file)

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Indexed sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: Incident Number

DATA DICTIONARY: Machine-readable

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)

Language: NIPS  
Verification/Edit  
Maintenance  
Data Extraction  
Data Management  
Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
Numerical Analysis  
Simulation/Modeling



## VCOD

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Preservation and Retrieval of Vietnam Combat Operational Data

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center,  
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 57 (Jun 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Collection of files from Data Management Agency,  
Hq MACV, covering a wide variety of Southeast  
Asia data

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: U.S. Army Combat Development Command

PUBLISHER: Data Management Agency, MACV

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Various

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: MACV Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1965 - 1973

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Not applicable

KNOWN GAPS: Not applicable

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret, Confidential, and Unclassified

MAJOR RELATED FILES: See COMMENTS

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: A. U.S. Army Directory of Vietnam Combat  
Operational Data (VCOCDL, U.S. Army  
Combat Development Command, June 1973:  
CDIC-2nd-Data-Summary, July 1974

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely at CDIC

COMMENTS: As noted under FILE CONTENT, parts of the VCOD Collection  
are described as separate files in this Guide

## FILE CONTENT

Preservation and Retrieval of Vietnam Combat Operational Data  
(VCOD) is a collection of files at CDIC, as listed below. Those  
files with asterisks (\*) are described as separate files in this  
Guide.

Advanced Overseas Returnee System

\*Advisory Pacification Fund Accounting System (APPS)

\*Aircraft Inventory System (ACPTINV)

Approved Recurring Report System\*

Army Postal Locator System

\*ARVN Ammunition Control System (AACOMS)

ARVN Facilities Information and Data System

\*Aviation Data Analysis Center File (AVDAC)

Awards and Decorations

\*Central Munitions System - Vietnam (CMS-V)

Command Inventory Status System

Commissary Privilege Report

Communications Electronics Management Information System

\*CORDS Information Center Documentation Locator System (CICOLS)

Currency and Black Market Control System

Enlisted Requisition System

Equipment Status Report

\*Force and Materiel Reporting (FAMREP)

Frequency Authorization and Frequency Request System

\*Friendly Order of Battle System (FOBS)

\*Ground Operations Reporting System (GORS)

\*Hamlet Evaluation System (HES)

Headquarters Commandant Supply System

\*Historical Information Management System (HIMS)

\*IPPV, 4th, and 25th Infantry Divisions Tactical Data File (IPPVDATA)

Joint Table of Distribution System

Land Use Concurrence Data Summary

Local National Payroll System

MACV Automated Movement Management System

MACV AUTOSERVCOM Assets Management System

MACV Officer Requisition System

MACV Provisional Defense Force

MAPS and MAP Inventory System

Master List of Separable Employees

Medical Evacuation Control Rosters System

Military Assistance Program, Articles and Services Listing  
 Military Assistance Program Equipment Authorization System  
 Military Construction Fund Requirement System  
 \*Ministry of Rural Development Budget Analysis Computer System (MORBAACS)  
 MOS Extractor System  
 \*National Police Directory Table Subsystem (NPDITS)  
 \*National Police Identification Follow-up Subsystem (NPIFUSS)  
 \*National Police Infrastructure Analysis Subsystem-I (NPIASS-I)  
 \*National Police Infrastructure Analysis Subsystem-II (NPIASS-II)  
 \*National Telecommunications Accountability System (NATIAS)  
 Navy Billleting and Personnel System  
 Navy Pay System  
 Non-Aviator DEROS System  
 Officer Advance Overseas Returnee System  
 Officer Aviator Qualification System  
 Operation KEYSTONE Requirements  
 \*Pacification Attitude Analysis System (PAAS)  
 Pass and Identification  
 \*Peoples Self-Defense Force/Management Information System (PSDF/MIS)  
 Personnel Accounting Management System  
 Procurement Agency Vietnam Master Contracts Roster System  
 Projected Berthing of Ammo Vessels System  
 \*Psychological Operations Information System (PSYOPSIS)  
 \*Psychological Operations Quarterly Analysis System (PSQOAS)  
 Real Property Disposal Forecast System  
 \*Refugee Field Program Management Information System (RFP/MIS)  
 Report Control Symbol CSGLD 1617 Report  
 Requisition Status Report System - Engineer  
 Requisition Status Report System - Ordnance  
 Requisition Status Report System - Quartermaster  
 Requisition Status Report System - Signal  
 \*RVNAP Facilities Information and Data System (RVIDS)  
 \*RVNAP Facilities Maintenance Management System (RPMMS)

RVNAP Index of Materiel Authorization Documents System  
 RVNAP Stratification of Medical Supplies  
 Secure Voice Outage Analysis System  
 \*Single Incident File (SIF)  
 Source Program for MACV DA Systems  
 \*Tactical Information Deposit and Retrieval System (TINDER)  
 \*Territorial Forces Activity Reporting System (TPARS)  
 \*Territorial Forces Evaluation System (TPES)  
 \*Terrorist Incident Reporting System (TIRS)  
 Top Secret Control Document System  
 Transfer Documentation System  
 Tri-Service AFCO Booking Roster  
 Unaccounted for MACV Ration/Privilege Cards  
 \*Unit Records Technical Reference Service (URTREPS)  
 USARV Command Deadline System  
 USARV Officer Requisition System  
 Vietnam Population Finance Report System  
 Vietnamese Naval Supply Center Locator Tape System  
 Vietnamese Naval Supply Center Stock Audit System  
 \*Vietnamese/U.S. System (VNUS)  
 VNAP Automated Personnel Accounting System  
 \*Weekly Intelligence Estimate Update System (WIEU)

FILE FORNA" AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape, punched cards

COMMENTS: The VCOD collection employs a number of different file formats and means of data representation. For specific information on those files included in this guidebook, see under FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION for the files of interest.



# I.D. Number 161

## VNDBA

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Vietnam Data Base  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
 STORAGE SITE(S): Site 01 (CINCPAC)  
 Site 52 (National Military Command Systems Support Center)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 01 (Apr 1975)  
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data on Viet Cong and North Vietnamese initiated incidents in South Vietnam and on Allied operations by U.S., South Vietnamese and 3rd Country forces  
 AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Memo from SECDEF, 19 Feb 1966, SUBJ: Establishment of SEA Program Division  
 PUBLISHER: OASD/PAGE  
 PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Monthly data tape from MACV  
 FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None  
 PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: CINCPAC Staff  
 TIME PERIOD COVERED: Jan 1963 to Dec 1969 incl  
 REPORTING FREQUENCY: Operationally, as required, with history, data base updated monthly  
 KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above  
 SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Confidential (Gp-3)  
 MAJOR RELATED FILES: None  
 DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE(S): None  
 DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain in the PACOM ADP Systems Support Group (J63)

### FILE CONTENT

#### GROUND OPERATIONS

FRIENDLY AND ENEMY INITIATED ACTIVITY  
 CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA  
 POPN  
 QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
 NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
 DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
 STATISTICAL SUMMARY ON MANY ACTIONS  
 FORCES, ENEMY  
 ACTION UNITS  
 NATIONALITY  
 UNIT SIZE  
 FORCES, FRIENDLY  
 ACTION UNITS  
 NATIONALITY  
 UNIT SIZE  
 UNIT TYPE  
 SUPPORTING UNITS  
 SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
 UNIT SIZE  
 UNIT TYPE  
 OPERATIONAL SETTING  
 COUNTRY  
 LOCATION DETAIL  
 COORDINATE UTM  
 CORPS TACTICAL ZONE  
 OPERATIONAL REGION  
 PROVINCE  
 GROUND OPERATIONS DATA  
 DATES  
 BEGINNING  
 CURRENT PHASE  
 TERMINATION  
 IDENTIFICATION OF OPERATION  
 CATEGORY OF OPERATION (INCIDENT)  
 OBJECTIVE  
 DESCRIPTION

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 01 (CINCPAC)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
   800 B.P.I.           Standard labeled  
   9 Track  
 NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 17  
 NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 17  
 TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable  
 MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004  
 RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Fixed format - NIPS file)  
 RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric  
 FILE ORGANIZATION: Index sequential  
 CONTROL FIELDS: Incident ID number  
 DATA DICTIONARY: Machine-readable  
 DATA INDEXING: None  
 ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360  
 ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS  
 SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)  
   Language: NIPS, COBOL  
   Data Extraction

RESULTS  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY  
 COMMUNICATIONS (SIGNAL EQUIPMENT)

FOOD  
 PERSONNEL  
   CAPTURED  
   KIA  
   WIA  
 WEAPONS  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY FORCES  
 AMMUNITION  
 COMMUNICATIONS (SIGNAL EQUIPMENT)  
 FOOD  
 PERSONNEL  
   KIA  
   MIA  
   WIA  
 STRUCTURES AND FACILITIES  
 WEAPONS  
 STATISTICAL SUMMARY  
 ACTIONS (INCIDENTS), NUMBER OF  
 TYPE  
 TIMES (OPERATION EVENTS)  
 BEGINNING  
 CURRENT PHASE  
 TERMINATION



# I.D. Number 162

## VNDBA

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Vietnam Data Base

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): National Archives  
(see Appendix E, p. 515)  
Site 01 (CINCPAC)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 52 (Feb 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data on Viet Cong and North Vietnamese initiated incidents in South Vietnam and on allied operations by U.S., South Vietnamese, and 3rd-Country forces.

AUTHORIZATION/DISSEMINATING DIRECTIVE: Memo from SECDEF, 19 Feb 1966,  
SUBJ: Establishment of SPA  
Program Division

PUBLISHER: OASD/PA&E

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Monthly data tape from MACV

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: OASD/PA&E

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Jan 1963 to Jun 1970 for friendly actions  
Jan 1963 to Apr 1971 for enemy incidents

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Monthly

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Abstract: table of contents; index;  
sample file copy; format instructions;  
codebooks: Application file  
Description (IBM)

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely

### FILE CONTENT

GROUND OPERATIONS

FRIENDLY AND ENEMY INITIATED ACTIVITY

CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA

FORM

QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY

NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL

DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS

STATISTICAL SUMMARY ON MANY ACTIONS

FORCES, ENEMY

ACTION UNITS

NATIONALITY

UNIT SIZE

FORCES, FRIENDLY

ACTION UNITS

NATIONALITY

UNIT SIZE

UNIT TYPE

SUPPORTING UNITS

SERVICE, BRANCH OF

UNIT TYPE

UNIT TYPE

OPERATIONAL SETTING

COUNTRY

LOCATION DETAIL

COORDINATE UTM

CORPS TACTICAL ZONE

OPERATIONAL REGION

PROVINCE

GROUND OPERATIONS DATA

DATES

BEGINNING

CURRENT PHASE

TERMINATION

IDENTIFICATION OF OPERATION

CATEGORY OF OPERATION (INCIDENT)

OBJECTIVE

DESCRIPTION

RESULTS  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY  
 COMMUNICATIONS (SIGNAL EQUIPMENT)  
 FOOD  
 PERSONNEL  
 CAPTURED  
 KIA  
 MIA  
 WEAPONS  
 DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY FORCES  
 AMMUNITION  
 COMMUNICATIONS (SIGNAL EQUIPMENT)  
 FOOD  
 PERSONNEL  
 KIA  
 MIA  
 WEAPONS  
 STRUCTURES AND FACILITIES  
 WEAPONS  
 STATISTICAL SUMMARY  
 ACTIONS (INCIDENTS), NUMBER OF  
 TYPE  
 TIMES (OPERATION EVENTS)  
 BEGINNING  
 CURRENT PHASE  
 TERMINATION

FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION  
 STORAGE SITE: National Archives (see Appendix C, p. 515)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
 1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
 9 Track  
 NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 71  
 NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: Information not obtained from custodian  
 of file  
 TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable  
 MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004  
 RECORD FORMAT: Variable (fixed format - NIPS file)  
 RECORDING CODE: EBCDIC  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric  
 FILE ORGANIZATION: Index sequential  
 CONTROL FIELDS: Incident Number  
 DATA DICTIONARY: Machine-readable  
 DATA INDEXING: None  
 ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360  
 ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS  
 SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)  
 Language: NIPS Data Management  
 Verification/Edit Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
 Maintenance Numerical Analysis  
 Data Extraction Simulation/Modeling



# I.D. Number 163

## VNUS

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Vietnamese/U.S. System  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
 STORAGE SITE(S): Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 57 (Jun 1975)  
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Contains essential performance statistics for all Regional and Popular Force units in Vietnam. Data includes friendly and enemy losses, total number of operations, and operations with contact  
 AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Not known to current custodian of file  
 PUBLISHER: Data Management Agency, HQ MACV  
 PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Not known to current custodian of file  
 FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None  
 PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE:  
 TIME PERIOD COVERED: May 1968 to Sep 1972  
 REPORTING FREQUENCY: Monthly  
 KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above  
 SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Confidential  
 MAJOR RELATED FILES: None  
 DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE(S): None  
 DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain indefinitely at CDIC  
 COMMENTS: This file is part of the VCOD collection

### FILE CONTENT

File contains essential statistical performance data (at the unit level) for all RF and PF units in Vietnam. These data include friendly and enemy losses, number of operations with contact, and the total number of operations.

### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
 1600 B.P.I.  
 9 Track  
 NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 14  
 NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1  
 TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: 103,924  
 MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 80  
 RECORD FORMAT: Variable  
 RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric  
 FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential  
 CONTROL FIELDS: Not known to current custodian of file  
 DATA DICTIONARY: Not known to current custodian of file  
 DATA INDEXING: Not known to current custodian of file  
 ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360/50  
 ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: Not known to current custodian of file  
 SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE:  
 Language: COBOL

## VSSG

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Vietnam Special Studies Group (VSSG) File  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
 STORAGE SITE(S): National Archives  
 (see Appendix E, p. 515)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 52 (Feb 1974)  
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Summary of information on HES questions 38  
 through 48 used by the VSSG to prepare evaluations  
 of pacification progress  
 AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Memo from SECDEF, 19 Feb 1966,  
 Subj: Establishment of SEA  
 Programs Division  
 PUBLISHER: OASD/PAGE  
 PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: HES  
 FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None  
 PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: OASD/PAGE  
 TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1970 to date of survey  
 REPORTING FREQUENCY: Monthly  
 KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above  
 SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified  
 MAJOR RELATED FILES: ADHES, HES, QPES  
 DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Application File Documentation (IBM)  
 DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely  
 COMMENTS: VSSG was derived from a sub-set of the HES file

## FOR EACH HAMLET:

POPULATION  
 UTM COORDINATES  
 ADMINISTRATION  
 ENEMY CONTROL FORCES  
 ENEMY FORCES PRESENT  
 ENEMY INFRASTRUCTURE  
 DAYLIGHT SECURITY OPERATIONS  
 GVN COUNCIL PRESENCE  
 GVN PERSONNEL SECURITY  
 NIGHTTIME SECURITY OPERATIONS  
 DRBAN/RURAL: ENEMY ACTIVITY  
 VSSG CONTROL INDICATOR

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: National Archives (see Appendix E, p. 515)  
 PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape  
 PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:  
 1600 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
 9 Track  
 NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 19  
 NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: Information not obtained from custodian  
 of file  
 TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable  
 MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 1004  
 RECORD FORMAT: Variable (filed format - NIES file)  
 RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC  
 CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric  
 FILE ORGANIZATION: Indexed sequential  
 CONTROL FIELDS:  
 Date Record ID  
 Hamlet ID  
 DATA DICTIONARY: Machine-readable  
 DATA INDEXING: None  
 ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360  
 ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: NIPS  
 SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)  
 Language: NIPS Data Management  
 Verification/Edit Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
 Maintenance Numerical Analysis  
 Data Extraction Simulation/Modeling



# I.D. Number 165

## WBLC

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Waterborne Logistic Craft Data Base  
 TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable  
 STORAGE SITE(S): Site 54 (Center for Naval Analyses)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 54 (Apr 1974)  
 BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Data on surface and air activities against enemy waterborne logistic craft  
 AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Not known to current custodian of file

PUBLISHER: CNA

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Surface naval gunfile and LINDBACKER OPRPP-5s, OPRPP-4s, and SPADAE

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: CNA Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Apr 1972 to Sep 1972

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Weekly

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Confidential (GDS)

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Card layout and coding instructions

DISPOSITION POLICY: Present intention is to retain indefinitely

### FILE CONTENT

#### NAVAL OPERATIONS

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA FORM

QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
 NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
 SUMMARY DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
 POPCES, FRIENDLY  
 ACTION UNITS  
 UNIT ID  
 NAVAL OPERATIONS DATA  
 MISSION PECULIAR DATA  
 NAVAL GUNFILE/SEA DRAGON  
 ORDNANCE EXPENDED

CALIBER  
 PUZE TYPE  
 NUMBER  
 TYPE  
 SUPPORTING STRIKE SORTIES  
 NUMBER  
 TYPE

#### RESULTS

DAMAGE/LOSS TO ENEMY  
 SHIPS DAMAGED  
 NUMBER  
 TYPE  
 SHIPS CAPTURED  
 NUMBER  
 TYPE  
 SHIPS DESTROYED  
 NUMBER  
 TYPE

### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 54 (Center for Naval Analysis)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

800 B.P.I.  
 Standard labeled  
 7 Track  
 Even parity

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: Information not obtained from custodian of file

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: No record count obtainable

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 136

RECORD FORMAT: Fixed

RECORDING MODE: BCD

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: None

DATA DICTIONARY: None

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): CDC 3800

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: INFOL (CIC)

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs not necessarily exportable)

Language: FORTRAN  
 Verification/Edit  
 Maintenance  
 Data Extraction

Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
 Numerical Analysis  
 Simulation/Modeling

## FILE CONTENT

## AIR OPERATIONS

## CHARACTERISTICS OF DATA FORM

QUANTITATIVE PRIMARILY  
NUMBER OF ACTIONS AND DETAIL  
DETAILED DATA ON MANY ACTIONS  
FORCES, FRIENDLY  
ACTION UNITS

SERVICE, BRANCH OF  
UNIT ID

OPERATIONAL SETTING:  
COUNTRY

LOCATION DETAIL  
AIR OPERATIONS DATA  
AIRCRAFT TAIL NUMBER  
CANCELLATION REASON  
DAMAGE/LOSS TO FRIENDLY  
DAMAGE FRIENDLY IN AIR  
NUMBER AIRCRAFT DAMAGED

DATE OF MISSION  
ENEMY DEFENSES ENCOUNTERED  
AAA INCIDENT  
SDRFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE INCIDENT

IDENTIFICATION  
MISSION NUMBER  
MISSION REGULAR DATA  
SPIKE MISSION

BOMBING ACCURACY  
DEFLECTION ERROR, DIRECTION AND DISTANCE  
RANGE ERROR, DIRECTION AND DISTANCE  
STRAY BOMB ERROR  
ECM USED (ON BOARD EQUIPMENT)

MUNITIONS  
NUMBER EXPENDED  
NUMBER JETTISONED  
NUMBER RETURNED TO BASE  
TARGET

TYPE FLOWN  
WEATHER  
TACTICS, FRIENDLY  
ALTITUDE PLTASE  
ATTACK HEADING  
DIVE ANGLE  
PASSES, NUMBER OF  
RELEASE ANGLE TO HORIZON  
TYPE OF RELEASE  
TIMES, MISSION EVENTS  
ARRIVE OVER TARGET (TOT) FLOWN

## I.D. Number 166

## WDEP

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Weapon Delivery Evaluation Program File

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 02 (Hq Pacific Air Forces)

WHERE SDREVEYED (DATE): Site 02 (Apr 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Detailed data concerning air-launched weapon delivery tactics and accuracy

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Not known to current custodian of file

PUBLISHER: 7th Air Force

PRIMARY INPUT SODECES: Operational units

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: 7th Air Force Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1968 to Jan 1971

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Operationally, as required

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Programmer/Users manual

DISPOSITION POLICY: Present intention is to retain indefinitely



## WDEP

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 02 (Hq Pacific Air Forces)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

## PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

800 B.P.I. Standard labeled  
9 Track Odd parity

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: 8000

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 100

RECORD FORMAT: Fixed

RECORDING MODE: EBCDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

## CONTROL FIELDS:

Date

Mission number

DATA DICTIONARY: Machine-readable

DATA INDEXING: Yes

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): Honeywell 6060

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: None

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)

Language: COBOL  
Reporting (Specific Extractions)

I.D. Number 167

## WIEU

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Weekly Intelligence Estimate Update System

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center,  
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 57 (Jun 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Records of enemy attacks and friendly activities  
resulting from contact involving Regional Forces  
(RF) and/or Popular Forces (PF)

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Msg from CINCPAC to COMUSMACV  
dated 15 Nov 75, Subj: Maintenance  
of SITRA Data Base

PUBLISHER: Data Management Agency, Hu MACV

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Daily combat report from RVNAP Joint General  
Staff J-3

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: MACV Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Jul 1972 - Feb 1973

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Weekly

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Confidential

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE(S): Operations Manual, Program Source  
Listings, Program Maintenance Manuals,  
System Specifications, Production  
Control/Edit Procedures

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely at CDIC

COMMENTS: This file is part of the WCOD collection

### FILE CONTENT

Operation type: military region; province: initiation date,  
time, location; report date: type of force involved; termination  
date; description of incident: action type: action objective;  
R/P/PF KIA, WIA, enemy KIA

### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 B.P.I.  
9 Track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1 (#573)

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILES: 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: 16,693

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: 92

RECORD FORMAT: Variable

RECORDING MODE: RECDIC

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: Not known to current custodian of file

DATA DICTIONARY: Not known to current custodian of file

DATA INDEXING: Not known to current custodian of file

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IRM 360/50

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: Not known to current custodian  
of file

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE:

Language: COBOL



I.D. Number 168

## 2DACHRON

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: 2nd Air Division Chronology

TYPE OF FILE: Textual

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 10 (Hq 5th Air Force, Yokota Air Base, Japan)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 10 (Apr 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Periodic report containing sequential listing of significant events involving 2nd Air Division units

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Unknown

PUBLISHER: 2nd Air Division, Tan Son Nhut Air Base, South Vietnam

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: 2nd Air Division staff agencies and subordinate units

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Not applicable

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Not applicable

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1 Jan to 31 Dec 1964

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Annual

KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

MAJOR RELATED FILES: Not applicable

DISPOSITION POLICY: Subject to destruction due to file space limitations at 5th Air Force Office of History

### FILE CONTENT

No specific information on detailed content is available at this time

#### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 10 (Hq 5th Air Force, Yokota Air Base, Japan)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Printed pages

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

Monograph  
Softbound  
8 1/2 x 11

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1

CONDITION: Preserved and readable

STORAGE: Safe file

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (free form)

RECORDING MODE: Printed

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Textual

DATA INDEXING: None

## 2ADHIST

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: 2nd Air Division Command History

TYPE OF FILE: Textual

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 10 (Hq 5th Air Force, Yokota Air Base, Japan)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 10 (APR 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Periodic historical report covering mission, organization, equipment, personnel, operations, special analyses, etc

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Unknown

PUBLISHER: Hq 2nd Air Division, Tan Son Nhut Air Base, Vietnam

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: 2nd Air Division staff sections and subordinate units

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Not applicable

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Not applicable

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1 Jul 1964 to 31 Dec 1965

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Semi-annual

KNOWN JAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret

MAJOR RELATED FILES: Not applicable

DISPOSITION POLICY: Subject to destruction due to file space limitations at 5th Air Force Office of History

## FILE CONTENT

1. History of 2nd Air Division, 1 Jul-31 Dec 1965 (Secret)

Vol. 1

- I. Mission and Organization
- II. Personnel Resources
- III. Materiel Resources (including munitions)
- IV. Facilities
- V. Special Activities

Vol. 2--Air Operations in South Vietnam

- I. Plei Me
- II. SILVER BAYONET
- III. HARVEST MOON
- IV. Airlift
- V. Psychological Warfare
- VI. Reconnaissance
- VII. Advisory Effort

2. History of 2nd Air Division, 1 Jan-30 Jun 1965 (Secret)

Vol. 1

- I. Mission and Organization
- II. Personnel Resources
- III. Materiel Resources (including munitions)
- IV. Facilities
- V. Special Activities

Vol. 2--Air Operations in South Vietnam

- I. First Jets
- II. Impact of the Binh Gia Battle
- III. Song Me
- IV. Ba Gia
- V. Dong Xoai
- VI. Cheo Reo
- VII. Redeployment of USAF Strike Force
- VIII. Summary of VNAF Organization
- IX. Statistics on Air Operations

3. History of 2nd Air Division, 1 Jul-31 Dec 1964 (Secret)

Vol. 3 Countersurgency Lessons Learned

- I. Finding and Hitting the Target
- II. Verifying the Target
- III. Communications and Coordination
- IV. Liaison Aircraft Shortage
- V. VNAF Medevac Problems
- VI. VNAF vs USAF Attitude Toward Air Combat
- VII. Adapting to a New Situation

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 10 (Hq 5th Air Force, Yokota Air Base, Japan)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Printed pages

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

Monograph  
Softbound  
8 1/2 x 11

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 5

CONDITION: Preserved and readable

STORAGE: Safe files

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (free form)

RECORDING MODE: Printed

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Textual

DATA INDEXING: None



I.D. Number 170

3MARDIVCHRON

GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: 3rd Marine Division Command Chronology  
TYPE OF FILE: Textual  
STORAGE SITE(S): Site 09 (Hq 3rd Marine Division, Camp Courtney, Okinawa)  
WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 09 (Apr 1974)  
BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A recurring report containing organizational data and significant events involving the 3rd Marine Division during the reporting period  
AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Unknown  
PUBLISHER: 3rd Marine Division  
PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Staff sections and subordinate units  
FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Not applicable  
PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Higher headquarters  
TIME PERIOD COVERED: Unknown; last issue covers 1 Jul-31 Dec 1973  
REPORTING FREQUENCY: Periodic; last issue covers a 6 month period  
KNOWN GAPS: Information not obtained from custodian of file  
SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Information not obtained from custodian of file  
MAJOR RELATED FILES: Not applicable  
DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain indefinitely

FILE CONTENT

Sample Table of Contents:

Command Chronology, Hq 3rd Marine Division, 1 Jul-31 Dec 1973

I. Organizational Data, Units, Commanders

II. Narrative Data

III. Sequential Listing of Significant Events

IV. Supporting Documents

FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 09 (Hq 3rd Marine Division, Camp Courtney, Okinawa)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Printed pages

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

Monograph  
Softbound  
8 1/2 x 11

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: Information not obtained from custodian of file

CONDITION: Preserved and readable

STORAGE: Information not obtained from custodian of file

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (free form)

RECORDING MODE: Printed

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Textual

DATA INDEXING: None

I.D. Number 171

## 5AFCHRON

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: 5th Air Force Chronology  
TYPE OF FILE: Textual  
STORAGE SITE(S): Site 1C (Hq 5th Air Force, Yokota Air Base, Japan)  
WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 10 (Apr 1974)  
BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Periodic report containing sequential listing of significant events involving 5th Air Force units  
AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DISPECTIVE: Unknown  
PUBLISHER: Hq 5th Air Force, Office of History  
PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Staff sections and subordinate units  
FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Not applicable  
PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Higher headquarters  
TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1 Jul 1965-30 Jun 1967, 1 Jul 1971-30 Jun 1972  
REPORTING FREQUENCY: Annual  
KNOWN ISSUES: None within coverage cited above  
SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret  
MAJOR RELATED FILES: Not applicable  
DISPOSITION POLICY: Subject to destruction due to file space limitations at 5th Air Force Office of History

### FILE CONTENT

No specific information on detailed content is available at this time

### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 10 (Hq 5th Air Force, Yokota Air Base, Japan)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Printed pages

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

Monograph  
Softbound  
9 1/2 x 11

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 3

CONDITION: Preserved and readable

STORAGE: Safe files

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (free form)

RECORDING MODE: Printed

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Textual

DATA INDEXING: None



I.D. Number 172

## 5AFHELD

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Southeast Asia Documents held by 5th Air Force Office of History

TYPE OF FILE: Textual

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 10 (Hq 5th Air Force, Yokota Air Base, Japan)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 10 (Apr 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Miscellaneous collection of documents and reports concerning Southeast Asia activities

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Not applicable

PUBLISHER: Various as noted under FILE CONTENT

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Not applicable

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Not applicable

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Not applicable

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1961-1973 as noted under FILE CONTENT

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Not applicable

KNOWN GAPS: Not applicable

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Various as noted under FILE CONTENT

MAJOR RELATED FILES: Not applicable

DISPOSITION POLICY: Subject to destruction due to file space limitations at 5th Air Force Office of History

### FILE CONTENT

1. AIR COBRA Exercise in 6 vol (Secret); Draft by 5th Air Force Office of History

#### Part 1 Air Operations

- I. Pre-employment
- II. The Joint Component
- III. Air Operations
- IV. The Air Operations Center
- V. Weather
- VI. Search and Rescue
- VII. The Air Transport Movement Center
- VIII. Air Defense
- IX. Air-Ground Division
- X. The Tactical Groups
- XI. The Tactical Group at Don Muang
- XII. The Tactical Group at Korat
- XIII. The Royal Air Force at Korat
- XIV. The Royal Australian Air Force
- XV. The French Air Force
- XVI. The Forces at Takhli
- XVII. Personnel and Administration
- XVIII. Air Intelligence
- XIX. Air Logistics Support
- XX. Communications and Electronics
- XXI. Medical Support
- XXII. Security
- XXIII. Civil Engineering
- XXIV. The Don Muang Air Show
- XXV. Protocol and Observer's Bureau
- XXVI. Public Information

#### Part 2 Ground

- XXVII. Ground Cobra
- XXVIII. The Ground Umpire Report from Korat
- XXIX. Ground Operations
- XXX. Composite Reconnaissance
- XXII. Ground Intelligence
- XXIII. Ground Logistics Support
- XXIII. Final Evaluation and Critique

Plus Supporting Documents in 5 vol

2. End of Tour Report - Col. Wm. J. Price III, Director of DASC Alpha, 26 Aug-21 Dec 1965 (Secret)
- I. Organization
  - II. Concept of Operations
  - III. Discussion
  - IV. Conclusions
3. USAF Build-up in Thailand, 1965 (Confidential), 13th Air Force Historical Division
- Vol I Narrative
- 1. Force Deployments
  - 2. Facilities
  - 3. Security
  - 4. Information
  - 5. Morale
  - 6. Political/Policy Environment
- Vol II Supporting Documents
- 4. USAF Build-up in Thailand, 1966 (Secret), 13th Air Force Historical Division (Content organized as in item 3 above)
  - 5. USAF Deployment Planning, 1966 (Top Secret), Historical Liaison Office, Hq USAF
  - 6. COMMANDO HUNT V (Secret), Hq 7th Air Force, May 1971
  - 7. Southeast Asia Air Augmentation, 1972 (Top Secret), Hq Pacific Air Forces, Office of History, Aug 1972
  - 8. COMMANDO FLY/FLASH
    - I. COMMANDO GUARD I, II, III, and IV
    - II. COMMANDO FREIGHT
    - III. YOUNG TIGER
    - IV. QUIET SHOT I
    - V. Marines to Da Nang and Bien Hoa
    - VI. COMMANDO EXPRESS
    - VII. Nicknames
    - IX. Glossary
    - X. List of Supporting Documents
  - 9. Special Historical Study of Electronic Warfare in S.E. Asia, 1964-1968 (Top Secret), USAF Security Services, San Antonio, Texas, 1 Nov 1973
  - 10. Implications of Modern Air Power in Limited War (Secret), Hq Pacific Air Forces, Office of History, 2 Nov 1973; an interview with Gen. J.W. Votz, Jr., Commander 7th Air Force
- FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION
- STORAGE SITE: Site 10 (Hq 5th Air Force, Yokota Air Base, Japan)
- PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Printed pages
- PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:
- Monograph  
Softbound  
8 1/2 x 11
- NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 16
- CONDITION: Preserved and readable
- STORAGE: Safe file
- RECORD FORMAT: Variable (free form)
- RECORDING MODE: Printed
- CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Textual
- DATA INDEXING: None



I.D. Number 173

## 5AFHIST

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: 5th Air Force Command and Unit Histories

TYPE OF FILE: Textual

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 10 (Hq Fifth Air Force, Yokota Air Base, Japan)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 10 (Apr 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Periodic historical report covering the unit mission, organization, equipment, personnel, operations, etc; organizations covered in this file are 5th Air Force, 2nd Air Division, 3rd, 18th, and 49th Tactical Fighter Wings, 35th, 36th, 44th, and 80th Tactical Fighter Squadrons, 45th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron, 421st Aerial Refueling Squadron, 400th Munitions Maintenance Squadron, 824th Combat Support Group, and 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 6th Direct Air Support Flights

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Not applicable

PUBLISHER: Originating units

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Units subordinate to the originating unit

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Not applicable

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USES OF FILE: Hq PACAF, Air University

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 25 Jun 1950 to 31 Dec 1973 (detail in FILE CONTENT)

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Regular but variable (e.g. quarterly, semi-annually)

KNOWN GAPS: See coverage detailed under FILE CONTENT

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified through Top Secret (See FILE CONTENT)

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DISPOSITION POLICY: Subject to destruction due to file space limitations at 5th Air Force Office of History

### FILE CONTENT

1. History of the 5th Air Force (Unclassified)  
25 Jun 1950 - 30 Jun 1973 in 134 vol: formats vary but generally cover mission, organization, personnel, materiel, facilities, operations, special activities, supporting documents, etc
2. History of the 3rd Tactical Fighter Wing (Secret)  
1 Jul 1972 - 31 Dec 1973 in 11 vol  
Table of Contents for 1 Oct - 31 Dec 1972  
Vol 1 Mission  
Personnel  
Operations and Training  
Materiel and Supply  
Facilities  
Special Activities  
Vol 2 Subordinate Unit Histories: 35th, 36th, and 80th TFS
3. History of the 18th Tactical Fighter Wing (Secret)  
1 Jul - 30 Sep 1970, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 1972, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 1973 in 6 vol: included are the unit histories for the 6th, 12th, 44th, and 67th TFS, Det 1 (WILD WEASEL) of the 67th TFS, 15th TFS, 1st SOS, and 19th TEWS  
Table of Contents for 1 Jul - 30 Sep 1970  
Mission, organization, administration  
Personnel  
Operations and Training  
Subordinate Unit Histories: 12th TFS, 15th TFS, and 19th TEWS
4. History of the 49th Tactical Fighter Wing, 1 Apr - 30 Jun 1972 (Secret)  
I Organizations, mission, and resources  
II Operations and Training  
A. CONSTANT GUARD III: Deployment to Takli BTAB  
1. Deployment/movement  
2. Maintenance  
3. Munitions  
4. Operations  
a. Sorties  
b. Results  
III Logistics and Maintenance  
IV Supply  
V Special Subjects  
A. Illustration: Pictorial History of CONSTANT GUARD III

## VI Attachments:

- A. History of the 7th Tactical Fighter Squadron
  1. Mission
  2. Organization
  3. Operations
  4. In-theater Accomplishments
  5. Aircrew Remarks
- B. History of the 417th Tactical Fighter Squadron
  1. Deployment to Takhlil
  2. Operational Sorties
  3. Mission Profiles
  4. Flight Summary Statistics
  5. Bomb Damage Assessment
- C. History of the 9th Tactical Fighter Squadron
  1. Operations
- D. History of the 8th Tactical Fighter Squadron
  1. Deployment
  2. Flying Operations
  3. Bomb Damage Assessment
5. History of the 374th Airlift Wing (Secret)
  - 1 Jan - 31 May 1971 in 1 vol
6. History of the 35th Tactical Fighter Squadron
  - 1 Jul - 31 Dec 1961, 1 Jul 1962 - 31 Dec 1963 in 4 vol (Unclassified)
  - 1 Jul - 31 Dec 1964 in 1 vol (Top Secret)
  - 1 Jan 1965 - 31 Dec 1966 in 4 vol (Secret)
  - 1 Jan - 31 Mar 1968 in 1 vol (Secret)
7. History of the 36th Tactical Fighter Squadron
  - 1 Jul - 31 Dec 1961, 1 Jul 1962 - 31 Dec 1963 in 4 vol (Unclassified)
  - 1 Jan - 30 Jun 1965, 26 Aug - 28 Oct 1965, 1 Jan - 31 Dec 1966 in 4 vol (Secret)
8. History of the 44th Tactical Fighter Squadron
  - 1 Jan 1965 - 30 Jun 1967 in 5 vol (Secret)
9. History of the 80th Tactical Fighter Squadron
  - 1 Jul - 31 Dec 1964 in 1 vol (Top Secret)
10. History of Detachment 1, 45th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron
  - 1 Jan 1965 - 31 Mar 1967 in 5 vol (Secret)
11. History of the 421st Aerial Refueling Squadron
  - 1 Jan 1954 - 31 Dec 1957, 1 Jul - 31 Dec 1958, 1 Jul - 31 Dec 1960, 1 Jan 1961 - 30 Jun 1964 in 4 vol (Secret)
  - Table of Contents for 1 Jan 1954 - 31 Dec 1967

Mission  
Administration  
Operations  
Maintenance  
Supply  
Communications and Electronics  
Intelligence

12. History of the 400th Munitions Maintenance Squadron
  - 1 Jul - 31 Dec 1973 in 2 vol (Secret)
13. History of the 824th Combat Support Group
  - 1 Jan - 31 Dec 1972 in 1 vol (For Official Use Only)
14. History of the 1st Direct Air Support Flight in 2 vol
  - 1 Jan - 30 Jun 1966 (Unclassified)
  - 1 Jul - 31 Dec 1966 (Secret)
15. History of the 2nd Direct Air Support Flight
  - 1 Jan - 31 Dec 1966, 1 Jan - 15 Sep 1969 in 4 vol (Secret)
16. History of the 3rd Direct Air Support Flight
  - 8 Jul - 31 Dec 1964 in 1 vol (Unclassified)
17. History of the 6th Direct Air Support Flight in 5 vol
  - 1 Jul - 31 Dec 1965 (Secret)
  - 1 Jan - 30 Jun 1966 (Confidential)
  - 1 Jul - 31 Dec 1966 (Secret)
  - 1 Oct - 31 Dec 1967 (Confidential)
  - 1 Jan - 30 Jun 1968 (Secret)

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 10 (Hq 5th Air Force, Yokota Air Base, Japan)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Printed pages

## PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

Monograph  
Hardbound and softbound  
8 1/2 x 11

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 201

CONDITION: Preserved and readable

STORAGE: Safe files and shelves

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (Free form)

RECORDING MODE: Printed

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Textual

DATA INDEXING: None



# 5AFMISC

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Special Studies by Hq 5th Air Force

TYPE OF FILE: Textual

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 10 (Hq 5th Air Force, Yokota Air Base, Japan)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 10 (Apr 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A collection of selected, special studies by 5th Air Force of the conflict in S.E. Asia, including the 1960-61 and Tonkin Gulf crises, several 5th Air Force OPLANS and Daily Activity Reports

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Not applicable

PUBLISHER: 5th Air Force

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Not applicable

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Not applicable

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Not applicable

TIME PERIOD COVERED: From 1960 as detailed under FILE CONTENT

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Not applicable

KNOWN GAPS: Not applicable

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Through Top Secret as detailed under FILE CONTENT

MAJOR RELATED FILES: Not applicable

DISPOSITION POLICY: Subject to destruction due to file space limitations at 5th Air Force Office of History

## FILE CONTENT

1. Technical Representatives with 5th Air Force in War and Peace, 25 Jun 195C-30 Jun 1958

2. 5th Air Force in the S.E. Asia Crisis of 1960-1961 Vol 1 (Secret)

I. Op Plan 32-59

- A. SEATO Members
- B. Task Forces
- C. Developments in the New Year
- D. Role of the Programs Evaluation Office

## II. Logistics

- A. Role of the 315th Air Division
- B. Manning for a S.E. Asia Contingency

## III. Timely Exercises

## IV. Diplomatic Activity

## V. Vietnam in the Interim

## VI. Massive Deployment of Forces

## VII. C-47 Shot Down

## VIII. MAA3 Laos Established

Vol 2 (Top Secret); Not surveyed

## 3. 5th Air Force in the S.E. Asia Crisis (A Sequel) 30 Jun 1962 (Secret)

## I. Situation in Late 1961

## II. Op Plan 32-61

## III. 13th Air Force Responsibilities

## IV. Actualities in Laos and Vietnam

## V. A Combined Operation

## VI. 2nd Advon

## VII. C-123s as Airlift

## VIII. Ground Forces

## IX. Resources in Thailand

## X. Military Environment at Vientiane

## XI. Operational Phases

## XII. Project DEPOLIANT

## XIII. Logistic Phases

## XIV. Intelligence

## XV. Manning for S.E. Asia Operations

## XVI. Conclusion

## Reference Documents

## 4. U.S. Involvement in Southeast Asia: A Study 8 Feb 1963 (Secret)

## I. Long-Range Goals

## II. Interim Goals

- III. Relation of Long-Range to Interim Goals
- IV. Asian Policy
- V. U.S. Interference in Asian Internal Affairs
- VI. U.S. Military Presence in Asia
- VII. Japan's Position in Asia
- Tabs A-W Supporting Material (includes short discussions to back-up text, quotes from references and cited authorities, etc)
5. 5th Air Force Reaction to the Tonkin Gulf Crisis, 4-15 Aug 1964  
Vol 1 (Secret)
- Daily Subject Extracts for 4-15 Aug 1964
- Appendices: A. The Maddox Incident  
B. Personnel Summary  
C. Budget Summary  
D. DEPCON Status Summary  
E. 5th Air Force Letter, "Reaction to the Air Force Strike and 5th Air Force in the Current Emergency"  
F. Protest Letters to U.S. Consul: Memo Summary of Petitions, 6 Aug 1964  
J. 357th Tac Fighter Sq Letter, "Pierce Arrow 64"  
28 Sep 1964  
H. 5APMDC Daily Aircraft Status Reports  
I. Lessons Learned During DEPCON 3  
J. Message JAWAP to DIA, "JSDR Reactions to S.E. Asia Incidents," 050850Z Aug 1964  
K. 5APCO1-H Memo, "Japanese Press Treatment of Tonkin Gulf Incidents," 10 Sep 1964
- Vol 2 (Top Secret): Not surveyed
6. 5th Air Force Daily Activities Reports, 3 Jan-6 Apr 1966  
(Confidential)
7. 41st Air Division Special Report: Radar Bombing Training for Operation North Scope - for F-105 pilots, 4-22 May 1967 and for Electronic Warfare Officers, 4-17 Jul 1967 (Secret/Noform)
- B. 5th Air Force Office of History Draft: S.E. Asia Study in 2 Vol (Secret)
- I. Introduction
- II. Reconnaissance
- III. Tactical Fighter Support
- IV. Fighter Interceptor Deployments to S.E. Asia
- V. Support Airlift
- VI. Tankers
- VII. Close Air Support
- VIII. Cost to the 5th Air Force
- IX. Personnel Contributions
- X. Materiel Support
- XI. Lessons Learned
9. 5th Air Force OPLAN 37-65 (Top Secret)
10. 5th Air Force OPLAN 41-69 (Top Secret)
11. 5th Air Force OPLAN 42-69 (Top Secret)
12. Atomic Weapons in Limited Wars in Southeast Asia, Apr 1968  
in 1 vol (Secret)
- I. Concept of Operations
- II. Logistics
- III. Intelligence Estimate
- IV. Limited War Targeting -- S.E. Asia
- V. History
- FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION
- STORAGE SITE: Site 1C (Hq 5th Air Force, Yokota Air Base, Japan)
- PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Printed pages
- PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:
- Monograph  
Softbound  
8 1/2 x 11
- NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 14
- CONDITION: Preserved and readable
- STORAGE: Safe files
- RECORD FORMAT: Variable (free form)
- RECORDING MODE: Printed
- CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Textual
- DATA INDEXING: None



# 8AFHIST

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: 8th Air Force (SAC) Command and Unit Histories

TYPE OF FILE: Textual

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 18 (4q 3rd Air Division, Andersen AFB, Guam)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 18 (May 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Periodic historical report covering the unit mission, organization, equipment, personnel, operations, etc

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING: DIRECTIVE: Information not obtained from custodian of file

PUBLISHER: Originating unit as noted in FILE CONTENT

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Units subordinate to the originating unit

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Units and Commands superior to the originating unit

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Hq SAC and Air University

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Jun 1954-Dec 1973 as detailed under FILE CONTENT

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Regular but variable (e.g., annual, semi-annual)

KNOWN GAPS: See FILE CONTENT for time periods covered by specific histories

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Up to and including Secret (with some Top Secret annexes or supplements)

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain indefinitely

COMMENTS: The designation "8th Air Force" has been transferred to Barksdale AFB, LA replacing that of "2nd Air Force" which has been retired. The SAC headquarters at Andersen AFB, Guam has reverted to its previous designation of "3rd Air Division".

## FILE CONTENT

1. 8th Air Force
  - A. History of 8th Air Force (Westover AFB), 1 Jan 1960-30 Jun 1970
  - B. History of 8th Air Force (Andersen AFB), 1 Jul 1970-30 Jun 1971 in 5 Vol (Secret/NOFORN, F-BD)

## Chronology

- I. Mission and Organization
- II. Personnel
- III. Operations
  1. Sortie Rates, Force Posture
  2. Alert Forces
  3. ARC LIGHT Tactics
  4. Modified BUGLE NOTE
  5. DASK Tactics
  6. MSQ and OAP Bombing
  7. Tanker Operations
  8. Radio Relay
  9. CCK Tanker Move
- IV. Operations, Achievements, Problems, The Threat
  1. Results, Effectiveness
  2. Bombing Problems
  3. Threat - SAM, AAA, MiG
  4. ECM
- V. COMMANDO HUNT V and LAM SON 719 Operations
  1. Background
  2. Planning
  3. Progress of the Campaign
  4. Results
  5. Lessons Learned
- VI. Materiel and Maintenance
  1. PACER SWAP 496
  2. PACER BLOOM
  3. Project JIANT MATCH
  4. Munitions
  5. Fuze Problems
  6. Mine Capability
- VII. Facilities
  1. Andersen
  2. Kadena
  3. U-Tapao
- VIII. Special Subjects
  1. Okinawa
  2. Guam
  3. Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands
  4. Isley Field

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## Glossary

## Photographs and Illustrations

## Appendices

- I. Roster of Key Personnel
- II. Roster of Units Assigned/Attached to 8th Air Force
- III. Installations in 8th Air Force

- IV. Manning: Jun, Oct, Dec, 1970; Mar, Jun 1971
- V. SAC Western Pacific B-52 Force Dispersal
- VI. SAC Average Aircraft - Aircrews in Western Pacific Force
- VII. ARC LIGHT Bomber Operations: Sortie-Mission Chart
- VIII. SAC Weapon Expenditures
- IX. R/KC-135 Statistical Data
1. S.E. Asia
  2. Kadena
  3. U'Tanapao
  4. Radio Relay Activity
- X. R/KC-135 Statistical Data: Reconnaissance and Misc Support
1. Number of Missions Flown
- XI. Evacuations
- XII. SAC Western Pacific Bombing Tactics Recap - Chart
- Exhibit I Organization Chart: 8th Air Force Wings  
Organization Chart: 8th Air Force Staff Agencies
- Exhibit II Special Orders: G-Series
- Supporting Documentation
- C. History of 8th Air Force (Andersen AFB) 1 Jul 1971-30 Jun 1972 in 9 vol (Secret)

#### Chronology

#### I. Mission and Organization

#### II. Personnel

#### III. General Operations

1. COMMANDO HUNT VII
2. ISLAND TREE
3. BUGLE NOTE
4. PRANTIC GOAT/FIELD GOAL
5. MSO
6. Mig Threat
7. SAM Threat

#### IV. Tanker and Related Operations

#### V. BULLET SHOT

1. BULLET SHOT I, II, III, IV, V
2. FREEDOM TRAIN, FREEDOM PORCH
3. FREIGHTER CAPTAIN, FREQUENT WINNER
4. LINEBACKER I

#### VI. CONSTANT GUARD

1. KING COBRA, TIGER CUB, AND TIGER CLAW

#### VII. Logistics, Materiel, and Maintenance

#### VIII. Facilities

- IX. Special Subjects
1. Japan and Okinawa
  2. Guam
  3. Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands
  4. Thailand and U'Tapao

#### Summation

#### Glossary

#### Photographs

#### Appendices

- I. Roster of Key Personnel: 8th Air Force and Units
- II. Roster of Units Assigned/Attached to 8th Air Force
- III. Installations of 9th Air Force
- IV. Manning: Jun, Oct, Dec 1971; Mar, Jun 1972
- V. ARC LIGHT, KC-135, RC-135 Activity Reports: Monthly, FY 1972
- VI. SAC Weapon Expenditures
- VII. R/KC-135 Statistical Data: Kadena, U'Tanapao, Radio Relay and Totals
- VIII. R/KC-135 Statistical Data, Reconnaissance and Misc: Sorties Flown from Kadena and U'Tapao by month
- IX. Evacuations from Kadena

- X. SAC Western Pacific Bombing Tactics Recap (MSO/Synchronous)
- Supporting Documentation

#### 2. 3rd Air Division

- A. History of the 3rd Air Division, Jun 1954-Jun 1959
- B. History of the 3rd Air Division/3960 Combat Support Group, Jan 1960-Jun 1963
- C. History of the 3rd Air Division/3960 Combat Support Group (SW), Jul 1963-Dec 1963
- D. History of the 3rd Air Division/3960 Strategic Wing, Jan 1964-Dec 1965
- E. History of the 3rd Air Division, Jan 1966-Jun 1968
- F. History of the 3rd Air Division, 1 Jul 1968-30 Jun 1969 in 5 vol (Secret)

#### Vol 1 Narrative

#### I. Mission and Organization

#### II. Personnel

#### III. Operations

1. ARC LIGHT Tactics
2. COMMANDO HUNT
3. Sortie Rate
4. SAM, AAA, Mig
5. Tanker Operations



IV. Materiel and Maintenance  
1. SEEK SILENCE/BUST 3UITAR  
2. Munitions

V. Facilities  
1. Andersen  
2. U'Tapao  
3. Kadena  
4. CCK

VI. Special Subjects  
1. Bombing Halt  
2. SEEK SILENCE

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Vol 2 Appendices

I. Roster of Personnel, 3rd Air Division and Units

II. Roster of Units Assigned/Attached to 3rd Air Division

III. Installations in 3rd Air Division

IV. 3rd Air Division Manning: Sep, Dec 1968, Mar, Jun 1969

V. SAC Western Pacific B-52 Force Dispersal

VI. SAC Average Aircraft-Aircrews

VII. ARC LIGHT Bomber Operations: Sortie/Mission Chart

1. Andersen
2. Kadena
3. U'Tapao

VIII. SAC Weapon Expenditures

1. Andersen
2. Kadena
3. U'Tapao

IX. R/KC-135 Statistical Data

1. Kadena
2. 4220 Air Refueling Sq-CCK
3. COMBAT LIGHTNING

X. Evacuations

XI. SAC Western Pacific Bombing Tactics Recap (with graph)

Exhibit 1 SAC and 3rd Air Division Organization Charts  
2 3rd Air Division Orders: G-Series

Vol 3-5 Supporting Documentation

G. History of 3rd Air Division, 1 Jul 1969-31 Mar 1970/History of 8th Air Force, 1 Apr 1970-30 Jun 1970 in 6 Vol (Secret/NOFORN lin Dis P-8D)

Vol 1 Narrative

Chronology

I. Mission, Organization, and Reorganization

II. Personnel

III. Operations

1. ARC LIGHT
2. MSQ/OAP/RBS
3. Cambodian Operations
4. SAM/Mig/AAA
5. Typhoons
6. Tanker Operations
7. COMBAT LIGHTNING (Radio Relay)
8. Reconnaissance
9. ECH/2V
10. COMMANDO HUNT
11. Naval Mines

IV. ARC LIGHT Bombing Results  
I, II, III, and IV Corps

V. Materiel and Maintenance

VI. Facilities  
1. Andersen  
2. Kadena  
3. CCK  
4. U'Tapao

VII. Special Subjects  
1. Okinawa  
2. Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands  
3. Guam

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Vol 2 Appendices

I. Roster of Personnel 3rd Air Division and Units

II. Roster of Units Assigned/Attached to 3rd Air Division/8th Air Force

III. Installations in 3rd Air Division

IV. 3rd Air Division/8th Air Force Manning: Sep, Dec 1969; Mar, Jun 1970

V. SAC Western Pacific B-52 Force Dispersal

VI. SAC Average Aircraft - Aircrews

VII. ARC LIGHT Bomber Operations: Sortie/Mission Chart

1. Andersen
2. Kadena
3. U'Tapao

VIII. SAC Weapon Expenditures

1. Andersen
2. Kadena
3. U'Tapao

IX. R/KC-135 Statistical Data

1. Kadena
2. 4220th Air Refueling Sq-CCK
3. COMBAT LIGHTNING
4. 4258th Strategic Wing/YOUNG TIGER Data

# X. Evacuation

## II. SAC Western Pacific Bombing Tactics Recap (with chart)

- Exhibit 1 Organization Chart: 3rd Air Division Wings
- 2 Organization Chart: 3rd Air Division Staff Agencies
- 3 Organization Chart: 8th Air Force Wings
- 4 Organization Chart: 8th Air Force Staff Agencies
- 5 Special Orders: G-Series

### Vols 3-6 Supporting Documentation

3. History of 17th Air Division (Prov), Jun 1972-Jun 1973
4. History of 57th Air Division (Prov), Jun 1972-15 Nov 1973
5. History of 28th Bomb Wing, Apr-Sep 1966
6. History of 306th Bomb Wing(H), Mar-Jun 1967
7. History of 461st Bomb Wing, Jan-Mar 1967
8. History of 484th Bomb Wing, Jan-Sep 1966
9. History of the 4133rd Bomb Wing (Prov), Apr 1967-Jun 1970
10. History of the 43rd Strategic Wing, Jul 1970-Jun 1973
11. History of the 72nd Strategic Wing (Prov), Jun 1972-15 Nov 1973
12. History of the 307th Strategic Wing, Apr 1970-Jun 1973
13. History of 310th Strategic Wing (Prov), Jun 1972-Jun 1973
14. History of the 376th Strategic Wing, Apr 1970-Jun 1973
15. History of the 4252nd Strategic Wing, Jan 1969-Mar 1970
16. History of the 4258th Strategic Wing, Jan 1969-Mar 1970
17. History of the 27th CS Apr 1970-Sep 1973

18. History of the 303rd Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Wing (Prov), 15 Jun 1972-15 Nov 1973
19. History of the 340th Consolidated Aircraft Maintenance Wing (Prov), Jul 1972-Dec 1973
20. History of the 4101st Air Refueling Squadron (Prov), May 1972-Feb 1973
21. History of the 4102nd Air Refueling Squadron (Prov), 6 May-5 Nov 1972 and 18 Dec 1972-22 Jan 1973
22. History of the 4103rd Air Refueling Squadron (Prov), 12 Jun-7 Oct 1972
23. History of the 4104th Air Refueling Squadron (Prov), 9 Jun-8 Nov 1972

## 8AFHIST

### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 18 (Hg 3rd Air Division, Andersen AFB, Guam)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Printed pages

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

Monograph  
Softbound  
8 1/2 x 11

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: Over 50

CONDITION: Preserved and readable

STORAGE: Safe files and shelves

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (free form)

RECORDING MODE: Printed

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Textual

DATA INDEXING: None



# 8AFLB2

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Selected 8th Air Force Linebacker II Analyses

TYPE OF FILE: Textual

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 18 (Hq 3rd Air Division, Andersen AFB, Guam)

WHERE SUBMITTED (DATE): Site 18 (May 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A series of reports on Linebacker II operations including sortie rates, results achieved, enemy defense effectiveness ECM, etc

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Not applicable

PUBLISHED: As noted under FILE CONTENT

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Unit preparing each report

FILES USED: THIS FILE AS INPUT: Not applicable

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Not applicable

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 18-29 Dec 1972

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Not applicable

KNOWN TAPS: Not applicable

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Secret

MAJOR RELATED FILMS: Not applicable

DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain indefinitely

COMMENTS: The designation "8th Air Force" has been transferred to Barksdale AFB, LA replacing that of "2nd Air Force" which has been retired. The SAC headquarters at Andersen AFB, Guam has reverted to its previous designation of "3rd Air Division".

## FILE CONTENT

1. LINEBACKER II: B-52 Summary, 18-29 Dec 1972, Col. James R. McCarthy, Commander 43rd SW, 22 Jan 1973 (Secret)

- I. Number of Sorties by 43rd, 72nd, and 307th Strategic Wings
  - II. Loss and Damage Compared by Wing
  - III. Portion of Route Where Enemy Encounter Occurred
  - IV. Scenarios of Engagements
  - V. Enemy Reactions, Evasive Actions, Applied Countermeasures
2. 8th Air Force Analysis of SAM Firings During LINEBACKER II Hq 8th Air Force, 1 Feb 1973 (Secret)

## I. Preface

## II. Source Data

## III. Summary of Tactics

## IV. Statistical Charts

1. Hit Locations with Respect to the Target
2. Aircraft Lost/Damaged by Model
3. Aircraft Lost/Damaged by Cell Position
4. Combined Loss/Damage Rates: North of 20 deg N Latitude
5. Description of "Heavy Loss Area"
6. Combined Loss/Damage Rates: "Heavy Loss Area"

## V. B-52 ECM Configuration

- VI. Incident Reconstructions: Scenario and ECM Data for each Loss or Damage Incident

## VII. Observations and Recommendations

## VIII. Summary of Crew Comments

## Appendices

- I. Total SAM Firings
- II. Sorties Flown Above 20 deg N by Day
- III. Aircraft Loss/Damage Summary
- IV. ECM Malfunctions
- V. Summary of Sorties Hit, by Unit
- VI. Aircraft Attrition, by Target

3. Working Paper: Interview with Lt. Gen. G. W. Johnson, Commander, 8th Air Force, 3 Apr 1973 (Secret) on the general subject of LINEBACKER II

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 18 (Hq 3rd Air Division, Andersen AFB, Guam)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Printed pages

## PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

Monoograph  
Softbound and looseleaf  
8 1/2 x 11

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 3

CONDITION: Preserved and readable

STORAGE: Safe file

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (free form)

RECORDING MODE: Printed and typed

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Textual

DATA INDEXING: None

## 8AFMISC

## GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Special Studies by 8th Air Force

TYPE OF FILE: Textual

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 1B (Hq 3rd Air Division, Andersen AFB, Guam)

WHERE SDVEYED (DATE): Site 1B (May 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A collection of selected special reports on 8th Air Force participation in the conflict in S.E. Asia, including ARC LIGHT operations, BULLET SHOT, COMMANDO HUNT, etc

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Not applicable

PUBLISHER: 8th Air Force

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Not applicable

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Not applicable

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Not applicable

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1968-1973 as detailed under FILE CONTENT

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Not applicable

KNOWN GAPS: Not applicable

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: As detailed under FILE CONTENT

MAJOR RELATED FILES: Not applicable

DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain indefinitely

COMMENTS: The designation "8th Air Force" has been transferred to Barksdale AFB, LA replacing that of "2nd Air Force" which has been retired. The SAC headquarters at Andersen AFB, Guam has reverted to its previous designation of "3rd Air Division".

## FILE CONTENT

1. End of Tour Report of Lt. Gen. G.W. Johnson, Commander, 8th Air Force, 15 Sep 1971-30 Sep 1973 dated 15 Sep 1973 (Secret)

## I. Pre-BULLET SHOT Period

1. COMMANDO HUNT VII
2. ISLAND TREE
3. CBU Logistics
4. Logistic Support of S.E. Asia
5. Countering the SAM Threat
6. Ground Safety
7. Pre-Loading Bombs at D'Tapao
8. Physical Security for SAC Assets at U'Tapao
9. B-52 Fire Control System
10. Civilian Personnel Force
11. USAP Land Holdings on Guam

## II. BULLET SHOT/CONSTANT GUARD Period

1. Massive Build-Up of B-52 and KC-135 Forces
2. Special APC LIGHT Strikes
3. Tactics
4. PAVE RUFF
5. FIELD GOAL and HOT CAKE Equipment
6. B-52 Equipment Problems

## III. LINEBACKER II Period

1. Operations and Tactic
2. Managing the KC-135 Force
3. COMBAT LIGHTNING
4. Communications Support
5. Crew Losses and Replacements
6. Facilities Support

## IV. Post Ceasefire Period

1. Operations
2. Aircrew Escape, Evasion, and Survival
3. Synchronous Bombing
4. PAVE PHANTOM
5. WET SNOW Bombing Procedures
6. RBS on Guam
7. COMBAT LIGHTNING (Radio Relay Aircraft)
8. Training



## SAPHISC

## FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 18 (Hq 3rd Air Division, Andersen AFB, Guam)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Printed pages

## PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

Monoograph  
Softbound  
8 1/2 x 11

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 3

CONDITION: Preserved and readable

STORAGE: Safe file

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (free form)

RECORDING MODE: Printed

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Textual

DATA INDEXING: None

## V. LINDBACKER II Attachments

1. Map of Targets and Charts with Summary of B-52 Daily Effort
2. 44 Pre- and Post-Strike Photographs with a 9-page Descriptive BDA Script
3. Summary of Tactics and Analysis of tactics

2. SAC in S.E. Asia. Speech by Lt. Gen. G. W. Johnson, Commander, 8th Air Force, delivered at the Air War College and the Air Command and Staff College, 13 and 14 Feb 1973 (Secret)

- I. 1964-1971 Activities
  1. B-52
  2. KC-135

## II. BULLET SHOT/CONSTANT GUARD

## III. The War Intensified

## IV. Summary

3. Activity Input to Project CORONA HARVEST: ARC LIGHT Operations, 1 Apr 1968-31 Dec 1969 (Confidential)

## I. Task

## II. Hardware

## III. People

## IV. Support

## V. Plans, Concepts and Doctrine

- VI. CORONA HARVEST Interview with Lt. Gen. A. C. Jillea, Commander, 8th Air Force, 18 Aug 1969

## 25DIVAAR

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: After Action Report: Deployment of the 25th Infantry Division to the Republic of Vietnam

TYPE OF FILE: Textual

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 20 (Hq 25th Infantry Division, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 20 (Apr 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Report on the planning, execution, and problems encountered in deploying the 25th Division to Vietnam

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Information not obtained from custodian of file

PUBLISHER: Hq U.S. Army Hawaii, APO SF 96557

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: 25th Division records

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Not applicable

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Not applicable

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1966

REPORTING FREQUENCY: One time

KNOWN GAPS: Not applicable

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: For Official Use Only

MAJOR RELATED FILES: Not applicable

DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain indefinitely

### Table of Contents:

#### I. Introduction

### FILE CONTENT

#### II. Preliminary Planning

#### III. Operations

#### IV. Summary of Problem Areas

#### V. Recommendations

#### Exhibits

- A. Letter: Gen. Waters to Gen. Darnell
- B. Recap of Deployment Orders
- C. Organization of Outloading Support Teams
- D. Planned Deployment Configurations
- E. Troop and Cargo Movement Summary

### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 20 (Hq 25th Infantry Division, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Printed pages

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

Monograph  
Softbound  
8 1/2 x 11

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1

CONDITION: Preserved and readable

STORAGE: Shelves

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (free form)

RECORDING MODE: Printed

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Textual

DATA INDEXING: None



# I.D. Number 179

## 25DIVCCN

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Commander's Combat Notes  
 TYPE OF FILE: Textual  
 STORAGE SITE(S): Site 20 (Hq 25th Infantry Division, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii)  
 WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 20 (Apr 1975)  
 BEIP DESCRIPTION: Periodic brief comments on special subjects by the Commander, 25th Division  
 AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Information not obtained from custodian of file  
 PUBLISHER: 25th Division  
 PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Commander, 25th Division  
 FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Not applicable  
 PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: 25th Division personnel  
 TIME PERIOD COVERED: Individual issues are dated between 1 Sep and 22 Oct 1968  
 REPORTING FREQUENCY: Irregular  
 KNOWN GAPS: None within coverage cited above  
 SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified  
 MAJOR RELATED FILES: Not applicable  
 DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain indefinitely

### FILE CONTENT

1. 1 Sep 1968, Professionalism
2. 1 Sep 1968, Use of the Stockade
3. 5 Sep 1968, Gen Williamson's Staff Comments
4. 8 Sep 1968, Psychological Impact of U.S. Troops on the Vietnamese
5. 8 Sep 1968, Battle Formations

6. 8 Sep 1968, Weapons Safety
7. 10 Sep 1968, Helicopter Landings
8. 19 Sep 1968, Pressure
9. 21 Sep 1968, Commendation
10. 26 Sep 1968, Use of Marijuana
11. 9 Oct 1968, Psychological Impact of U.S. Troops
12. 10 Oct 1968, Information Reporting
13. 12 Oct 1968, Combat Action Analysis, Nos 1 and 2
14. 15 Oct 1968, Combat Action Analysis No 3 (Platoon-Size Outguard)
15. 16 Oct 1968, Handling of Detainees and Innocent Civilians
16. 22 Oct 1968, Combat Action Analysis No 4

### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 20 (Hq 25th Infantry Division, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Printed pages

### PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

Monograph  
 Softbound  
 8 1/2 x 11

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 16

CONDITION: Preserved and readable

STORAGE: Safe file

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (free form)

RECORDING MODE: Printed

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Textual

DATA INDEXING: None

# I.D. Number 180

## 25DIVHIST

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Subordinate Unit Supplements to 25th Division History

TYPE OF FILE: Textual

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 20 (Hq 25th Infantry Division, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 20 (Apr 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Periodic historical report covering the unit mission, organization, equipment, personnel, operations, etc

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATOR: DIRECTIVE: Unknown

PUBLISHER: Originating unit

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Originating unit and its components

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: 25th Division History

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Not applicable

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1 Jul 1963 to 31 Dec 1968 as detailed under FILE CONTENT

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Usually annually

KNOWN MAPS: See FILE CONTENT

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

MAJOR RELATED FILES: Not applicable

DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain indefinitely

### FILE CONTENT

1. Hq Company, 25th Division, 1 Jul 1963-31 Dec 1964 in 2 Vol
2. 1st Brigade, 25th Division, 26 Aug 1963-31 Dec 1964, 1 Jan 1968-31 Dec 1969 in 4 Vol
3. 2nd Brigade, 25th Division, 26 Aug 1963-31 Dec 1964, 1 Jan-31 Dec 1968 in 3 Vol
4. 3rd Brigade, 25th Division, 1 Jul 1963-31 Dec 1965 in 3 Vol
5. Division Artillery, 25th Division, 26 Aug 1941-31 Dec 1963 in 1 Vol
6. Hq and Hq Battery, 25th Division Artillery, 1 Jan 1964-31 Dec 1965, 1 Jan-31 Dec 1967 in 3 Vol
7. 25th Division Support Command, 1 Jul 1963-31 Dec 1965 in 3 Vol

### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SIZE: Site 20 (Hq 25th Infantry Division, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Printed pages

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

Monograph  
Softbound  
8 1/2 x 11

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 19

CONDITION: Preserved and readable

STORAGE: Safe file

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (free form)

RECORDING MODE: Printed

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Textual

DATA INDEXING: None



# I.D. Number 181

## 25DIVMISC

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Miscellaneous publications of 25th Division

TYPE OF FILE: Textual

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 20 (Hq 25th Infantry Division, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 20 (Apr 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Authorized publications recounting the activities of the 25th Division in South Vietnam

AUTHORIZATION/OPIINATING DIRECTIVE: Information not obtained from custodian of file

PUBLISHER: As noted under FILE CONTENT

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Not known to current custodian of file

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Not applicable

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Not applicable

TIME PERIOD COVERED: 1966-1967

REPORTING FREQUENCY: As noted under FILE CONTENT

KNOWN GAPS: Not applicable

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

MAJOR RELATED FILES: Not applicable

DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain indefinitely

### FILE CONTENT

1. Tropic Lightning AMRUSH (2 Issues). Authorized monthly publication of the 25th Division Information Office
- Vol 1, No 2 Sep 1966  
Scout Dogs  
Company Action  
Cu Chi Artillery  
Chieu Hoi

- Vol 2, No 3 Oct 1966  
The Year in South Vietnam  
Civil Affairs
2. Second Offensive, The Year in Combat-1967, 2nd Brigade, 25th Division, Cu Chi, South Vietnam
- Prelude to Combat
- Operations
- ALA MOANA  
JUNCTION CITY  
WAILUA  
WAKALAPA  
MANHATTAN  
KOLE KOLE  
ATLANTA  
SARATOGA  
CAMDEN

### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 20 (Hq 25th Infantry Division, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Printed pages

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

Monoograph  
Softbound  
6 x 9 and 8 1/2 x 11

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 3

CONDITION: Preserved and readable

STOPAGE: File

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (free form)

RECORDING MODE: Printed

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Textual

DATA INDEXING: None

I.D. Number 182

327ADCHRON

GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: 327th Air Division Chronology (Formerly Air Task Force 13 Provisional)

TYPE OF FILE: Textual

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 10 (Hq 5th Air Force, Yokota Air Base, Japan)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 10 (Apr 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: Contains a sequential listing of significant events involving 327th Air Division units

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Information not obtained from Custodian of file

PUBLISHER: 327th Air Division

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Not applicable

FILES USING THIS FILE AS INPUT: Not applicable

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Not applicable

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Jun 1950-1966 incl

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Information not obtained from custodian of file

KNOWN JAPS: None within coverage cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

MAJOR RELATED FILES: Not applicable

DISPOSITION POLICY: Subject to destruction due to file space limitations at 5th Air Force Office of History

FILE CONTENT

No specific information on detailed content is available at this time

FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 10 (Hq 5th Air Force, Yokota Air Base, Japan)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Printed pages

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

Monograph  
Softbound  
8 1/2 x 11

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 1

CONDITION: Preserved and readable

STORAGE: File

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (free form)

RECORDING MODE: Printed

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Textual

DATA INDEXING: None



# I.D. Number 183

## IFFV/TDF

### GENERAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: Tactical Data File for I Field Force Vietnam, 4th and 25th Infantry Divisions

TYPE OF FILE: Machine-readable

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 57 (Jun 1975)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A main tape lists incidents by Hq IFPV, 25th Infantry Division, and 4th Infantry Division and an error tape lists incidents that could not be integrated into the main tape. Incidents are broken out by organization in 22 files on the main tape, including items such as maneuver unit operations and results, mine and booby trap incidents, ground sensor activations, PED HAZE readings, and ground surveillance radar sightings. (Also See COMMENTS)

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATOR: DIRECTIVE: Not known to current custodian of file

PUBLISHER: Data Management Agency, Hq MACV

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Operational unit reports

FILES DSIS: THIS FILP AS INPUT: None

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: MACV Staff

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Jan 1969 to Nov 1970 (4th and 25th Infantry Divs)  
Aug 1969 to Oct 1970 (Hq IFPV)

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Operationally, as required

KNOWN JAPS: None within time period cited above

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Unclassified

MAJOR RELATED FILES: None

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE AT SITE: Abstract, format instructions, user manual, complete documentation of data file, system documentation of original data tapes including one tape (#111) containing a program library

DISPOSITION POLICY: Intention is to retain indefinitely at CDIC

COMMENTS: This file is part of the VCOD collection

This file was compiled in early 1971 at Headquarters, U. S. Army Vietnam from original tapes prepared by the three organizations identified above

### FILE CONTENT

Maneuver Unit Operations and Contacts, Enemy Initiated Incidents, Attacks by Fire, Air Attacks, Enemy AA Fire, Finding and Detonating Mines and Booby Traps, Cache Finds, Ground Sensor Activations, Radar Sighting, Terrorist Actions, Sniper (friendly) Contacts, Mechanical Ambushes, Capture and Integration of POWs and Hoi Chanhs.

#### FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 57 (Combat Data Information Center)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Magnetic tape

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS:

1600 B.P.I.  
7 Track

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: 2 (Main integrated tape, #1177; error tape, #375)  
Also see COMMENTS below

NUMBER OF SEPARATE FILPS: 22 in the main integrated file

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECORDS: Integrated file: Incident listing tape (#1177) - 109,000; Error tape (#375) - 20,000  
Original file: Master tape (#0413), Program decks (#111), Card images (#0973) - No record count obtainable

MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH: Not known to current custodian of file

RECORD FORMAT: Variable length (fixed format)

RECORDING MODE: Not known to current custodian of file

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Alphanumeric

FILE ORGANIZATION: Sequential

CONTROL FIELDS: Not known to current custodian of file

DATA DICTIONARY: None

DATA INDEXING: None

ASSOCIATED COMPUTER(S): IBM 360 series

ASSOCIATED DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: Not known to current custodian of file

SITE PRODUCED SOFTWARE: (Programs exportable)

Language: Data Management  
Verification/Edit  
Maintenance Reporting (Specific Extractions)  
Data Extraction Numerical Analysis

COMMENTS: The original data file of IFPV and the 4th and 25th Divisions from which the integrated file and error file were compiled are preserved on tape #0413; a program deck is on tape #111; and card images on tape #0973

I.D. Number 184

IIIMAFCHRON

ENFPAL FILE INFORMATION

COMPLETE TITLE: III Marine Amphibious Force Command Chronology

TYPE OF FILE: Textual

STORAGE SITE(S): Site 08 (Hq III Marine Amphibious Force,  
Camp Courtney, Okinawa)

WHERE SURVEYED (DATE): Site 08 (Apr 1974)

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: A recurring report containing brief sequential  
references to significant events involving III  
Marine Amphibious Force during the reporting  
period

AUTHORIZATION/ORIGINATING DIRECTIVE: Unknown

PUBLISHER: III Marine Amphibious Force

PRIMARY INPUT SOURCES: Staff sections and subordinate units

FILES USED: THIS FILE AS INPUT: Not applicable

PRIMARY RECIPIENTS/USERS OF FILE: Not applicable

TIME PERIOD COVERED: Date of initial issue unknown; coverage  
complete to date of survey

REPORTING FREQUENCY: Previously monthly; currently quarterly

KNOWN GAPS: None

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION: Information not obtained from custodian  
of file

MAJOR RELATED FILES: Not applicable

DISPOSITION POLICY: To be retained indefinitely

COMMENTS: Copies are forwarded (as prepared) to Headquarters, U.S.  
Marine Corps, Washington, D.C.

FILE CONTENT

No specific information on detailed content is available at this time

FILE FORMAT AND DATA REPRESENTATION

STORAGE SITE: Site 08 (Hq III Marine Amphibious Force,  
Camp Courtney, Okinawa)

PHYSICAL STORAGE MEDIUM: Printed pages

PHYSICAL MEDIUM SPECIFICATIONS: Monograph

NUMBER OF VOLUMES: Information not obtained from custodian of file

CONDITION: Preserved and readable

STORAGE: Information not obtained from custodian of file

RECORD FORMAT: Variable (free form)

RECORDING MODE: Printed

CONTENT REPRESENTATION: Textual

DATA INDEXING: None





## V. SITE CHARACTERISTICS

This section presents information on site characteristics that will assist the researcher who wishes to use one or more of the files located at a particular site. The files held by the sites that are cataloged in this report are listed along with other information for each site. An index is also provided which lists the sites alphabetically by the main component of their title or by their widely used short titles. (For example, Headquarters, Pacific Air Forces is listed under *Pacific*.) Organizations identified by numerical designations (e.g., 25th Infantry Division) follow the alphabetical listing in numerical order, with Arabic numerals preceding Roman numerals.

### COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF PACIFIC (CINCPAC)

SITE I.D. NUMBER: 01

SURVEY DATE: Apr 1975

SITE ADDRESS: Camp H. M. Smith  
Hawaii, 96610

CONTACT(S):

1. Dr. Wm. F. Warren, Review and Analysis Office, J021  
Tel: (808) 477-6777; Autovon 431-0111
2. Mr. Carl Cleaver, CINCPAC Historian, J0425  
Tel: (808) 477-6925

ACCESS PROTOCOL: Thru Commander-in-Chief Pacific

SITE HARDWARE:

Computer: IBM 360/191 disk; 9 and 7 track tape drives; CALCOMP Plotter

SITE SOFTWARE:

Language Processors: COBOL, FORTRAN, ASSEMBLER  
Data Management Systems: NIPS  
Operating Systems: OS MPT

FILES AVAILABLE AT SITE:

MACHINE-READABLE

BRIGHT LIGHT, COACT, FORSTAT HISTORY, MEDTC, MIWA,  
OPREA, PAAL, PACSHIPS, RECON, SITRA, STRKHIST, VNDBA

MICROFILM

OPREP-1, OPREP-2, OPREP-3, OPREP-4, OPREP-5

TEXTUAL

CINCPACHISTOFF, CINCPACTECHLIB, OPREP-4 (AGM-45,-78, LGB),  
OPREP-4 (SA-7), OPREP-4 (MIG), OPREP-4 (SENSORS)



## HQ PACIFIC AIR FORCES (PACAF)

SITE I.D. NUMBER: 02

SURVEY DATE: Apr 1975

SITE ADDRESS: Hickam AFB, Hawaii  
APO San Francisco, 96553

CONTACT(S): 1. Analysis and Programming Division (ACDPI or ACDPC),  
Directorate of Data Automation  
Tel: (808) 449-9860, 449-9510  
2. 588th Reconnaissance Technical Group (INOD)  
Tel: (808) 449-6237

ACCESS PROTOCOL: Unknown

## SITE HARDWARE:

Computer: Honeywell 6060, IBM 360/50 (512K)

I/O Devices: Six 181 disks, 2314 disk drives, eight 9-track and two 7-track tapes, two printers, one card reader, MTST (offline)

Remote Job Entry: Three teletypes, eight CRTs, two 200 lpm printers which service teletype, standard Honeywell time-sharing, COBOL drive time-sharing, DATANET 355 link to Oahu WWMCCS installation

Duplicating Equipment: Card reproduction, interpreter and sorter

## SITE SOFTWARE:

Language Processors: COBOL, FORTRAN, and ASSEMBLER

Data Management System: WWDMS, MODS, TIPS

Operating System: GCOS, DOS

## FILES AVAILABLE AT SITE (ALL MACHINE READABLE):

AAAOB, ACFT LOSS, ALCREP, FLAK, FCRSTAT HISTORY, GUNSHIP, MIGSA, PIN, SAMOB, SEADAB, WDFP

## HQ FLEET MARINE FORCE, PACIFIC (FMFPAC)

SITE I.D. NUMBER: 03

SURVEY DATE: Apr 1975

SITE ADDRESS: Camp H. M. Smith  
Hawaii, 96610

CONTACT(S): Force Operations Analysis Branch  
Assistant Chief of Staff, Management  
Tel: (808) 477-6919, 477-6268

ACCESS PROTOCOL: Thru Commander, FMFPAC

SITE HARDWARE: IBM 360

SITE SOFTWARE: Uses facilities at Site 01 (CINCPAC)

FILES AVAILABLE AT SITE (ALL TEXTUAL):

FMFPACMISC

## COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF PACIFIC FLEET (CINCPACFLT)

SITE I.D. NUMBER: 04

SURVEY DATE: Apr 1975

SITE ADDRESS: Commander in Chief U.S. Pacific Fleet (CINCPACFLT)  
FPO, San Francisco, 96610

CONTACT(S): Mr. B. Schneiderman  
OEG Representative  
Tel: (808) 471-9915

ACCESS PROTOCOL: Via Mr. B. Schneiderman

SITE HARDWARE: Not applicable to Southeast Asia data

SITE SOFTWARE: Not applicable to Southeast Asia data

FILES AVAILABLE AT SITE (ALL TEXTUAL):

MESSAGES



## U.S. ARMY CINCPAC SUPPORT GROUP

SITE I.D. NUMBER: 05

SURVEY DATE: Apr 1975

SITE ADDRESS: Ft. Shafter, Hawaii  
APO, San Francisco, 96558

CONTACT(S):

1. Mr. J. A. Coleridge, Historian, Operations Division  
Tel: (808) 438-2661
2. Mr. F.C. Murphy Jr., Operations Team, Operations Division  
Tel: (808) 438-1052

ACCESS PROTOCOL: Standard military visit clearance through CINCPAC

SITE HARDWARE: Not applicable to Southeast Asia data

SITE SOFTWARE: Not applicable to Southeast Asia data

FILES AVAILABLE AT SITE (ALL TEXTUAL):

ARPACHIST, ARPACMONTHLY

COMMENTS: This organization was known previously as U.S. Army  
Pacific (USARPAC)

## HQ III MARINE AMPHIBIOUS FORCE

SITE I.D. NUMBER: 08

SURVEY DATE: Apr 1974

SITE ADDRESS: Camp Courtney, Okinawa

## CONTACT(S):

1. Operations, (G-3)
2. Programming Div, Automated Services Center

ACCESS PROTOCOL: Standard military visit and theater clearance through CINCPAC and FMFPAC

## SITE HARDWARE:

IBM 360/65, 2314

## SITE SOFTWARE:

The Automated Services Center provides computer services for all units in West Pac with regard to manpower, maintenance, force status, finance, etc

## FILES AVAILABLE AT SITE:

MACHINE READABLE

Only current runs of management files (eq FORSTAT) available; no history files created or retained

TEXTUAL

III MAPCHRON

## HQ 3RD MARINE DIVISION

SITE I.D. NUMBER: 09

SURVEY DATE: Apr 1974

SITE ADDRESS: Camp Courtney, Okinawa

## CONTACT(S):

1. Operations, S-3
2. Historian

ACCESS PROTOCOL: Standard military visit and theater clearance through CINCPAC and FMFPAC

SITE HARDWARE: See Site 08. Hq 3rd Marine Division is physically housed in the same facility

SITE SOFTWARE: See Site 08.

## FILES AVAILABLE AT SITE (ALL TEXTUAL):

3MARDIVCHRON



## HQ 5TH AIR FORCE (PACAF)

SITE I.D. NUMBER: 10  
SURVEY DATE: Apr 1974  
SITE ADDRESS: Yokota Air Base, Japan  
APO San Francisco, 96525  
CONTACT(S): Mr. Jack W. Davis  
Chief, Office of 5AF History (CSH)  
Tel: 57604, 55295  
ACCESS PROTOCOL: Contact Mr. Davis  
SITE HARDWARE: Not applicable to Southeast Asia data  
SITE SOFTWARE: Not applicable to Southeast Asia data  
FILES AVAILABLE AT SITE (ALL TEXTUAL):  
2ADCHRON, 2ADHIST, 5AFCHRON, 5AFHELD, 5AFHIST, 5AFMISC, 327ADCHRON

## HQ U.S. MILITARY ASSISTANCE COMMAND, THAILAND

SITE I.D. NUMBER: 13  
SURVEY DATE: May 1974  
SITE ADDRESS: Bangkok, Thailand  
APO, San Francisco, 96346  
CONTACT(S): MACTJD  
Tel: 37020 x2341  
ACCESS PROTOCOL: Standard military and visit clearance through  
CINCPAC  
SITE HARDWARE: Not applicable  
SITE SOFTWARE: Not applicable  
FILES AVAILABLE AT SITE (ALL TEXTUAL):  
MACTHAIHIST

## U.S. SUPPORT ACTIVITIES GROUP, THAILAND

SITE I.D. NUMBER: 14

SURVEY DATE: May 1974

SITE ADDRESS: Nakhon Phanom AB, Thailand  
APO, San Francisco, 96310

CONTACT(S): Automated Systems Division, J-3

ACCESS PROTOCOL: Standard military visit and theater clearance  
through CINCPAC

SITE HARDWARE:

Computer: IBM 360/50, 1130  
I/O Devices: IBM 2314 disk drives, 6 to 8 IBM 2400 tape drives,  
unidentified type and number of card readers  
Remote Job Entry: CRT 2250, six 3277 CRTs (SPECOL)

SITE SOFTWARE:

Language Processors: COBOL, FORTRAN, SPECOL  
Data Management Systems: 360 OS

FILES AVAILABLE AT SITE (ALL MACHINE READABLE):

AFCTLOSS, ARVNDATA, PRAGSAVE, KHMEROB, MEDTC, MEKONG, SEADAB, SIRFA

## DEPUTY CHIEF, JUSMAG, THAILAND

SITE I.D. NUMBER: 15

SURVEY DATE: May 1974

SITE ADDRESS: Udorn AB, Thailand  
APO, San Francisco, 96242

CONTACT(S): Plans and Training Division

ACCESS PROTOCOL: Standard military visit and theater clearance through  
CINCPAC

SITE HARDWARE: Not applicable to Southeast Asia data

SITE SOFTWARE: Not applicable to Southeast Asia data

FILES AVAILABLE AT SITE (ALL TEXTUAL):

CILAOS, DEPCHIST, MAAGLAOS



## HQ 13TH AIR FORCE ADVON (PACAF)

SITE I.D. NUMBER: 16  
SURVEY DATE: May 1974  
SITE ADDRESS: Udorn AB, Thailand  
APO, San Francisco, 96237  
CONTACT(S): Historian  
ACCESS PROTOCOL: Standard military visit and theater clearance  
through CINCPAC and PACAF  
SITE HARDWARE: Not applicable to Southeast Asia data  
SITE SOFTWARE: Not applicable to Southeast Asia data  
FILES AVAILABLE AT SITE (ALL TEXTUAL):

TFAHIST

## HQ 3RD AIR DIVISION (SAC)

SITE I.D. NUMBER: 18  
SURVEY DATE: May 1974  
SITE ADDRESS: Andersen Air Force Base, Guam  
APO San Francisco, 96334  
CONTACT(S): Charles K. Hopkins  
8th Air Force Command Historian  
Tel: 66-3185  
ACCESS PROTOCOL: Through Hq Strategic Air Command  
SITE HARDWARE: Not applicable to Southeast Asia data  
SITE SOFTWARE: Not applicable to Southeast Asia data  
FILES AVAILABLE AT SITE (ALL TEXTUAL):

8AFHIST, 8AFLB2, 8AFMISC

COMMENTS: This organization was known previously as Hq 8th  
Air Force

## INTELLIGENCE CENTER PACIFIC (IPAC)

Site ID NUMBER: 19

SURVEY DATE: Apr 1975

SITE ADDRESS: Intelligence Center Pacific (IPAC)  
Box 38  
FPO, San Francisco, 96610

CONTACT: IPAC 65  
Tel: Autovon 430-0111 (Hawaii Switch) followed by  
471-3389/3556  
Commercial (808) 471-3389/3556

ACCESS PROTOCOL: Request for information should be submitted to  
Commander, Intelligence Center Pacific (Attn: IPAC65)  
with copy to Commander in Chief Pacific (Attn: J214),  
FPO, San Francisco, 96610. Release of information  
subject to approval of Commander, IPAC. Files are  
classified SECRET. Companies, organizations,  
activities, and agencies requesting files must be  
authorized to retain SECRET material and comply with  
DOD 5200 1-R requirements for storage of SECRET  
material

## SITE HARDWARE:

Computer: IBM 360-40H (256K)  
Tape Drives: IBM 2401/2402 (7 and 9 track available  
at 556/800 BPI)  
Disk Drives: POTTER 4314-1  
Terminals: IBM 3277, ASR 37

## SITE SOFTWARE:

Operating System: DOS  
Compilers: BAL, COBOL, FORTRAN, PL/1  
Data Management System: Modular Data Management  
System (MODS), including  
Sentinel Aides Teleprocessing  
System

## FILES AVAILABLE AT SITE (ALL MACHINE READABLE):

ERCMS, MEIP



## HQ 25TH INFANTRY DIVISION

SITE I.D. NUMBER: 20

SURVEY DATE: Apr 1975

SITE ADDRESS: Bldg 690, Schofield Barracks  
APO San Francisco, 96557

CONTACT(S): Division Historian, Assistant G-3 for Force Development  
Tel: (808) 655-9927, 655-9825

ACCESS PROTOCOL: Standard military visit clearance through CINCPAC  
and U.S. Army CINCPAC Support Group

SITE HARDWARE: Not applicable to Southeast Asia data

SITE SOFTWARE: Not applicable to Southeast Asia data

FILES AVAILABLE AT SITE (ALL TEXTUAL):

25DIVAAR, 25DIVCCN, 25DIVHIST, 25DIVMISC

## USAF AEROSPACE AUDIOVISUAL SERVICE (AAVS)

SITE I.D. NUMBER: 21

SURVEY DATE: Sep 1973

SITE ADDRESS: USAF Aerospace Audiovisual Service (AAVS)  
Building 248  
Norton AFB, California 32409

## CONTACT(S):

1. Mr. Charles Schlofner, Chief  
USAF Central Audiovisual Depository (CAVD)  
Tel: (714) 382-2513
2. Mr. Donald Loucks  
USAF Central Audiovisual Depository (CAVD)

ACCESS PROTOCOL: Through the Director of Services  
Hq. AAVS, Building 248  
Norton AFB, California 92409

## SITE HARDWARE:

1. Manual card files: master cards filed serially for each film reel plus associated cards filed by subject matter (See FILE CONTENT for examples)
2. Film viewing and editing equipment plus air conditioned film storage area

## FILES AVAILABLE AT SITE (ALL SPECIAL MEDIUM):

USAFFILM



## ALBERT F. SIMPSON HISTORICAL RESEARCH CENTER OF THE U.S. AIR FORCE

SITE I.D. NUMBER: 22

SURVEY DATE: Apr 1975

SITE ADDRESS: AFSHRC/HO  
Maxwell AFB, Alabama, 36112

## CONTACTS(S) :

1. Mr. Lloyd H. Cornett Jr., Chief  
Tel: (205) 293-5342; Autovon 875-5342
3. Mr. Allen N. Striepe; Circulation Branch (HOA)  
Tel: (205) 293-5958; Autovon 875-5958

## ACCESS PROTOCOL:

Via Acting Chief or Chief: for access to classified material, government personnel require official orders or other evidence of security clearance and need to know; contractors have their security officer submit visit request to and obtain approval by 3800th Air Base Wing Security Police Squadron (SP) Maxwell AFB, Alabama, 36112. All researchers (civilian, military, and government) should begin by contacting SAFOI/OIPM, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C., 20330.

## SITE HARDWARE:

Microfilm Equipment: 3M "400 Page Search" reader-printers  
3M "400 C" reader-printers  
Microfilm duplication equipment

## SITE SOFTWARE:

Language Processors: COBOL  
Operating System: 3COS  
Index: DABIN/COM/KWOC Keyword Index  
Guide to the Two Line Keyword Out of Context (KWOC) Inventory  
Guide to the Four Line DABIN Entry  
Acquisition Inventory: Index size is currently 38 alpha  
(32 Unclassified, 6 Secret) and 16 numeric  
(14 Unclassified, 2 Secret) 16mm 100 ft  
microfilm cartridges

## FILES AVAILABLE AT SITE:

DABIN/COM/KWOC

## USAF TACTICAL FIGHTER WEAPONS CENTER

SITE I.D. NUMBER: 23

SURVEY DATE: Feb 1975

SITE ADDRESS: USAF Tactical Fighter Weapons Center  
Nellis AFB, Nevada 89110

CONTACT(S) :

1. Mr. S. Guile, Operations Analysis
2. Tactical Analysis

ACCESS PROTOCOL: Individuals or organizations who require the data base must forward their request to Hq TAC/DOO stating their justification, and whether they want a listing of the card images or a computer tape of these images. If the request is approved, TAC/DOO will forward the requirement to USAFTFWC/OA for compliance. If a tape of the card images is requested, OA will provide the tape on a loan basis. The user is expected to produce his own copy of the tape and return the original. At the present time, USAFTFWC does not have any extraction program for specific data or analysis.

FILES AVAILABLE:

RED BARON



## THE RAND CORPORATION

SITE I.D. NUMBER: 24

SURVEY DATE: Mar 1975

SITE ADDRESS: 1700 Main Street  
Santa Monica, California 90406

## CONTACT(S):

1. Dr. G.A. Carter  
Tel: (213) 393-0411 x578
2. Mr. J.W. Ellis Jr.  
Tel: (213) 393-0411 x509
3. Mr. A.H. Peterson  
Tel: (213) 393-0411 x7126

ACCESS PROTOCOL: Contact any of the individuals listed for information concerning Rand Corporation Southeast Asia files. See each file listing for specific instructions for access to each file

SITE HARDWARE: Not applicable to Southeast Asia data files

SITE SOFTWARE: Not applicable to Southeast Asia data files

## FILES AVAILABLE:

MICROFILM

RVIS

TEXTUAL

SRP

## OFFICE OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF (OJCS)

SITE I.D. NUMBER: 51

SURVEY DATE: Feb 1974

SITE ADDRESS: Information Systems Division  
OJCS (J-3)  
The Pentagon  
Washington, D.C., 20301

CONTACTS: Operations Statistics Branch  
Tel: (202) 697-5395, Auto von 227-5395

ACCESS PROTOCOL: Through Directorate of Operations (J-3), OJCS;  
release of data is limited to those with a need-to-know and proper security clearance

SITE HARDWARE:

I/O Devices: 2260 Model CRT

Remote Job Entry Capabilities: Entries into all files available  
from ADP Division, J-3 OJCS

SITE SOFTWARE: Data Management System, 360 OS, NIPS

FILES AVAILABLE AT SITE None. Files previously held at this site are  
in the process of being transferred to the  
National Archives. See Appendix E, p. 516.



## NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND SYSTEM SUPPORT CENTER (NMCSSC)

SITE I.D. NUMBER: 52

SURVEY DATE: Apr 1975

SITE ADDRESS: The Pentagon  
Washington, D.C., 20301

CONTACT(S): E. Sparks, Program Manager, MF 607  
Tel: (202) 695-5003

## ACCESS PROTOCOL:

Site: via the Commanding Officer  
Files: via sponsor of each file

## SITE HARDWARE:

COMPUTER: IBM 360/65-67

I/O Devices: TI tape drives and IBM 2314 disk drives

Remote Job Entry: CRT 2250s, CRT 2260s and RTT 2741

## SITE SOFTWARE:

Language Processors: PL/1, COBOL, FORTRAN, ASSEMBLER, RPG,  
SIMSCRIPT, GPSS

Data Management Systems: 360 OS NIPS, DPS, ODPS

Operating Systems: HASP, CMS

Numerical or Statistical Analysis Packages: GPSS, IBM Math  
Package

## FILES AVAILABLE AT SITE (ALL MACHINE READABLE):

AIRSUM, CAGDMD, CAGPUB, CAMAIR, CAMBODG, FUNK, OBSEA,  
PHMIR, PLANA, OHES-70, SENSOR

## HQ UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

SITE I.D. NUMBER: 53

SURVEY DATE: Apr 1975

SITE ADDRESS: USAF Operations Center  
Director of Operations  
Hq USAF  
The Pentagon  
Washington, D.C., 20330

CONTACT(S): Systems Division, Dep Dir for Operational Command  
and Control, USAF Operations Center, BF 888  
Tel: (202) 697-6706

ACCESS PROTOCOL: Via Hq USAF, ATTN: AF/KODL

SITE HARDWARE:

Computer: IBM 360/75

SITE SOFTWARE:

Data Management Systems: 360 OS NIPS

FILES AVAILABLE AT SITE (ALL MACHINE READABLE):

ALOREP, COACT-PACAF, MACAL, OPREP-5, SACCOACT, SEADAB



## CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES (CNA)

SITE I.D. NUMBER: 54

SURVEY DATE: Apr 1974

SITE ADDRESS: 1401 Wilson Boulevard  
Arlington, Virginia

CONTACT(S): 1. Dr. Phil DePoy, Director, Operations  
Evaluation Group (CEG)  
Tel: (202) 695-9241

2. Mr. Jerome X. Goldschmidt

ACCESS PROTOCOL: Contact CNA for details

SITE HARDWARE:

Computer: CDC 3800

I/O Devices: 405 card reader, 415 card punch, four 607 tape  
drives, six 854 disk drives, CALCOMP 565 plotter,  
501 line printer, 512 line printer

Microfilm Equipment: Recordak PE-1A reader printer

Miscellaneous: Microfische reader (Post 640/24) and DASA portable  
microfische reader (PMR-50)

SITE SOFTWARE:

Language Processors: COBOL, FORTRAN, SIMSCRIPT, COMPASS, JOVIAL,  
LISP, ALGOL, SNOBOL, DYNAMO, APL (time-sharing)

Data Management Systems: INFOL (CDC), SPSS

Numerical or Statistical Analysis Packages: SPSS, BIOMED

FILES AVAILABLE AT SITE (ALL MACHINE READABLE):

AAM, CASUAL, CNA BIBLIOGRAPHY, CNA MESSAGE FILES, COACT, CONGA,  
DESTA, EOB, HOSTA, LOSS/DAMAGE, MASDAB, MATSTAT, MIG, NASVA,  
OPREA, OPTAN, PILOT/SORTIES, SAM, SEADAB, STCNE, WBLC

## ENGINEER STUDIES GROUP (ESG)

SITE I.D. NUMBER: 55

SURVEY DATE: Apr 1975

SITE ADDRESS: Engineer Studies Group (ESG)  
Office Chief of Engineers  
Department of the Army  
6500 Brooks Lane  
Washington, D.C., 20315

## CONTACT(S):

1. G. H. Orrell, Tech Dir, ESG  
Tel: (202) 227-2304
2. M. Marceron, Ch, Adm Services, ESSG

## ACCESS PROTOCOL:

Site: through Commanding Officer, ESG  
Files: through sponsor of work performed by ESG.

SITE HARDWARE: Not applicable to Southeast Asia

SITE SOFTWARE: Not applicable to Southeast Asia

## FILES AVAILABLE AT SITE (ALL TEXTUAL):

## ESG REPORTS

COMMENTS: This organization was known previously as Engineer  
Strategic Studies Group (ESSG)

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,  
PROGRAM ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION (OASD/PA&E)

SITE I.D. NUMBER: 56

SURVEY DATE: May 1974

SITE ADDRESS: The Pentagon  
Washington, D.C., 20301

CONTACT(S): Mr. Thomas C. Thayer  
Asst for Resource Evaluation  
Tel: (202) 697-3663

ACCESS PROTOCOL: Via Mr. Thomas Thayer

SITE HARDWARE: Uses facilities of Site 52 (National Military  
Command Systems Support Center)

SITE SOFTWARE: Uses facilities of Site 52 (NMCSSC)

## FILES AVAILABLE AT SITE (ALL TEXTUAL):

## SEA ANALYSIS REPORTS



## COMBAT DATA INFORMATION CENTER (CDIC)

SITE I.D. NUMBER: 57

SURVEY DATE: Jun 1975

SITE ADDRESS: Combat Data Information Center  
AFFDL/PTS/CDIC  
Wright Patterson AFB, Ohio 45433

CONTACT(S): 1. Mr. W. Meyer, Booz-Allen Applied Research, Manager  
Tel: (513) 255-4840; Autovon 785-4840  
2. Mr. C. Schra, Booz-Allen Applied Research, Deputy  
Manager  
Tel: (513) 255-3956; Autovon 785-3956

## ACCESS PROTOCOL:

Thru: Project Officer, CDIC  
USAF Flight Dynamics Laboratory/PTS  
Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio 45433

## SITE HARDWARE:

Computer - IBM 370  
Remote Job Entry Capabilities - ITT Asciscope with TI printer

SITE SOFTWARE: MARS, KWIC, VENUS

## FILES AVAILABLE AT SITE:

MACHINE-READABLE:

AACONS, ACFTINV, APFS, AVDAC, CDICREFLIB, CICALS, CMS-V, FAMREP, FOBS,  
GORS, HES, HIMS, MORDBACS, NATAS, NPDTS, NPIASS-I, NPIASS-II,  
NPIFUSS, PAAS, PSDF/MIS, PSYOPSIS, PSYQAS, RFIDS, RFMMS, RFP/MIS,  
SIF, TFARS, TFES, TINDER, TIRS, UTRFFS, VCOD, VNUS, WIEU,  
IFFV/TDF

TEXTUAL:

CDICREFLIB, OR-LL, SIF, VCOD

COMMENTS: The VCOD file is a large collection of machine-readable and textual material. Only those files listed separately in this guide are noted above. A complete list of those held is given under FILE CONTENT in the VCOD file entry.

## BATTELLE TACTICAL TECHNOLOGY CENTER

SITE I.D. NUMBER: 58

SURVEY DATE: Jun 1975

SITE ADDRESS: Battelle Columbus Laboratories  
505 King Ave  
Columbus, Ohio 43201

CONTACT(S): Mr. E.E. Westbrook  
Tel: (614) 424-6424

ACCESS PROTOCOL: Through Mr. E. E. Westbrook

SITE HARDWARE: Not applicable to Southeast Asia data

SITE SOFTWARE: Not applicable to Southeast Asia data

FILES AVAILABLE AT SITE:

AGILE, BATTELLE SURVEY, PROVOST, TASAT

COMMENTS: The files of the Tactical Technology Center (TACTEC) cover the full spectrum of tactical warfare, including incipient insurgency, low-intensity conflict, large-scale conventional warfare, desert warfare, warfare in built-up areas, and tactical nuclear warfare.

The Tactical Technology Center was established under the name of the Remote Area Conflict Information Center (RACIC) in 1963. (In November 1971, RACIC was renamed TACTEC.) It was oriented primarily toward tactical warfare and the Southeast Asia conflict. It was established to maintain holdings of technical reports and other information pertaining to counternsurgency and overseas defense research, development, testing and evaluation. Throughout its 8 1/2 year history, skilled specialists analyzed, evaluated, and abstracted the DOD scientific and engineering literature and incorporated this information in reports and bibliographies to meet specific users' needs. The RACIC reports/bibliographies are part of the more than 300,000 documents in the Center.

An example of some bibliographies on selected topics is as follows:

<u>Topic and Author</u>	<u>Scope</u>
Land Mine Warfare W.C. Patterson, Jr.	Documents pertinent to the detection and clearance of land mines, both target-actuated and remotely-actuated, are included in this listing.
Riverine Warfare W.C. Patterson, Jr.	Documents concerned with all phases of warfare on inland and coastal waterways, including mines, amphibious operations, swimmers, etc., are cited.
Small Boats W.C. Patterson, Jr.	Documents included in this listing describe various small boats, with particular emphasis on those employed in inland and coastal waters warfare.



Night-Vision Devices  
W.C. Patterson, Jr.

Documents concerned with various types night-vision devices, their use, tactics, descriptions, and future development are referenced.

Mathematical Models of  
Small Unit Activities in  
COIN Operations  
L.W. Williams

This listing is organized under the headings: Ambush, Cost Effectiveness, Forces, Gaining, Measures, Models, Pacification and Population Control, Patrols, Scenarios, Search, Simulation, Viet Cong, and Villages.

Tunnels  
D.A. Youthers

This bibliography contains references to pertinent documents on the construction, detection, and destruction of tunnels as well as tunnel detail.

Social Science and  
Historical Aspects  
of the War in Vietnam  
L.W. Williams

This extensive bibliography contains both English and foreign language references to the topic.

Non-Lethal Weapons for  
Riot Control  
D.L. Howard and  
N.J. Kephart

This annotated bibliography includes references to most types of non-lethal weapons for use in riot control.

Although there is not sufficient space to list all of the reports or files that are available in TACTEC pertaining to Southeast Asia, there is a data base of textual material in each of the areas listed below:

Acoustic Detectors  
Acoustics  
Aerodynamics  
Aeronautics  
Air-Breathing Engines  
Aircraft  
Aircraft Components  
Aircraft Equipment  
Aircraft Vulnerability  
Air Facilities  
Ammunition  
Antennas  
Anti-Aircraft Weapons  
Armament  
Armor  
Armored Vehicles  
Artillery  
Atmospheric Sciences  
Automatic Weapons  
Ballistics  
Balloons  
Barriers  
Battle Injuries  
Biology  
Boats

Bombs  
Border Control  
Border Surveillance  
Camouflage  
Cartridges  
Ceramic Materials  
Chemiluminescence  
Chemistry  
Climatology  
Combustion & Ignition  
Command & Control Systems  
Communication Equipment  
Components, Electrical & Electronic  
Composite Materials  
Computers  
Construction Equipment  
Containers & Packaging  
Countermeasures  
Data Handling Systems  
Deployment  
Direction Finding  
Distance Measuring  
Diving  
Dogs  
Drones

Drugs  
 Early Warning Systems  
 Earth Sciences  
 Economics  
 Education  
 Electrical Equipment  
 Energy Conservation & Storage  
 Environmental Tests  
 Erosion  
 Ethnic Studies  
 Explosions  
 Explosive Materials  
 Facsimile Equipment  
 Fire Control Systems  
 Flame Devices  
 Flares  
 Flechettes  
 Flight Control Systems  
 Fluid Mechanics  
 Food  
 Fuel Cells  
 Fuels  
 Fuzes (Ordnance)  
 Game Theory  
 Generators  
 Geology  
 Grenades  
 Ground Effect Machines  
 Ground Support Equipment  
 Ground Transportation Equipment  
 Guidance  
 Gunnery  
 Guns  
 Helicopters  
 Human Engineering  
 Hydraulic & Pneumatic Devices  
 Hydrofoils  
 Hypervelocity Devices  
 Identification Systems  
 Illumination  
 Incapacitating Agents  
 Incendiary Devices  
 Individual Clothing & Equipment  
 Information Storage & Retrieval  
 Information Theory  
 Infrared & Ultraviolet Detectors  
 Integrated Circuits  
 Kill Probabilities  
 Lasers  
 Law  
 Less-Lethal Weapons  
 Life Support  
 Logistics  
 Loran  
 Lubricants  
 Magnetic Detectors & Devices  
 Maintenance  
 Management Control Systems  
 Management Planning  
 Man-Machine Relations

Mapping  
 Marine Engineering  
 Markers  
 Masers  
 Metallurgy  
 Microbiology  
 Mines  
 Mobility  
 Models, Mathematical  
 Mortars  
 Moving Target Indicators  
 Naval Guns  
 Navigation Aids  
 Night Operations  
 Night Vision Devices  
 Noise  
 Nuclear Weapons  
 Ocean Surveillance  
 Oceanography  
 Operations, Strategy & Tactics  
 Optical Detectors & Equipment  
 Optics  
 Ordnance Locators  
 Parachutes  
 Pattern Recognition  
 Personnel Selection  
 Physics  
 Plastics  
 Political Science  
 Position Finding  
 Power Sources  
 Projectiles  
 Propellants, Gun  
 Protective Devices  
 Psychology  
 Pyrotechnics  
 Radar  
 Radiation  
 Radio Devices  
 Range Finders  
 Rations  
 Recoilless Weapons  
 Reconnaissance  
 Roads  
 Rockets  
 Rocket Motors & Propellants  
 Rubbers  
 Runways  
 Sabot Projectiles  
 Searchlights  
 Seismic Detectors  
 Shelters  
 Shops  
 Shock Waves  
 SIAF  
 Sights  
 Small Arms  
 Smoke  
 Sociology  
 Sonar



Stress Physiology  
 Submarine Engineering  
 Survival Escape & Rescue  
 Swimmers  
 Tactical Missiles  
 Tanks (Combat Vehicles)  
 Target Acquisition &  
     Identification  
 Targets  
 Telemetry

Television Equipment  
 Terrain Intelligence  
 Torpedoes  
 Training  
 Turbines  
 Underground Structures  
 Underwater Sound  
 Warheads  
 Water Supplies  
 Weapons Effects

The files listed separately in this Guide indicate the detail available in the files within TACTEC:

AGILE: A compilation of ARPA/AGILE-Sponsored Research Reports

BATTELLE SURVEY: A Preliminary Survey of Combat/Combat Related Southeast Asia Reports/Files 1961-1973

PROVOST: A Summary and Overview of Army Research, Development, Test and Evaluation Related to the PROVOST Program.

TASAT: A collection of material from the USAF Tactical Air Support Analysis Team

## OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, COMPTROLLER (OASD/COMP)

SITE I.D. NUMBER: 59

SURVEY DATE: Jul 1974

SITE ADDRESS: Directorate, Information Operations  
Dep Ass't Secretary (Systems Policy and Information)  
Assistant Secretary (Comptroller)  
Department of Defense  
The Pentagon Washington, DC, 20301

CONTACT(S): Mr. R.D. Switzer  
Tel: (202) 695-0839

ACCESS PROTOCOL: Thru Mr. R. D. Switzer

SITE HARDWARE: Not applicable

SITE SOFTWARE: Not applicable

FILES AVAILABLE AT SITE (ALL TEXTUAL):

SEASS

## U.S. ARMY MATERIEL SYSTEMS ANALYSIS ACTIVITY (AMSAA)

SITE I.D. NUMBER: 60

SURVEY DATE: Jun 1974

SITE ADDRESS: Aberdeen Proving Grounds  
Aberdeen, Maryland, 21005

CONTACT(S):

1. Mr. J.J. Dailey  
Tel: (301) 278-2981
2. Mr. J.R. Lindenmuth

ACCESS PROTOCOL: Through Mr. J.J. Dailey

SITE HARDWARE: Not applicable to Southeast Asia data

SITE SOFTWARE: Not applicable to Southeast Asia data

FILES AVAILABLE AT SITE (ALL TEXTUAL):

ARMY AIRCRAFT DAMAGE

COMMENTS: This organization was known previously as the U.S.  
Army Materiel Systems Analysis Agency



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## Appendix A

### CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA: 1945-1975

1945

January 6	The Japanese begin to transfer an infantry division from South China to Vietnam.	August 8	Japanese authorities agree to transfer administration of Cochln-China to the Vietnamese Government.  The Soviet Union declares war on Japan.
February 8	During a session of the Yalta Conference, Pres. Roosevelt says that he has in mind a trusteeship for Indochina.	August 9	A second atomic bomb is dropped on Nagasaki.
February 23	In a press conference aboard the USS Quincy enroute home from Yalta, Pres. Roosevelt says that Indochina should not go back to the French.	August 13	Vice-Admiral Thierry d'Argeulieu is appointed French High Commissioner to Indochina
March 9	The Japanese Ambassador in Saigon presents a two-hour ultimatum to the French Governor-General, Adm. Decoux, demanding that all French military forces in Indochina be placed under Japanese command. Japanese forces attack and overcome French resistance within 24 hours.	August 14	Meeting in Saigon, the Vietnamese Independence Party, the group of Intellectuals, the Civil Servant's Union, the Trotskyist group, the Advanced guard of Youth, the Cao Dai and the Hoa Hao form a United National Front.
March 12	King Sihanouk proclaims Cambodia's independence.	August 15	Emperor Hirohito broadcasts acceptance of the Allied surrender demand.
March 24	The French Committee for National Liberation in Brazzaville promulgates a Declaration by the Provisional Government of France providing for a federation of the five territories composing Indochina.	August 16	In Cambodia, Son Ngoc Nhanh arrests the other government ministers and takes over as Prime Minister.
April 17	Under Japanese control, Emperor Bao Dai appoints Professor Tran Trong Kim as Premier.	August 16	In Hanoi, the Japanese hand over administrative authority to Phan Ke Toai, the Vietnamese Viceroy.
May 30	Son Ngoc Thanh arrives from Japan and becomes Cambodian Foreign Minister.	August 17	Gen. Leclerc leaves Paris to take up command of French military forces in Indochina.
June 10	In response to a request for guidance from U.S. Ambassador to China, Patrick J. Hurley, the State Department says that U.S. policy is that former enemy territories, and other territories such as are volunteered, may be placed under the United Nations as trusteeships and that this policy "would preclude the establishment of a trusteeship in Indochina, except under the French government", but that the latter seems unlikely.	August 18	The Viet Minh displace Phan Ke Toai, occupy the administrative buildings in Hanoi and, with the acquiescence of the Japanese, take over the store of arms of the Indochinese Guard.
July 24	Japanese authorities recognize Vietnam as a unified state and return power to the government of Tran Trong Kim under Bao Dai at Hue.	August 22	During conversations in Washington, Gen. de Gaulle tells Pres. Truman that France will return to Indochina and is informed that, in the U.S. view, no attempt would be made to hamper French undertakings in the Far East.
August 6	The first atomic bomb attack is made on the city of Hiroshima.	August 25	Emperor Bao Dai proclaims his abdication, calling upon all parties and classes to support the Democratic Republican Government in Hanoi.  Tran Van Giau persuades the United National Front to adhere to the Viet Minh League, marking the alliance with a grandiose march-by in Saigon.  A Communist-dominated Provisional Executive Committee, led by Tran Van Giau, is set up in Saigon.
		August 27	Jean Cedile, the French Commissioner for Cochln-China, contacts Tran Van Giau to propose that the Declaration of 24 March should serve as a basis for negotiations.
		September 1	Prince Phetsarath, Viceroy and Prime Minister of



September 2	Giau organizes a demonstration in Saigon against attempts to reimpose French rule which turns violent, resulting in 5 Europeans being killed.	November 9	A modus vivendi is established between France and Cambodia in an exchange of letters between the King of Cambodia and the French High Commissioner for Indochina.
September 8	An attempt by Hoa Hao forces to occupy Can Tho is repulsed by Viet Minh forces assisted by the Japanese garrison.	November 11	Ho Chi Minh formally dissolves the Indochina Communist Party.
September 17	King Sisavang Vong of Luang Prabang states that the French Protectorate remains in force. Phetsarath and his supporters set up a Defense Committee in Vientiane.	December 1	French forces drive the Viet Minh from the rubber plantations around Loc Ninh and occupy the town of Ban Me Thuot.
September 24	French troops occupy public buildings in Saigon and effect the Provisional Executive Committee from the town hall.	December 19	Under pressure from China, the Viet Minh agree to postpone until 6 January 1946 the elections that had been scheduled for 23 December 1945.
September 25	Large numbers of Europeans are kidnapped or massacred as the Vietnamese react to the French military reoccupation in Saigon.	January 7	A modus vivendi is signed in Phnom Penh whereby Cambodia becomes an autonomous state within the French Union.
October 3	Units of the 5th Colonial Infantry Regiment, the advance guard of the French Expeditionary Force, arrive in Saigon.	January 20	Gen. Dezaulie resigns as French premier.
October 5	Gen. Leclerc arrives in Saigon to take command of French forces.	February 4	Admiral d'Arquenlieu issues a Federal order creating a Provisional Advisory Council for Cochinchina; seven of the eight Vietnamese members are naturalized French citizens.
October 8	General Leclerc flies to Phnom Penh and personally arrests Son Ngoc Thanh who is charged with collaborating with the Japanese.	February 16	In secret discussions with Jean Sainteny, French Commissioner for North Indochina, Ho Chi Minh says he is prepared to negotiate a settlement based upon French acknowledgement of Vietnamese national independence within the French Union.
October 10	King Sisavang Vong dismisses Phetsarath as Viceroy and as Prime Minister; the Defense Committee votes a provisional constitution, forms a Provisional People's Assembly and nominates a government known as the Lao Issara (Free Lao) movement.	February 24	French forces reoccupy Ca Mau at the southern tip of the Indochinese peninsula.
October 12	Prince Phetsarath supports the new Lao constitution which establishes Laos as a constitutional monarchy.	February 28	France and China sign an agreement on Sino-Indochinese relations, including the duty-free use of Haiphong and the Indochinese railway to China by the Chinese, and agreeing to relief of Chinese forces by French troops beginning between 1 and 5 March.
October 24	King Sisavang Vong refuses to ratify the extralegal actions of the Defense Committee and is deposed.	March 2	The Chinese refuse to allow dispatch of French forces saying that only Gen. MacArthur can authorize the proposed landing of French troops in Tonkin.
October 25	French forces reoccupy My Tho in the Mekong Delta after a surprise landing on the waterfront.	March 6	French forces arriving in Haiphong harbor are fired upon by the Chinese occupation troops; the French fleet returns the fire destroying 600 tons of ammunition destined for Manchuria.
October 29	French forces reoccupy Can Tho in Cochinchina.		

## 1946

March 16	French-Vietnamese accords are signed providing for a Vietnamese "free state with its own government, armed forces, and foreign relations", but leaving Cochín-China under French control.				
March 17	In accordance with the Chungking agreement of 28 February, French troops re-enter Hanoi.	July 6	France and the Viet Minh open negotiations at Pontainebleau.		with a provisional government under the presidency of Dr. Nguyen Van Thinh.
March 17	French troops occupy Savannakhet in Laos without opposition.	July 18	General Valluy assumes command of the French Expeditionary Corps.		
March 21	In Laos, French forces reoccupy Thakhek after a short fight with Lao Issara forces.	August 1	Adm. d'Argenlieu convenes a second Dalat Conference with delegates from Cochín-China, Laos, and Cambodia, observers from South Annam and the Montagnard of the south, but no representatives of the Viet Minh.		
March 24	French High Commissioner Vice-Adm. Thierry d'Argenlieu agrees to meet Ho Chi Minh on the French cruiser <i>Erile Bertin</i> in the Bay of Along. There they agree to the dispatch of a parliamentary mission to Paris and a preparatory conference at Dalat to be followed by negotiations in Paris.	August 27	A modus vivendi is signed by France implicitly recognizing the unity and autonomy of the Lao provinces.		
March 26	The provisional Advisory Council for Cochín China discusses the formation of a provisional autonomous government and proposes that Nguyen Van Thinh be prime Minister.	September 12	The Pontainebleau Conference ends without agreement.		
April 11	The Hanoi government receives an invitation to send a delegation to Paris.	September 14	A French-Vietnamese agreement is signed in secret in Paris by Ho Chi Minh.		
April 17	Adm. d'Argenlieu opens the conference at Dalat.	September	Elections are held in Cambodia for a consultative Assembly to assist a Franco-Khmer Constitutional Commission in drafting a constitution.		
April 20	After protracted pressure from the Lao Issara government of Phetsarath to substantiate their claims as representatives of a legal government, King Sisavang Vong finally agrees to return to the throne as a constitutional monarch.	October 31	A Constituent Assembly is convened in Hanoi by the Viet Minh.		
April 25	French forces reoccupy Vientiane and the Lao Issara government takes refuge in Thailand.	November 3	Following his resignation, the Assembly asks Ho Chi Minh to form a new government. All nationalist leaders who held office in the previous government are replaced with Viet Minh supporters in the new list of ministers.		
May 11	The Dalat Conference ends without reaching any agreement.	November 9	The Assembly adopts a draft constitution which affirms the sovereignty and unity of the Vietnamese state but omits all reference to the French Union.		
May 13	French troops enter Luang Prabang to complete their reoccupation of Lao territory.	November 15	Colonel Nguyen Van Xuan, the Deputy Prime Minister of the Cochín-China government, is named interim Prime Minister following the suicide of Nguyen Van Thinh.		
May 20	The U.S. Consulate in Saigon is raised to the status of Consulate General.	November 20	Following capture of a French party by Viet Minh militia in an incident over a contraband junk, French forces expel the Viet Minh militia from their defense posts in the French quarter of Haiphong.		
May 30	On his own responsibility, Adm. d'Argenlieu recognizes "the Republic of Cochín-China" as part of the Indochinese Federation and the French Union.	November 23	Following the expiration of a French ultimatum to the Viet Minh authorities, French troops occupy the Chinese section of Haiphong and the cruiser <i>Suffren</i> shells the Vietnamese sector of the town.		
May 31	Ho Chi Minh announces the creation of a "Popular National Front" (Lien Hiep Quoc Dan Viet Nam), known as the Lien Viet, into which the Viet Minh is merged.	November 27	General Morliere, the acting Commissioner for Tonkin		
June 1	The Republic of Cochín-China is officially proclaimed				



November 28	demands that the Viet Minh totally evacuate Haiphong and an extensive zone around the city, and permit French control of road communications between French garrisons throughout Tonkin.	April	The Hoa Hao "Master", Huynh Phu So, is murdered by the Viet Minh near Long Xuyen.
December 2	French forces secure control of Haiphong City and the Cat Bi airfield.	May 6	Hoang Minh Giam, the Viet Minh Minister of Foreign Affairs, sends a communication to Bollaert in Saigon suggesting that no occasion should be neglected which might lead to a reopening of negotiations.
December 6	Jean Sainteny returns to Hanoi with full civil and military powers and the rank of Colonial Governor.	May 10	Led by Prince Youtevong, head of the majority Democratic Party, the Cambodian Assembly rejects the constitutional proposals of the Franco-Khmer Commission and promulgates its own constitution.
December 19	The Council of Cochín-China elects Dr. Le Van Hoach to succeed Thinh as head of the government.	May 12	In Laos, a constitution is promulgated proclaiming the unity of the Lao provinces under King Sisavang Vong (styled "King of Laos") with the status of an independent state within the French Union.
December 29	Because of increasingly aggressive behavior by Viet Minh militia and the erection of barricades harping French movements, Gen. Moriere demands that the Viet Minh militia be disarmed and that responsibility for freedom of movement be handed over to French military police.	May 18	The French reply to Giam's initiative reaches Ho Chi Minh by emissary at Viet Minh headquarters in the Viet Bac but is rejected as unacceptable.
	The Hanoi power plant is sabotaged, followed by a general assault by Viet Minh militia troops on French posts and French occupied houses.	July 22	An agreement is concluded between the French military command and Tran Van Soai (the Hoa Hao "Generalissimo") who agrees to expel the Viet Minh from Hoa Hao areas in return for arms.
January 2	Ho Chi Minh proposes a cease-fire in a broadcast appeal to French Prime Minister Leon Blum.	August 2	Returning from consultations with the French government, Bollaert says at a press conference in Saigon that the French government wants a truce without victors or vanquished, followed by negotiations involving all Vietnamese parties and groups.
February 4	Admiral d'Argenlieu announces a French plan based upon the formation of a coalition of anti-Communist personages and groups to be headed by ex-Emperor Bao Dai.	August 18	Under the pressure of the French representatives, the Cochín-China Council asks Hoach to reconstitute his government. Aware that Nguyen Van Xuan is intriguing against him in Paris, Hoach attempts to stop this by inviting Xuan to become Deputy Prime Minister.
February 20	Admiral d'Argenlieu, without the authorization of the French government, issues a Federal decree according to Cochín-China unconditionally the status of a "free state" associated with France in the Indochinese Federation and the French Union.	September 10	The Cochín-Chinese United National Front (made up of Cao Dai, Hoa Hao, and other scattered political groups) holds a conference which, with French approval, sends a telegram to Bao Dai asking his return to Vietnam.
March 5	Admiral d'Argenlieu is recalled to France.	September 18	In a speech at Ha Dong, Bollaert proposes "freedom within the French Union", saying the French government will no longer oppose the reunion of Tonkin, Annam, and Cochín-China.
March	Emile Bollaert is appointed High Commissioner for France in Indochina for the limited period of six months.	September 29	Bao Dai issues a proclamation announcing readiness to examine the French proposals made at Ha Dong.
April 12	Electrons are held for a Constituent Assembly in Laos.		Xuan brings about the fall of the Hoach government in Cochín-China.

## 1947

October 2	Kuan is given the task of forming a new government and, to allay Bao Dai's misgivings as to his loyalty, re-names it the "Provisional Government of South Vietnam".	May 27	Kuan presents the members of his government to Bao Dai and undertakes to implement the directives and obey the instructions of the exiled Emperor.
October	After being sentenced to death by the Viet Minh as traitors, Nguyen Van Sam (a founder of the first pro-Bao Dai National Front in Saigon) and Truong Dinh Tri (head of the Administrative Committee for Tonkin) are assassinated in Saigon and Hanoi, respectively.	June 5	Kuan signs an agreement and Bao Dai countersigns the protocol (as demanded by Bollaert) on the cruiser Duquay-Trouin in the Bay of Along.
December 6	Bollaert and Bao Dai meet or board the flagship Duquay-Trouin in the Bay of Along and conclude a joint Declaration recognizing Vietnam's right to independence, but with secret restrictions in the diplomatic and military spheres.	June 7	Ho Chi Minh denounces the Kuan Government as a puppet of the French.
December 23	The French government publishes an order to High Commissioner Bollaert "to carry on, outside the Ho Chi Minh Government, all activities and negotiations necessary for the restoration of peace and freedom in the Vietnamese countries".	June 8	Paul Coste-Floret, Minister of French Overseas Territory tells the National Assembly that, in the June 5 Bay of Along agreement, France had made no major political or military concessions.
December	Elections under the new Cambodian constitution are held for a National Assembly.	July 11	In a letter to Bollaert, Bao Dai dissociates himself from the June 5 Bay of Along agreement, saying that he had been present only as a "witness" at its signing.
January 13	Bollaert and Bao Dai conclude a week of further talks which deadlock over the restrictive protocols of the December 6 agreements.	September 2	Bollaert announces that he will refuse further prolongation of his mandate which is to expire on 30 September.
January	The new Cambodian National Assembly meets for the first time with the Democratic party holding 54 of the 75 seats.	October 20	Leon Pignon is appointed to succeed Bollaert as French High Commissioner.
February 21	The French government confirms Bollaert's mandate for a further six months.	January 16	Pignon is received by Bao Dai at Cannes.
February 22	A Congress meets in Saigon attended by representatives of the Provisional Government, the Administrative Committees of Central and North Vietnam, and the Vietnamese National Rally (a coalition formed to support Bao Dai in the forthcoming negotiations).	January 20	The Lao Issara Armed Forces are officially founded as Prince Souphanouvong proclaims that they are henceforth responsible to himself and not to the government-in-exile in Bangkok.
March 26	Bao Dai reads a proclamation expressing himself in favor of the formation of a central government.	March 8	French President Auriol, acting in his capacity as President of the French Union, addresses a letter (known as the Elysee Agreement) to Bao Dai in the name of the French government stating that France would raise no de jure or de facto obstacles to the inclusion of Cochinchina within the frontiers of Vietnam, provided the people of Cochinchina were first consulted.
April 29	Meeting with Bao Dai in Hong Kong, Cochinchina political leaders work out procedures for setting up a Provisional Government of South Vietnam under Kuan as Prime Minister.	March 12	The French National Assembly authorizes a Cochinchinese Assembly of 64 members with 16 to be French.
		March 26	In a letter to Prince Phetsarath in Bangkok, Prince Souphanouvong officially ends his participation in

## 1948

## 1949



April 10	the Lao Issara government.	November 8	France and Cambodia sign a treaty granting Cambodia independence within the French Union.
April 19	Elections are held for the Cochín-Chinese Assembly. A Cochín-China territorial Assembly convenes for the exclusive purpose of informing the French National Assembly of Cochín-China's desire for union with Annam and Tonkin.	December 30	Twenty-seven complementary agreements are signed settling future judicial, police, and security relations between France and Vietnam with separate conventions dealing with transfer of other governmental functions.
April 23	The Cochín-China territorial Assembly carries the motion in favor of rejoining Vietnam.		<b>1950</b>
April 25	Bao Dai returns to Vietnam and goes to Dalat to await action by the French Assembly on the union of Cochín-China and Vietnam.	January 14	Ho Chi Minh declares that the DRV is the only lawful government of Vietnam and invites diplomatic relations with any country willing to respect Vietnam's territorial and national sovereignty.
May 16	Prince Souphanouvong is expelled from the Lao Issara government over his willingness to permit Viet Minh armed bands to use Lao territory.	January 18	The People's Republic of China and the DRV agree to exchange ambassadors.
June 4	The French bill to unite Cochín-China and Vietnam becomes law.	January 29	The French National Assembly ratifies the agreements that had been signed in 1949 with Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia granting them independence within the French Union.
June 14	Following approval of the union of Cochín-China with the Associate State of Vietnam by the French National Assembly in May, the instruments of the March 8 Elvsee Agreement are exchanged between Bao Dai and Pignon, the French High Commissioner.	January 30	The Soviet Union recognizes the DRV.
July 19	The governments of France and Laos subscribe to the General Franco-Laotian Convention recognizing Laos as an independent state within the French Union.	February 7	The United States accords diplomatic recognition to Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos as "independent states" within the French Union; the British government recognizes the states as "Associate states within the French Union."
September 1	The delegates on the Joint Committees for negotiating agreements on the transfer of powers set forth in the Elvsee Agreement begin meeting in the Saigon town hall.	February 17	Edmund A. Jullion becomes Chief of the U.S. Legation in Saigon.
September 18	In Cambodia, King Sihanouk dissolves the National Assembly but retains Premier Yem Sambaur's government in office, deferring elections for the time being.	February	Gen. Giap broadcasts a declaration saying that the period of guerrilla activities is over and the war of movement is beginning.
September	General Marcel Carpentier becomes Commander-in-Chief of the French forces in the Far East.	May 6	Tran Van Huu becomes Prime Minister of Vietnam.
October 19	Prince Phetsarath is dismissed from the Lao Issara government in a conflict with other ministers.	May 8	At the end of consultations with the French government in Paris, Secretary of State Dean Acheson announces that the situation in Southeast Asia warrants both economic and military aid for the Associate States of Indochina and for France.
October 24	The Lao Issara ministers living in Bangkok dissolve the exiled government and all but Prince Phetsarath return to political life in Laos.	May 24	The Chiefs of State of France, Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia are informed of the U.S. decision to initiate a program of economic aid to assist in restoring stability and promoting peaceful development.
		May 25	Four Viet Minh battalions force the French garrison to abandon the post at Dong Khe on Route Coloniale No. 4 between Cao Bang and Lang Son; French parachute

- troops recapture the post on May 27.
- May**  
In Cambodia, the Yem Sambaur government is dismissed.
- June 27**  
A conference, attended by delegates from France, Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia convenes at Pau to work out arrangements for continuing the functions previously carried out by the Federal Government.
- President Truman issues a statement noting, inter alia, that because of the attack on South Korea, he has directed acceleration of U.S. military assistance to France and the Associate States in Indochina and the dispatch of a military mission.
- July 6**  
Donald F. Heath becomes Chief of the U.S. Legation in Saigon.
- August 3**  
The first members of a small (128-man) Military Assistance Advisory Group (MAAG) arrive in Saigon.
- August 14**  
The French cabinet decides to reduce the strength of the Expeditionary Corps by 9,000 men necessitating the evacuation of some outlying garrisons.
- August 16**  
The "First Resistance Congress" of Laos, guided by Viet Minh advisors, announces the formation of the Neo Lao Issara (Free Laoq Front) and a new "Resistance Government" headed by Prince Souphanouvong.
- September 17**  
A provisional MAAG, Indochina is organized.
- September 18**  
After three days of assault by the Viet Minh in overwhelming strength, the post at Dong Khe (defended by two companies of the Foreign Legion and some militia troops) is overrun.
- September 19**  
The governments of the United States and Thailand conclude an agreement for economic and technical cooperation, including a special mission functioning as a MAAG.
- October 3**  
The French garrison at Cao Bang begins its evacuation by road toward Lang Son, 85 miles to the South.
- October 7**  
Viet Minh forces overwhelm the remnants of the Cao Bang garrison and a relief force from That Mhe after four days of repeated attacks.
- October 10**  
Brig. Gen. Francis G. Brink assumes command as the first Chief of MAAG, Indochina.
- October 18**  
Lang Son is abandoned in haste by French forces leaving large quantities of guns, ammunition, food, and uniforms to the Viet Minh.
- November 5**  
Jean Letourneau, French Minister for the Associate States, Pignon, and Bao Dai open an inter-service training college at Dalat.
- November 29**  
The Pau Conference completes its work.
- November**  
Lao Cay is evacuated by French forces leaving the Chinese frontier (except for the coastal town of Mon Cay) in Viet Minh hands.
- December 6**  
The French Government announces that General Jean de Lattre de Tassigny will become both Commander-in-Chief of the French forces in the Far East and High Commissioner.
- December 9**  
Following Franco-Vietnamese discussions, a Military Convention is signed in Saigon providing for a joint High Military Committee and the creation of four Vietnamese divisions.
- December 17**  
General de Lattre arrives in Saigon.
- December 23**  
Military aid agreements (known as the Pentilateral Agreements) are signed in Saigon between the United States and the governments of Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and France.
- 1951**
- January 6**  
A Viet Minh attack on the northern perimeter around Hanoi is repulsed with very heavy losses.
- January 14**  
Viet Minh forces attack a small outpost near Vinh Yen, 37 miles northwest of Hanoi, then ambush Groupement Mobile No. 1 sent as relief from the base at Vinh Yen.
- January 15**  
French forces launch a counter attack to clear the Vinh Yen area and after three days of heavy fighting, drive the Viet Minh back to their base areas in the Viet Bac.
- March 3**  
In North Vietnam, a "National Congress" meets and brings about the merger of the Viet Minh League and the Lien Viet.
- March 16**  
The Viet Minh radio, "The Voice of Viet Nam" announces that a 11-19 February "National Congress" meeting in North Vietnam had formed the Vietnamese Lao Dong (Worker's) Party.
- March 23**  
Viet Minh forces open a series of attacks on a string of French posts in the Dong Trieu area, east of the Hanoi-Haiphong road.



April 5	Having failed to draw French forces into exposed positions in the difficult hill country around Dong Trieu, Viet Minh forces abandon their offensive and withdraw from the area.		along the Black River defending Hoa Binh.
April 19	After a visit to the battlefield of Vinh Yen, Premier Tran Van Huu says that the struggle against the Viet Minh will be carried on without mercy.	January 1	The Viet Minh attempt to isolate the Hoa Binh garrison by the capture of Iom Pheo but are repulsed with heavy losses.
April	French forces launch an operation to pacify that part of the Red River Delta lying between the Canal des Bambous and the sea.	January 5	Gen. Salan orders Groupement Mobile No. 1 to reopen communications with Hoa Binh.
June 7	The Cao Dai Chief of Staff, Trinh Minh The, and 2,500 troops desert to an area near the Cambodian border near Tay Ninh and begin guerrilla and terrorist activities against the Vietnamese government.	January 11	Gen. de Lattre dies in Paris.
July 15	Bao Dai signs a general decree authorizing the Vietnamese government to mobilize all the resources of the state.	February 20	Groupement Mobile No. 1 reaches Hoa Binh.
September 22	The Viet Minh begins a division-size operation with the object of capturing Nghia Lo, 50 miles west of Yen Bay.	February 22	Gen. Salan orders the evacuation of Hoa Binh.
September	Gen. de Lattre visits the United States, successfully seeking increased military assistance.	February 25	French forces withdrawing from Hoa Binh successfully regain the Red River defense perimeter.
September	Elections for the National Assembly are held in Cambodia and the Democratic Party leader, Huy Kanthoul, becomes Prime Minister.	April 1	Gen. Raoul Salan becomes Chief of the French forces in Indochina and Jean Letourneau the High Commissioner and Minister for the Associate States.
October 15	In a joint statement, the United States and France express "complete agreement that the successful defense of Indochina is of great importance to the defense of all Southeast Asia".	June 15	In Cambodia, King Sihanouk dismisses the government, exiles Premier Huy Kanthoul to France, and takes over as Prime Minister himself.
October 15	Faced with effective French air support and three reinforcing parachute battalions, the Viet Minh forces attacking toward Nghia Lo are compelled to recross the Red River and retreat on their base near Yen Bay.	June 25	The U.S. Legation in Saigon becomes the U.S. Embassy with Donald Heath as Ambassador.
November 10	French forces occupy the village of Cho Ben, 30 miles southwest of Hanoi, to complete the defenses of the Red River Delta and to divert attention from the forthcoming operation against Hoa Binh.	June 30	A joint U.S. - French communique expresses "unanimous satisfaction over the vigorous and successful course of military operations" in Indochina.
November 13	French armor, artillery and 15 battalions of infantry occupy Hoa Binh and portions of the Black River Valley.	June	Nguyen Van Tam becomes Prime Minister of Vietnam.
December 10	Viet Minh forces launch a four or five battalion assault on Tu Vu, the hinge of a line of French posts	July 31	Major Gen. Thomas J. H. Trapnell succeeds Gen. Brink as Chief of MAAG in Saigon.
		October 18	A Viet Minh division attacks and overwhelms the French-officered Thai garrison at Nghai Lo.
		October 23	Advancing Viet Minh forces reach the left bank of the Black River.
		November 3	A French diversionary reconnaissance-in-force toward Yen Bay advances and captures Phu Tho, but no further.
		November 23	Leading units of Viet Minh forces advancing from Thanh Hoa through Moc Chau fail to occupy Son La which the French have garrisoned with ten well-

November	entrenched battalions.	July 17	of the Associate States.
December 2	Viet Minh forces, bypassing Son La, advance on and occupy Dien Bien Phu.	July 17	French forces begin Operation HIRONDELLE, an airborne raid on the Viet Minh supply base in limestone caves near Lang Son. Three parachute battalions occupy the caves, destroy 5,000 tons of war materiel, and link up with a Grouperment Mobile to withdraw the 60 miles to the coast. All forces are back in their bases in the Delta without incident by July 20.
December 12	A Viet Minh force of nine battalions fails to overrun Son La after three major assaults over a 3-day period.	July 24	Gen. Navarre puts his requirements for reinforcements for his Indochina plan before the French National Defense Committee in Paris.
December 13	Viet Minh forces attack the town of Phat Diem but are repulsed with heavy losses by a rapid and vigorous reaction by French forces.	July 30	The French weekly, France Observateur, discloses an exact account of the secret French National Defense Committee discussions of the Navarre plan.
January 13	In Cambodia, exasperated with its obstructionism, King Sihanouk dissolves the National Assembly.	August 8	Under cover of actions indicating a sortie on Hoa Binh, the French garrison of the entrenched camp at Ma San is successfully evacuated to the Red River Delta by air. The operation is completed on August 13.
January 19	A Viet Minh force of six battalions attacks French posts guarding An Khe in the South Vietnamese Central Highland. Reinforced by three parachute battalions, in the holds.	September 5	In Vietnam, a national congress in support of "national union and peace" is convened at Binh Xuyen headquarters in Cholon at the instigation of Ngo Dinh Nhu, Mgr. Ngo Dinh Thuc (the Apostolic Vicar of Vinh Long), Pham Cong Tac (the Cao Dai Superior), Tran Van Soai (the Hoa Hao "Generalissimo"), and General Le Van Vien (leader of the Binh Xuyen).
January 29	The French land three naval commando units at Cui Nhon that advance inland across the Binh Dinh plain. This threat to the Viet Minh base areas helps reduce the threat to the highlands.	September 11	French Premier Laniel announces that, as a result of Franco-American discussions, France will receive increased American aid for Indochina.
March 12	In the face of strong Viet Minh troop concentrations, Gen. Salan orders the vastly outnumbered defenders to evacuate Sam Neua in Laos.	September	A Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group (JUSMAG) is established in Thailand in response to the Viet Minh attack on Laos.
April 28	Two Viet Minh columns advancing on Luang Prabang in Laos join forces on the Nam Ou River about 30 miles north of the city.	October 12	An official National Congress meets at the Saigon town hall organized at the order of Bao Dai by Prince Huu Loc, Vietnamese High Commissioner in Paris, who had returned to Saigon for this purpose.
April 30	French airlifted reinforcements and local mobilization prevent any further Viet Minh advance toward Luang Prabang.	October 15	French forces launch a raid toward Phu Tho Quan to forestall infiltration by the Viet Minh 320th Division, but stiff resistance forces the French Union troops to halt short of their goal and withdraw to the Delta.
May 9	Gen. Henri Navarre is appointed to succeed Gen. Salan as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces in Indochina.	October 22	A Treaty of Association and Friendship is signed by France and Laos granting the latter full and complete independence in the French Union.
May 9	The French government devalues the Indochinese piastre from 17 to 10 francs, a unilateral action flagrantly violating the Pau agreement of November 1950.	November 20	To block the invasion route into Laos, Dien Bien Phu is reoccupied by a French force of six parachute battalions.
June 26	Joseph Laniel becomes premier of France.		
July 3	A French government note to the High Commissioners of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos declares that France is ready to complete the independence and sovereignty		

## 1953



November 29 The Stockholm paper, Expressen, prints the reply by Ho Chi Minh to questions it had submitted to the Viet Minh: they indicate a readiness to examine any proposals France might make and that the essential basis for an armistice was real French respect for the independence of Vietnam.

November 30 Ngo Dinh Nhu tells the Associated Press in Saigon that France is preparing to betray the Vietnamese.

December 5 In the face of indications that Viet Minh troop concentrations were preparing to move into north-west Tonkin, Gen. Navarre begins the evacuation of Lai Chau, leaving Dien Bien Phu the last remaining French outposts in the area. French Union troops complete their airlift to Dien Bien Phu on December 8.

December 17 Nguyen Van Tam is compelled to resign as Prime Minister of Vietnam.

December 20 A Viet Minh force launches an offensive from Vinh across the Annam chain toward Laos.

December 28 Leading units of the Viet Minh force advancing from Vinh reach the Mekong River and occupy Thakhek, severing communication by road and river between north and south Laos.

January 4 French authorities announce that three Viet Minh battalions have been destroyed during a three-week offensive in the Red River Delta southeast of Hanoi.

January 9 Viet Minh forces break off their attack on Sano in southern Laos as French Union troop reinforcements arrive.

January 11 Prince Buu Loc forms a new government in Vietnam, many of the members of which are residents abroad.

January 20 French Union forces reoccupy the city of Thakhek on the Mekong River in south-central Laos.

January 25 French and Vietnamese forces begin Operation ATLANTIS designed to evict Viet Minh forces from Interzone (Lien Khu) V in southern Annam.

January 28 The Foreign Ministers of Britain, France, the USSR, and the United States open a conference in Berlin.

January 28 The Viet Minh begin a counteroffensive in the central highlands toward Kontum, threatening Pleiku and An Khe in the course of their advance.

January 30 Northern Laos is invaded by the Viet Minh 308th (Iron) Division advancing down the Nam Ou River toward Luang Prabang.

February 2 The Viet Minh open a series of battalion-size attacks overrunning all French outposts to the northwest of Kontum in the Central Highlands.

February 7 French forces evacuate Kontum.

February 10 The French command in Indochina reveals the arrival of 100 U.S. Air Force technicians.

February 11 Advance elements of Viet Minh troops reach the outer defenses of Luang Prabang in Laos.

February 14 French Union forces recapture Mahaxay in central Laos.

February 18 The Berlin Conference of foreign ministers proposes that a conference to discuss Korea and Indochina be convened in Geneva in April.

March 3 Vietnamese Prime Minister Buu Loc arrives in Paris to begin negotiations for settlement of Vietnamese claims on the basis of the French declaration of 3 July 1953.

March 10 Pres. Eisenhower states at a press conference that the United States would not become involved in the war in Indochina unless the Congress authorized a declaration of war.

March 13 Viet Minh forces launch a large-scale assault against the French fortified camp at Dien Bien Phu in Indochina, overrunning the outposts "Maitrice" and "Gabrielle" in the next two days.

March 15 French airfields at Dien Bien Phu come under fire from Viet Minh artillery.

March 21 It is announced that French Union forces have captured Pakseng, 47 miles north of Luang Prabang (the capital of Laos).

March 26 The U.S. Department of Defense announces, following discussions with French Gen. Paul Ely, that 25 additional B-26 bombers would be sent to Indochina.

March 30 Viet Minh forces launch a major assault against the main French positions at Dien Bien Phu.

April 2 Regular Viet Minh forces cross into Cambodia for the first time and occupy Voemue Sai.

April 7 The French government is revealed to have urgently requested material aid, including aircraft, from the United States for Indochina.

April 9 French Union forces rebel a Viet Minh attack on the Red River Delta about 35 miles south of Hanoi.

## 1954

April 12	Lt. Gen. John W. O'Daniel becomes head of MACV, Indochina, reverting to the rank of major general to ensure the seniority of the French commander-in-chief in Indochina.		Laos and Cambodia.
April 15	The U.S. Far East Air Forces announce the dispatch of a squadron of C-119 transport aircraft from Japan to the Philippines to fly supplies to Indochina.	June 2	French, Vietnamese, and Viet Minh military representatives begin full-scale discussions on an armistice in Vietnam.
April 21	U.S. Air Force aircraft are revealed to have begun flying French paratroopers from France to Indochina.	June 3	The French government appoints Gen. Paul Ely to hold the dual posts of French Commissioner-General and Commander-in-Chief in Indochina.
April 23	The French command in Indochina announces that, in another attack on Dien Bien Phu, Viet Minh forces have driven a dangerous wedge into French positions.	June 4	Vietnamese Premier Buu Loc and French Premier Joseph Laniel initial treaties giving Vietnam complete independence within the French Union.
April 28	France and Vietnam sign a declaration that recognizes the "total independence" of Vietnam.	June 6	French Union forces cross the Dai River and drive Viet Minh forces 6 miles beyond the road center of Phu Ly, 30 miles south of Hanoi.
May 1	Viet Minh forces launch their third major assault on Dien Bien Phu.	June 11	Viet Minh forces, advancing from Dien Bien Phu, reach the Indochina coast near Thanh Hoa, 80 miles south of Hanoi.
May 2	The Viet Minh capture three French strongpoints at Dien Bien Phu.	June 12	French Premier Laniel's government falls, failing a vote of confidence on his Indochina policy.
May 3	Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and the Viet Minh are formally invited to participate in discussions on Indochina at the Geneva Conference.	June 15	Gen. O'Daniel obtains informal agreement of Gen. Paul Ely (French High Commissioner for Vietnam and Commander-in-Chief, French Expeditionary Corps) for U.S. participation in the training of Vietnamese armed forces.
May 7	U.S. military sources say that the United States has agreed to fly additional French paratroopers to Indochina.	June 18	The French National Assembly confirms Radical Socialist Pierre Mendes-France as Premier.
May 8	After 55 days of siege, the French fortified camp at Dien Bien Phu is captured in a direct assault by the Viet Minh.		The Soviet Union vetoes the dispatch of U.N. peace observers to Southeast Asia.
May 23	The Indochina phase of the Geneva Conference begins. The French command in Indochina announces the evacuation of Siem Pang, about 200 miles northeast of Phnom Penh in Cambodia.	June 19	After a final plenary session, the Geneva Conference issues a communique announcing unanimous agreement on proposals that France, Laos, Cambodia, and the Viet Minh should hold military discussions on an armistice in Laos and Cambodia and report back to the conference.
May 25	The Viet Minh delegation to the Geneva Conference offers a plan to establish separate zones in Indochina during a cease-fire.		Prince Buu Loc resigns as Prime Minister of Vietnam and Ngo Dinh Diem is charged with forming a new government.
May 27	The French command in Indochina announces the evacuation of the post of Are, about 40 miles southeast of Hanoi.	June 24	Diem arrives in Saigon after some years of self-imposed exile in the United States and Europe.
May 29	The Geneva Conference accepts British proposals for direct military discussions of a cease-fire as first step to an armistice. Thailand formally requests the United Nations Security Council to send a peace observation commission to Southeast Asia to study the danger of war, stating that Viet Minh forces remain in	July 2	The French High Command in Indochina announces the beginning of Operation AUVERGNE, the evacuation of 15,000 troops and 50,000 civilians from the southern part of the Red River Delta.
		July 3	French Union forces evacuate Phu Ly, key communications center 30 miles south of Hanoi.



July 4	Representatives of the French Union and the Viet Minh high commands begin technical talks at Trung Giao (north of Hanoi in Viet Minh territory) on matters relating to an armistice in Indochina.	September 17	The Vietnamese government sets up an Office of Refugees, under a Commissioner General with the rank of Secretary of State, to relocate the large number of refugees flowing to the South.
July 7	Ngo Dinh Diem officially assumes his duties as Chief of government in South Vietnam.	September 18	Gen. Paul Ely, French Commander-in-Chief in Indochina, announces in Saigon that only 9,886 French Union troops had been returned by the Viet Minh out of 40,229 officially declared missing.
July 11	French Union forces repulse a Viet Minh attack on Hung Yen, 25 miles southeast of Hanoi.		Lao Minister of Defense, Kou Voravong, is assassinated, creating a cabinet crisis in Laos.
July 14	French and Viet Minh commands in Indochina begin the exchange of sick and wounded prisoners of war.	September 20	A government crisis occurs in Vietnam as 9 of Diem's 15 cabinet members resign after a period of conflict between Diem and Gen. Hinh, Chief of Staff of the army.
July 20	The Geneva Accords are signed bringing about an armistice in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.	September 21	Katay Sasorith becomes Prime Minister of Laos, replacing Souvanna Phouma.
July 21	The final declaration of the Geneva Conference on Indochina is adopted verbally taking note of the agreements to end hostilities and to set up an international commission to supervise them.	September 22	The Lao government protests to the joint armistice commission against alleged Viet Minh violations of the armistice agreement.
July 22	The North Vietnam communist Viet Minh de facto government announces the composition of its cabinet, headed by Ho Chi Minh as premier.		The Thai National Assembly unanimously ratifies the SEATO pact.
July 23	The French National Assembly approves, by a vote of 462-13, the conclusion of an armistice in Indochina.	September 24	Diem succeeds in forming a new government with the cabinet enlarged to 24 members, including representatives of the Hoa Hao and Cao Dai sects.
July 28	Canada agrees to serve with India and Poland on the truce supervisory commission in Indochina.	September 29	The United States and France announce in Washington that they are in full agreement in principle on future policy in Indochina, including the gradual withdrawal of French forces.
August 3	In a speech in Hanoi, Ngo Dinh Diem exhorts the population to rally the South in order to continue the struggle for independence and liberty."		
August 8	In a note to the Vietnam government, the United States promises all reasonable assistance to evacuate refugees from North Vietnam.	October 3	French High Command headquarters in North Vietnam are officially transferred from Hanoi to Haiphong.
August 11	A formal truce is established throughout Indochina at 8 a.m. Saigon time as the final phase of the cease-fire timetable takes effect in southern Vietnam.	October 9	Viet Minh troops begin the occupation of Hanoi under the provisions of the armistice agreement.
August 15	French and Viet Minh truce representatives sign an agreement at Trung Giao, Vietnam, calling for the mass exchange of prisoners of war.	October 17	The government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam receives its first official visitor, Prime Minister Nehru of India.
August 30	France, Viet Minh, and Pathet Lao armistice committee representatives agree on the respective areas into which to regroup their forces in Laos.	October 23	In a letter to South Vietnam Premier Ngo Dinh Diem, Pres. Eisenhower says that the United States will examine how additional aid may be able to assist Vietnam provided that his (Diem's) government is prepared to give assurances as to adequate standards.
September 8	The Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty (SEATO) is signed in Manila.	November 3	President Eisenhower appoints Gen. J. Lawton Collins as Special United States Representative (with personal rank as Ambassador) to explore with Vietnamese authorities how a program of direct American aid can best benefit Vietnam.
September 9	Lao princes, Souvanna Phoua and Souphanouvong, meet at Khang Khay in an attempt to set a time and agenda for political talks.		

November 19	French Union and Viet Minh forces complete their withdrawal from Laos and Pathet Lao forces their regroupment into Phong Saly and Sam Neua provinces.				
December 3	The ICC for Laos recommends that the Royal government, and the Pathet Lao should meet to try to find a basis for agreement.				
	A decree is promulgated in Saigon setting up a National Bank of Vietnam.				
December 13	Pres. Eisenhower's special envoy to Saigon, Gen. J. Lawton Collins, concludes the formal training agreement with Gen. Ely.				
December 29	France, South Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia sign agreements at Paris granting the Associate States full financial and economic independence.				
January 1	The U.S. Foreign Operations Administration begins supplying direct assistance to South Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.				
January 3	Hoa Hao forces under "General" Le Quang Vinh (Ba Cut), attack a battalion of South Vietnamese government troops near Long Kuyen.				
January 8	Britain rejects a Soviet request to join in circulating to the other 1954 Geneva Conference participants a North Vietnamese petition alleging violations of the armistice agreements by South Vietnam, France, and the United States.				
January 19	The South Vietnamese government announces that the strength of the army will be reduced from 270,000 to 100,000 men.				
January	The Royal Lao government and the Pathet Lao begin a "Consultative Political Conference" at the airfield on the Plaine des Jarres.				
February 1	The U.S. Senate ratifies the SEATO treaty by a vote of 82-1.				
	Gen. O'Daniel organizes the Training Relations and Instruction Mission (TRIM) in South Vietnam.				
February 11	The French Command officially hands over administrative responsibility for the Vietnamese armed forces to the Saigon government.				
February 12	The U.S. MAG to Vietnam takes over the organization and training of the South Vietnamese army.				
February 13					Cao Dai "General" Trinh Minh The brings his troops into the Vietnamese government armed forces and is officially promoted to General.
February 19					The SEATO treaty comes into force with the deposit of ratifications at Manila by the eight signatory nations.
February 23					The SEATO Council opens its first meeting in Bangkok.
March 2					Norodom Sihanouk, King of Cambodia, abdicates in favor of his father, Norodom Suramarit.
March 4					The Hoa Hao, Cao Dai and Binh Xuyen form a "united front of nationalist forces" in South Vietnam.
March 9					At the "Consultative Political Conference" on the Plaine des Jarres, the Royal Lao government and Pathet Lao agree that neither would permit hostile acts against the other.
					The U.S. Foreign Operations Administration announces approval of a \$100 million program of economic and technical aid to Cambodia, Laos, and South Vietnam for FY 1955.
March 13					John E. Feurtoy, U.S. Ambassador to Thailand, is named U.S. Representative on the SEATO Council.
March 21					The "united front of nationalist forces" demands the formation of a government of national union in South Vietnam within five days.
March 22					The People's Party of Laos (Phak Pasason Lao) or PPL is formally announced.
March 24					Diem broadcasts an explanation of his refusal to agree to the "request" of the "united front."
March 29					Fighting breaks out in Saigon between government forces and Binh Xuyen forces as the government attempts to eject them from police and security services headquarters buildings.
March 31					In South Vietnam, Gen. Nguyen Thanh Phuoc (Cao Dai Commander-in-Chief) and his troops formally join the national army.
April 10					Pres. Diem of South Vietnam establishes the paramilitary Civil Guard to replace the police and security forces that are controlled by rebellious religious sects.
April 24					Diem dismisses Lai Huu Sano of the Binh Xuyen who held the post of Director-General of the Security Services, replacing him with an army officer, Col. Nguyen Ngo Le.
April 25					In Laos, the Royal Lao government withdraws from

## 1955



April 28	the "Consultative Political Conference" charging that the Pathet Lao still consider themselves under the authority of the Viet Minh High Command.	June 16	Heavy fighting develops between South Vietnamese government forces and the Hoa Hao in western Cochinchina.
April 30	Street fighting breaks out in Saigon between government forces and the Binh Xuyen resulting in the latter being driven from the city toward the south.	June 18	Hoa Hao General Nguyen Giac Ngo rallies to the South Vietnamese government.
May 2	In South Vietnam, a "Revolutionary Committee" formed from various political groups adopts a resolution declaring Chief of State, Bao Dai, to be deposed.	June 19	Dissident generals Tran Van Soai, Nguyen Van Vi, and Nguyen Van Minh flee to Cambodia.
May 3	Leading government troops against the Binh Xuyen, Gen. Trinh Minh The is killed on the Tan Thanh bridge over the Arroyo Chinois in Saigon.	June 24	The Third Interim Report of the ICC for Vietnam says that both North and South Vietnam had obstructed the transfer of refugees.
May 5	An official Congress is convened in Saigon to offset a simultaneous assembly of the "Revolutionary Committee."	July 5	Premier Diem of South Vietnam announces complete victory over the Hoa Hao.
May 10	Government forces clear the Binh Xuyen zone south of Saigon-Cholon with Le Van Vien withdrawing his remaining forces to the swampy Hung Sat along the estuary of the Saigon River.	July 12	Pres. Ho Chi Minh of North Vietnam arrives in Moscow on a state visit.
May 15	G. Frederick Reinhardt replaces Donald Heath as Ambassador in Saigon.	July 15	Talks are resumed in Vientiane between the Royal Lao government and the Pathet Lao.
May 16	French forces complete the evacuation of Haiphong in North Vietnam.	July 16	Premier Diem of South Vietnam says in a broadcast that his government accepts the principle of general elections throughout Vietnam provided those in North Vietnam were really free.
June 5	The United States and Cambodia sign an agreement providing for direct U.S. military aid.	July 18	Moscow radio announces at the end of conferences between Pres. Ho Chi Minh and Soviet officials that the U.S.S.R. will provide 400 million rubles of economic aid to North Vietnam.
June 6	The Pathet Lao demand that the Royal Lao government "stop immediately the illegal elections" scheduled for 28 August 1955, cease attacking the two Pathet Lao provinces, and resume the political conference.	July 20	The government of South Vietnam announces that it will not participate in talks with the North concerning elections scheduled for 1956 to bring about reunification.
June 10	The Laos National Assembly postpones elections until 25 December 1955.	July 26	Britain, France and the United States send identical notes to Premier Diem of South Vietnam urging a favorable reply to the Viet Minh request for pre-election consultations.
June 13	The Military Advisory Assistance Group, Cambodia is organized in Phnom Penh.	August 3	Thai Prime Minister Pibul takes over as Minister of the Interior as well and relieves Gen. Phao of his Police and Interior posts.
June 15	Through the ancient procedure of summoning a meeting of the imperial family, the South Vietnamese government proclaims the dethronement of Emperor Bao Dai and entrusts the government to Ngo Dinh Diem.	August 10	Premier Diem of South Vietnam rejects an offer from North Vietnam to discuss nationwide elections.
		August 16	The last French High Commissioner leaves Saigon.
		September 5	Talks again break down in Laos over Pathet Lao demands for electoral law changes and maintenance of their control in the disputed provinces.
		September 11	In Cambodia, Sihanouk's Popular Socialist Community wins all 91 seats in the National Assembly elections.

September 20	The Thai National Assembly passes a bill authorizing the formation of political parties.	January 11	electorate voting despite instructions to the contrary by the Pathet Lao.
September 21	The North Vietnamese National Assembly elects Pham Van Dong as premier replacing Ho Chi Minh who retains the office of President.	February 15	Ordinance No. 6 is promulgated by the JVN which gives the government strong powers to deal with any opposition.
September 25	The JVN launches Operation HOANG DIEM against the Binh Xuyen forces in the Fung Sat swamps south of Saigon. After three weeks of fighting, the Binh Xuyen forces surrender, although their leader, "General" Le Van Vien escapes to France.	February 21	A three-day SZAFO maneuver called Exercise FIRM LINK begins with participation from Thailand, the United States, Australia, the Philippines, New Zealand, and Britain.
September 26	Cambodia declares itself to be a free and independent state.	March 4	The Thai government issues a ban on public gatherings.
September 30	Former King Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia accepts the office of premier for a 3-month trial period following the victory of his Popular Socialist Community in general elections of September 11.	March 5	A Constituent Assembly is elected in South Vietnam to write a new constitution.
October 10	Lao Prime Minister Katay Sasorith and Pathet Lao Prince Souphanouvong meet in Rangoon to continue negotiations.	March 9	The formal coronation of King Norodom Suramarit takes place.
October 14	An agreement for a cease-fire in Laos is negotiated at the conference in Rangoon.	March 21	The SZAFO Council opens a three-day meeting at Karachi, Pakistan.
October 23	France and North Vietnam sign a one-year trade agreement in Hanoi.	April 2	Thai Prime Minister Pibul says that his government has requested that the United States convert part of its defense aid to economic aid.
October 24	Ngo Dinh Diem is chosen as Chief of State in South Vietnam in a national referendum.	April 12	Prince Souvanna Phouma becomes premier of Laos promising to give first priority to reaching a settlement with the Pathet Lao.
October 26	Lt. Gen. Samuel T. Williams replaces Gen. O'Daniel as Chief of MAAG, Indochina.	April 19	In Cambodia, Khim Tit becomes premier, replacing Prince Sihanouk who resigns to travel abroad affirming Cambodian neutrality.
November 1	Premier Ngo Dinh Diem proclaims the Republic of Vietnam with himself as President.	April 22	Cambodia concludes a trade agreement with Communist China.
November 5	The MAAG, Indochina is redesignated MAAG, Vietnam.	April 28	Secretary of State Dulles sends a letter to Cambodian Foreign Minister Mong Kinny denying that the United States is trying to force Cambodia to join SZAFO by withholding economic aid.
December 15	Three Pathet Lao battalions launch an unsuccessful attack on Lao government posts near Muong Peun in Sam Neua province.	May 8	Prince Souphanouvong sends a letter to Laos Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma saying it was time for them to restore peace and independence to Laos and proposing a renewal of the talks begun in September 1954.
	Cambodia becomes a member of the United Nations.		The French High Command in Indochina is deactivated.
January 6	The name of the Lao Freedom Front (Neo Lao Issara) is changed to the Lao Patriotic Front (Neo Lao Hak Sat).		Hoa Hao "General" Le Quang Vinh (Ba Cut) is arrested near Long Xuyen, ending opposition to the South Vietnamese government in western Cochinchina.
January 7	National elections are held in Laos with 80% of the		Britain and the U.S.S.R., co-chairmen of the 1954 Geneva Conference on Indochina, sign an agreement

1956



May 17	authorizing the postponement of the general elections that were to unify the two Vietnams. The Soviet Union recognizes the sovereignty and independence of Cambodia and agrees to exchange ambassadors.	October 25	The Cambodian National Assembly approves Sun Yun as premier.
June 1	Thailand and the Soviet Union upgrade their legations to the status of embassies. The Temporary Equipment Recovery Mission (TERM) is established in Vietnam to locate and ship out excess U.S. military equipment.	October 26	Final separation of the Mkh; duties for Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia is accomplished. A new republican constitution is promulgated in South Vietnam giving broad powers to its president.
June 21	Thailand lifts its ban on export of non-strategic goods to Communist China and North Korea.	October 31	The Joint Military Committee, set up by the August 5 agreement on Laos, agrees on measures to be taken to end hostilities.
June 24	The headquarters of SEATO are formally opened in Bangkok.	November 12	Prince Wan Waithayakon of Thailand is elected president of the regular 1956 session of the U.N. General Assembly in New York.
June	The Diem government in South Vietnam decides to abolish elected village government in favor of village chiefs appointed by the GVN.	December 24	Additional agreements are reached between the Royal Lao government and the Pathet Lao.
July 2	The Soviet Union announces that it will recognize the Kingdom of Laos and will establish diplomatic relations.	<h2 style="text-align: center;">1957</h2>	
July 7	The South Vietnamese Constituent Assembly adopts the new constitution.		
July 12	Dissident Hoa Hao leader, Le Quang Vinh (Ba Cut), is executed at Can Tho.		
July 21	The post of French High Commissioner in Vietnam is abolished and Jean Payart is accredited as French Ambassador.		
July 29	Prince Sihanouk temporarily resumes the office of premier in Cambodia as the Khim Tit government resigns.		
August 5	An accord on a coalition government including the Pathet Lao is reached in renewed negotiations between Souvanna Phouma and Souphanouvong in Vientiane.		
August 27	A South Vietnamese naval unit raises their flag on the Spratly Islands, which are also claimed by both China and the Philippines.		
September 21	South Vietnam becomes a member of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.		
October 15	Burma and Thailand sign a treaty of peace and friendship in Bangkok.		
		February 7	King Bhumibol of Thailand opens the Chainat dam.
		February 21	Further agreements are reached by the Royal Lao government and the Pathet Lao.
		February 22	An unsuccessful attempt is made to assassinate Pres. Diem of South Vietnam in the Central Highlands town of Ban Me Thuot.
		February 26	Elections are held in Thailand for the National Assembly.
		March 2	A state of emergency is declared in Thailand after civil disturbances break out over claimed election irregularities.
		March 13	The Thai state of emergency is lifted as the army commander, Gen. Sarit Thanarat restores order.
		March 20	Elbridge Durbrow replaces Frederick Reinhardt as U.S. Ambassador in Saigon.
		March 29	In Thailand, Marshal Pibul Songgram continues as Prime Minister of a new government but gives up the Ministry of Defense to Gen. Sarit.
			The Sun Yun government in Cambodia is overthrown.
		April 9	Prince Norodom Sihanouk is unanimously elected Premier of Cambodia.
		April 12	Lucien Cannon, chief of the Canadian contingent of

the "CC is stabbed to death in Saigon.

May 8 Pres. Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam arrives in Washington on a state visit to the United States.

May 31 The Souvanna Phouma government in Laos is brought down.

June 30 Prince Sihanouk resigns as Premier of Cambodia.

July 1 Pote Sarasin, Thai ambassador to the United States, is appointed as the first Secretary-General of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO).

July 18 Sim Yav becomes Premier of Cambodia.

July 18 Pham Van Dong, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of North Vietnam, writes to Pres. Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam suggesting discussions on reunification.

August 9 After failure of three attempts (by Katay Sasorith, Phoui Sananikone and Prince Souphanouvong) to form a new government in Laos, a new coalition government is formed headed by Souvanna Phouma.

August 21 In Thailand, martial law is declared as Gen. Sarit and three other army generals resign from the government.

September 12 The International Bank of Reconstruction and Development agrees to provide a loan of \$65 million toward the cost of a dam on the Ping River in northwest Thailand.

September 17 The Thai army, under Gen. Sarit, seizes control of the government of Pibul Songgram in a bloodless coup.

September 18 King Phumibol of Thailand dissolves parliament and schedules new elections for December 15.

September 21 Pote Sarasin, Secretary-General of SEATO, is named Premier of Thailand to succeed Pibul Songgram.

September 27 Gen. Sarit becomes the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces in Thailand.

October 21 In Saigon, Pres. Diem opens the 9th conference of the Columbo plan nations.

October 23 Prince Souvanna Phouma and the Pathet Lao Prince Souphanouvong sign an agreement to end the conflict in Laos.

November 1 Premier Souvanna Phouma of Laos announces that his cabinet has decided to take the Pathet Lao into the government.

November 2 In Laos, agreements are signed covering the re-establishment of royal administration in the provinces of Phong Saly and Sam Neua and for the integration of the Pathet Lao forces into the National Army.

November 9 Completing a state visit to India, Pres. Diem of South Vietnam says that his country would not join any military alliance.

November 18 The Lao National Assembly votes unanimously to approve a coalition cabinet of national union, including the Pathet Lao leaders, Prince Souphanouvong and Phoumi Vongvichit.

In a ceremony in Vientiane, Prince Souphanouvong symbolically hands over the two disputed provinces to Crown Prince Savang Vatthana and swears allegiance to the King on behalf of all Pathet Lao.

December 15 Elections are held for the National Assembly in Thailand.

December Following the elections, Pote Sarasin resigns as Premier of Thailand to return to SEATO as secretary-general.

January 1 Gen. Thanom Kittikachorn, a follower of Gen. Sarit, becomes Prime Minister of Thailand.

January 2 Censorship is lifted in Thailand.

January 8 In Cambodia, King Norodom Suramarit dissolves the National Assembly and Prime Minister Sim Var resigns.

January 10 Martial law is revoked in Thailand.

January 15 At the end of a meeting between Pres. Eisenhower and the Prime Minister of Laos, a communique is issued reaffirming friendly ties between the United States and Laos.

January 17 Penn Nouth forms a caretaker cabinet in Cambodia.

January 2 Marshal Sarit leaves Thailand for medical treatment in the United States.

February 5 The ICC for Vietnam announces that it will move its headquarters from Hanoi to Saigon.

February Two Pathet Lao battalions are theoretically integrated into the Royal Lao Army.

## 1958



March 7	Prime Minister Pham Van Dong of North Vietnam addresses a note to Pres. Diem of South Vietnam conceding the temporary division of the country and offering a four-point program of interzonal trade, travel and non-aggression.		
March 23	A general election is held in Cambodia with all seats in the National Assembly being won by Prince Sihanouk's Popular Socialist Community.	September 4	Cong armed forces and cadres telling them how to adapt to the South Vietnamese political situation in order to carry out their missions.
March 30	Elections are held in Thailand for 26 seats in parliament previously held by appointed members.	September 10	The Thai-Cambodian boundary talks break down and it is announced that the dispute will be taken to the United Nations.
April 24	Sim Var again forms a government in Cambodia.	September 28	France signs an agreement in Saigon whereby France will release 1.5 billion francs to the RVN to purchase French-owned rice fields.
April 26	Replying to North Vietnam's note of March 7, South Vietnam urges Hanoi to prove its good faith by (inter alia) renouncing terror and sabotage in the south.	October 10	prince Sihanouk of Cambodia visits the United States unofficially but meets with Pres. Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles.
May 4	In Laos, elections for newly-created additional Assembly seats are held with Pathet Lao participation through the Neo Lao Hak Sat (Lao Patriotic Front). The latter wins 9 of the 10 seats it contests out of the 21 up for election.	October 20	The Lao kip is devalued from 35 to 80 to the U.S. dollar.
May 24	Premier Souvanna Phouma informs the ICC for Laos that he considers its work completed.	October 28	Field Marshall Sarit Thanarat seizes power in Thailand in a bloodless coup, with the consent of Prime Minister Thanom who had just resigned. Sarit dissolves parliament, abolishes the constitution and sets up a Revolutionary Committee with himself as leader and Gen. Thanom as his deputy.
June 22	Sim Var resigns as Prime Minister of Cambodia.	October 30	Hanoi radio appeals to the highland tribes in South Vietnam to revolt saying that "the government of our beloved Ho is standing behind you".
July 10	A new Cambodian government, headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, is invested by the National Assembly.	December 1	Cambodia breaks diplomatic relations with Thailand over an old territorial dispute.
July 19	The ICC for Laos decides by a majority vote to adjourn sine die.	December 22	Hanoi again sends a note to Pres. Diem offering its four-point program.
July 22	Souvanna Phouma resigns as premier of Laos and is unsuccessful in forming a new government.	January 6	Paron Johann Beck-Friis, representing the United Nations, begins discussions with Cambodia and Thailand over the frontier dispute centered on the Wat (temple) Phra Vihara.
July 24	Cambodia and Communist China agree to exchange missions at the ambassadorial level.	January 14	In Laos, the National Assembly votes 28-16 to grant Premier Phoui Sananikone special powers to reorganize the government without legislative approval for one year.
August 17	Phoui Sananikone, deputy chairman of the new RLP party, becomes Premier of Laos.	January 23	Premier Pham Van Dong of North Vietnam protests to the ICC for Laos against Laotian "violations" of the North Vietnamese frontier.
August 19	Thailand and Cambodia open discussions over a boundary dispute.	January 28	An interim constitution is promulgated in Thailand.
August	Hanoi radio, calling itself "the voice of the Liberation Front" broadcasts instructions to Viet		

## 1959

February 4	Premier Pham Van Dong of North Vietnam addresses notes to Britain and the U.S.S.R. (co-chairmen of the 1954 Geneva Conference), drawing attention to the danger of Laos becoming linked to SEAC.		
February 5	A council of 15 ministers is formed in Thailand with Marshal Sarit as prime minister.	July 29	at the U.S. compound at Bien Hoa.
February 11	Laos formally renounces the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indochina, saying it has no further use for the ICC, and would, henceforth, recognize the United Nations as the sole arbiter in the area.	July 30	In Laos, Pathet Lao Prince Souphanouvong and several supporters are arrested by the Lao government.
February 20	Diplomatic relations are resumed between Cambodia and Thailand after mediation by a U.N. representative.	July	Royal Lao army posts are attacked during large-scale Communist guerrilla raids.
February 23	Cambodian Prime Minister, Prince Sihanouk, accuses Thailand and South Vietnam of plotting to overthrow his government.		Thai and Cambodian foreign ministers sign an agreement to refrain from threatening each other's security.
March 13	The U.S. Development Loan Fund loans \$19.5 million to South Vietnam to modernize Saigon's water supply.	August 3	Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia arrives in Saigon for a 3-day visit during which he confers with Pres. Ngo Dinh Diem.
April 4	In an address at Gettysburg College, President Eisenhower says that it is in the national interest of the United States to assist South Vietnam to prevent the penetration of communist power "several hundred miles into a hitherto free region".	August 11	The U.S. State Dept. accuses North Vietnam of directly aiding the Lao rebels and says that the fighting there was instigated by Communist forces.
May 13	Japan agrees to war reparations to South Vietnam which are to consist of \$55 million (\$39 million in grants and \$16 million in loans) worth of Japanese goods and services.	August 17	The U.S.S.R. accuses Laos of violating its own neutrality by permitting entry of U.S. military units.
May	The Lao Dong Party Central Executive Committee in Hanoi declares that "the time has come to struggle heroically and perseveringly to smash the GVN".	August 25	Royal Lao government sources report "serious" penetration by Communist-led rebels into 8 of 12 provinces with both Luang Prabang (the royal capital) and Vientiane (the administrative capital) threatened.
May	One of the "integrated" Pathet Lao battalions mutinies and, with Viet Minh assistance, begins guerrilla operations against Royal Lao forces.	August 27	The U.S. Defense Dept. announces that the U.S. Pacific Command would airlift emergency military supplies to Laos.
July 1	In an interview published in the Italian Communist party journal <i>Unita</i> , Ho Chi Minh says that the Lao Dong party is building socialism in only half of Vietnam and that the party "must now accomplish, contemporaneously, two different revolutions, in the north and in the south."	August 30	The Royal Lao Army posts of Muong and Xieng Kho in Sam Neua province are attacked by troops that include elements from North Vietnam.
July 7	Pres. Diem of South Vietnam announces a major new program of "densely populated settlement areas" (to become known as "agrovilles") to provide a framework for social and economic development of the rural areas.	August 31	Elections for the National Assembly are held in South Vietnam.
July 8	Two members of the U.S. MAA are killed by a bomb		In Cambodia, King Suramarit and Queen Kossamak narrowly escape death from a bomb sent in a parcel.
		September 1	Foreign Minister Khamphan Panya of Laos announces that the army has regained control of two provinces from the rebels.
		September 4	The Foreign Minister of Laos asks for the assistance of the United Nations to halt North Vietnamese aggression along the northeast frontier of Laos.
		September 5	The Royal Lao government declares a nationwide state of emergency.
		September 8	Overriding Soviet objections, the United Nations Security Council establishes a sub-committee of representatives from Argentina, Italy, Japan, and Tunisia to visit Laos to investigate the reported military activity.



September 14	The U.S.S.R. proposes an international conference on Laos.			its MAAG strength to 685 men.
September 15	The U.N. sub-committee begins a four-week visit to Laos.	March		The "Nam-bo" (South Vietnamese Veterans of the Resistance Association) publish a declaration intended to "put an end to the dictatorship of the Ngo family" and to "set up a democratic government of National Union--with a view to the peaceful reunification of the Fatherland".
October 3	The U.S.S.R. accuses Britain of attempting to break the 1954 Indochina armistice by disbanding the ICC for Cambodia.			Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer, U.S. Army Chief of Staff, visits South Vietnam and reports to the JCS that the situation had deteriorated markedly during the past few months.
October 5	Pres. Diem opens the second National Assembly in Saigon.	April 2		The French-built port of Sihanoukville (Kompong Som) is officially inaugurated.
October 29	King Sisavangvong of Laos dies.	April 3		In Cambodia, King Norodom Suramarit dies, resulting in a government crisis.
October	Tensions rise again between Cambodia and Thailand when it is indicated that Cambodia might take a territorial claim before the International Court of Justice.	April 5		The Cambodian National Assembly appoints a three-man regency council.
November 3	The U.N. sub-committee in Laos reports that evidence presented by the Royal Lao Government indicated that the military activity had been undertaken by the Pathet Lao and regular army units of North Vietnam. The sub-committee was unable to obtain testimony from the Pathet Lao or North Vietnam.	April 12		Prince Sihanouk resigns as Prime Minister of Cambodia.
November 4	Crown Prince Savang Vatthana is proclaimed King of Laos.	April 17		North Vietnam protests to the co-chairmen of the 1954 Geneva Conference (Britain and the Soviet Union) against a "formidable" increase in the American MAAG in South Vietnam and accuses the United States of creating "a U.S. military base for the preparation of a new war".
November 5	The U.N. sub-committee report on Laos is presented to the Security Council. It finds no evidence of aggression by the North Vietnamese government but does say there is evidence of support to the hostile elements from sources on the North Vietnamese side of the border.	April 18		The Cambodian National Assembly approves a government headed by Phou Proeng, a friend of Sihanouk.
November 8	Daq Hammerstjold, U.N. Secretary-General, accepts an invitation to visit Laos.	April 24		New general elections are held in Laos resulting in an overwhelming victory for the Phoumi group.
December 31	The Lao government of Phou Sananikone is overthrown by a group of "reformers" led by Phoumi Nosavan.	April 30		A group of 18 prominent non-Communist individuals (the "Caravelle Group"), calling themselves the Committee for Progress and Liberty, release an open letter dated 26 April 1960, to Pres. Diem warning him of the disaffection of the people and suggesting economic, administrative and military reforms.
January 7	Kou Abhay is named Premier of Laos by King Savang Vatthana.	May 3		Cambodian armed forces repulse South Vietnamese troops who had crossed the border into Cambodia.
January 31	A junk with 6 men aboard is captured on Ly Son Island off the coast of Quang Ngai Province. All were regrouped Southerners who were engaged in bringing supplies from North Vietnam to a Viet Cong unit.	May 5		The United States announces that, at the request of the SVN, the MAAG will be increased by the end of the year from 327 to 685 members.
February 5	The GVN requests that the United States double	May 6		Chinese Prime Minister, Chou En-lai, opens a radio station in Phnom Penh built with Chinese aid.
		May 8		For the first time since 1946, elections are held

## 1960

May 24	in North Vietnam for the National Assembly.	September 5	The 3rd Congress of the Lao Dong party opens in Hanoi.
	Prince Souphanouvong, leader of the Pathet Lao, and 14 of his followers escape from arrest in Vientiane and flee to North Vietnam.	September 10	In view of the revolution in Laos headed by Prince Boun Oun and Gen. Phoumi Nosavan, the U.S. State Department declares that the U.S. has no desire to intervene in the internal affairs of Laos and has consistently supported the duly-constituted government's efforts to preserve its independence and integrity against Communist encroachment.
May 30	A team of 30 U.S. Army Special Forces troops arrives in the RVN from Ft. Bragg to set up a training program for the Vietnamese Army.		Meeting in Hanoi, the 3rd Lao Dong Party Congress adopts a resolution calling for the creation of a front organization to undertake the subversion of South Vietnam.
May 31	The Soviet Union sends Britain a note alleging that South Vietnam is being converted into a strategic SFRV base; London rejects the charge on June 3, 1960.	September 11	The Lao cabinet declares a state of national emergency and orders the army to put down the revolt.
	Following the resignation of Premier Kou Abhay, a new Lao government is formed with Prince Tiao Somsanith as Prime Minister and Phoumi Nosavan as Deputy Premier and Minister of Defense.	September 18	Souvanna Phouma and Souphanouvong meet in Sam Neua to discuss the formation of a neutralist coalition government.
June 5	In Cambodia, a nationwide plebiscite overwhelmingly endorses the policies of Prince Sihanouk's government.	September 21	Thai Prime Minister Sarit says the government fears that the increasing Communist influence in Laos may threaten Thailand's security.
June 13	Prince Sihanouk agrees to serve as Head of State in Cambodia and the regency council resigns.	September 29	Prince Sihanouk urges both East and West blocks to turn Laos and Cambodia into guaranteed neutral buffer zones as a means of bringing peace to Southeast Asia.
June 28	King Bhumibol of Thailand arrives in Washington on a state visit to the United States.		The first Soviet ambassador arrives in Vientiane.
July 2	Prince Sihanouk declares that if the United States does not "radically revise" its military aid policy, he will ask the Soviet bloc for aircraft and arms.	October 13	In a letter to Pres. Diem on the 5th anniversary of the RVN, Pres. Eisenhower says that as long as "our strength can be useful", the United States would continue to assist South Vietnam.
July 20	A delegation from the South Vietnamese National Assembly leaves Saigon for a 6-week visit to the United States.	October 26	Prince Souvanna Phouma, Premier of Laos, announces acceptance of a Soviet offer of financial assistance.
August 9	Captain Kong Le, the commander of a Laos army paratroop battalion, takes over the administrative capital of Vientiane in a coup, forcing the resignation of Somsanith government.	October	The South Vietnamese army troops, in a week-long fight, repulse a three-battalion attack on border posts in Kontum Province.
	Defense Minister, Phoumi Nosavan, flees to Bangkok to consult with Marshal Sarit, his uncle.		The GVN sends a letter to the ICC charging the Communist attacks on the Kontum-Pleiku area in October involved regular army forces from North Vietnam moved through Laos.
August 11	Phoumi Nosavan forms a "counter coup d'etat committee" with headquarters at Savannakhet.	November 10	A military coup against Pres. Diem's regime is attempted by paratroop battalions led by Col. Nguyen Van Thi and Lt. Col. Vuong Van Dong. The rebels besiege the presidential palace and issue an order declaring an intensification of the war against the Communists and saying that Diem is guilty of autocratic rule and nepotism and has "shown himself to be incapable of saving
August 15	To avoid a civil war, the King asks Prince Souvanna Phouma to become Prime Minister of Laos again.		
August 17	The Souvanna Phouma government receives the approval of the Lao National Assembly but both Kong Le and Phoumi Nosavan refuse to join the government.		
September 1	Lt. Gen. Lionel C. McGarr replaces Gen. Williams as Chief of MAAG, Vietnam.		



the country from Communism and protecting national unity".

Lao military commanders in Luang Prabang defect from the neutralist government of Prince Souvanna Phouma and declare allegiance to Rightist Gen. Phoumi Nosavan.

Troops loyal to the regime of Pres. Diem enter Saigon and subdue the rebels who flee to Cambodia by air.

The U.S. State Department expresses satisfaction at the failure of the coup against Pres. Diem and also hopes that there will be "rapid implementation of radical reforms and energetic action against corruption-suspected elements".

Ngo Dinh Nhu, Pres. Diem's brother and political advisor, announces that Pres. Diem plans to appoint a new government and introduce a reform program based upon reports of the Ford Foundation and of a French study group.

The Lao government announces its decision to establish good neighbor relations with Communist China.

Lao Premier Souvanna Phouma says that he has negotiated agreements with the Pathet Lao in preparation for the formation of a coalition government.

China signs an agreement in Peking with North Vietnam on scientific and technical cooperation.

Lao Premier Souvanna Phouma asks the United States to cease shipping arms to the rebel forces of Gen. Phoumi Nosavan.

North Vietnam protests to the ICC for Vietnam against "the expanding of the South Vietnamese armed forces in a crude violation of the Geneva agreements".

The neutralist government of Laos under Prince Souvanna Phouma collapses under pressure of Rightist forces led by Gen. Phoumi Nosavan; Premier Souvanna Phouma flees from Vientiane to Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

An armed forces committee, headed by Gen. Southone Pattamavong, assumes power in Laos.

Control of Laos is reported to have been assured by Quinim Polsena, pro-Communist information minister in the previous government.

Gen. Phoumi begins a successful counterattack in Vientiane against Pathet Lao forces and those of Kong Le, who had joined them.

In a note to the United States, the Soviet Union charges the United States with flouting the sovereign rights of the Lao government headed by Prince Souvanna Phouma and with extending overt support to the rebel forces of Phoumi Nosavan.

A Soviet Union airlift flies in support for Kong Le and the Pathet Lao.

The NVA 120th Regiment moves from its base at Khu Quy into Laos and attacks the Royal Lao Army outpost at Nong Het.

Phoumi Nosavan recaptures Vientiane.

In a note to the U.S.S.R., the United States categorically rejects the Soviet charge of 13 December 1960.

Lao Prince Bour Oum proclaims a new pro-western government.

The Viet Cong proclaim the establishment of a National Liberation Front of Vietnam (Mat-tran Dan-toc Giai-phong Mien-Nam) and issue a 10-point manifesto calling for the overthrow of the "camouflaged colonial regime of the American imperialists and the dictatorial power of Ngo Dinh Diem".

A new economic aid agreement with North Vietnam is signed in Moscow.

Laos asks for United Nations support against a reported invasion by North Vietnamese troops.

The State Department issues a statement saying that the United States is mindful of its obligations under the SPARTO Treaty and will take a serious view of any intervention in Laos by Chinese or Viet Minh armed forces or others in support of the Pathet Lao who are in rebellion against the Royal Lao Government.

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The Government of Laos reports that Communist forces have captured the Elaine des Jarres and Phong Saly.

Prince Boun Oum is installed as Premier of Laos.

The U.S. State Department issues a statement on Laos recording Communist aggression against Laos including airlift of material and personnel to rebel forces involving at least 180 transport sorties between 15 December 1960 and 2 January 1961, and asks for non-Communist nations to support and maintain the independence of Laos.

January 14	In Cambodia, Prime Minister Phou Proeng resigns in a government scandal over the embezzlement of 80 million rials by a provincial official.	March 23	Pres. Kennedy delivers a statement on Laos at his press conference in which he says that the United States supports the goal of a neutral and independent Laos, a cessation of the present armed attacks supported by externally-based Communists, and constructive negotiations.
January 17	Soviet Premier Khrushchev says in a speech that "wars of national liberation" are "just" wars.		Noting the suggestion of Prince Sihanouk, a British aide-memoire to the Soviet Union propose a de facto end to the fighting, that Prime Minister Nehru be asked to summon an international commission, and that the various parties get together on a government that could represent Laos in an international conference.
January 28	A new cabinet, headed by Penn Mouth, takes office in Cambodia.	March 27	Cambodian and South Vietnamese representatives meeting in Phnom Penh reach an agreement for a settlement of the Cambodian refugee problem. Ethnic Cambodians living in Vietnam had recently been fleeing into Cambodia complaining of mistreatment by both VC and GVN forces.
January 29	Radio Hanoi praises the establishment of the "National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam" (NLFV, or NLF for short).	March 29	South Vietnamese forces overrun a Viet Cong infiltration station at Calu, Quang Tri Province and capture records indicating that over 1,800 VC personnel had moved south through that station in the last six months.
January 30	Radio Hanoi, quoting the press organ of the Lao Dong party in North Vietnam, states that the "sacred historical task" of the NLFV is to "overthrow the U.S.-Diem clique" and to liberate the South.		During the 7th Meeting of the SEATO Council in Bangkok, a resolution is approved that notes with concern the continuing Communist-supported rebel offensive in Laos, states a desire for a united and independent Laos which it believes can best be achieved by negotiations but, failing that, SEATO will be prepared to take appropriate action. Also, it declares firm resolve not to acquiesce in the takeover of the VN by an armed minority supported from the outside in violation of the 1954 Geneva Accords.
January	Secretary of Defense Thomas S. Gates, Jr., sends Major General Edward G. Lansdale on a survey trip to Vietnam.		Communist forces launch a major attack southward against north-central Laos, capturing Tha Thom.
February 6	At his first press conference in 5 years, Pres. Diem announces an administrative reform program.	April 1	The village of Truc Giang in Kien Hoa Province is attacked by 400 guerrillas who are driven off by government troops.
February 7	Pres. Diem announces he will be a candidate for re-election in the presidential elections scheduled for 9 April 1961.	April 3	A treaty of Amity and Economic Relations between the United States and the Republic of Vietnam is signed in Saigon. It is to go into force on 30 November 1961.
February 11	Radio Hanoi devotes a second broadcast to the manifesto and program of the NLF changing the language of both to tone down the initial version; the milder second version becomes the "official" text.	April 4	Nearly 100 Viet Cong guerrillas are killed in an attack on Ben Cat in Binh Duong Province, north of Saigon.
February 19	The Lao Government issues a statement reiterating "the policy of true neutrality that Laos has always sought to follow". It goes on to say that Laos will not join any military alliance nor have either foreign forces or military bases on its territory.	April 9	Pres. Diem appeals to the ICC to make an "immediate and energetic investigation" of the growing Communist terrorism and subversion throughout South Vietnam.
March 3	It is reported in the press that Lao rebels with aid of Soviet supplies and North Vietnamese advisers are overrunning the central section of Laos.		Pres. Ngo Dinh Diem and Vice-Pres. Nguyen Ngoc Tho
March 6	Pathet Lao forces begin an advance toward Luang Prabang and Vientiane.		
March 10	The NLF announces that a guerrilla campaign against the GVN will be started to prevent the presidential elections scheduled to be held 9 April 1961.		



are re-elected to 2nd terms receiving 85% of the ballots cast nationwide.

April 19 The Lao government announces that uniformed U.S. military personnel would act as advisors to the Lao army.

April 21 Pres. Kennedy says that the 7,000-15,000 guerrillas operating in Vietnam are killing 4,000 government civil and police officers a year.

April 22 Frederick C. Nolting becomes Ambassador to Vietnam, replacing Elbridge Durbrow.

April 22 Prince Souvanna Phouma, in Moscow, signs a joint communique calling for the neutralization of Laos.

April 24 As co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference on Indochina, Great Britain and the Soviet Union call for a cease-fire in Laos, the convening of an international conference in Geneva on 12 May 1961, and request India to convene the ICC in Laos including Poland and Canada.

April 27 The Lao government proposes that the cease-fire begin the following day but there is no response from rebel forces.

April 28 The ICC for Laos reconvenes in New Delhi.

April 29 Pres. Diem is inaugurated for his new term.

April Writing in the North Vietnamese party organ, Hoc Tap, Truong Chinh says that North Vietnam is "providing good support to the South Vietnamese revolution, and is serving as a strong base for the struggle for national reunification".

May 2 North Vietnam calls for a cease-fire in Laos.

May 3 Cambodia and China ratify a treaty of friendship and non-aggression.

May 3 Cease-fire orders are issued for all fronts in Laos.

May 5 Pres. Kennedy announces that Vice Pres. Johnson would be going to Asia to help decide the nature and extent of U.S. aid needed by South Vietnam.

May 8 Members of the ICC for Laos arrive in Vientiane to begin verification and supervision of the cease-fire.

May 12 The ICC reports that a de facto cease-fire has been brought about in Laos.

May 12 The opening of the 14-nation conference on Laos in Geneva is delayed because the USSR insists on seating the Pathet Lao.

May 13 Following a two-day visit to Vietnam, Vice President Johnson and Pres. Diem issue a joint communique making public an agreement for increased U.S. military and economic assistance to South Vietnam.

May 14 The Viet Cong renew their attacks in the region between Saigon and Balat.

May 16 The three Lao factions agree to seating arrangements that allow the Geneva Conference to open officially.

May 18 A National Liberation Front of South Vietnam radio broadcast acknowledges the leadership of the Lao Dong Party.

May 23 Major VC guerrilla activities are reported in the mountains near Hue.

May 24 The South Vietnamese Army announces that it has reorganized into three tactical commands (corresponding to the country's northern, central, and southern regions) to cope with the guerrilla offensive. Major General Duong Van Minh is named Army Commander-in-Chief.

May 25 After Vice Pres. Johnson returns to Washington, Pres. Kennedy sends a special message to Congress requesting an additional \$100 million in economic and military aid, the bulk allocated to South Vietnam, Thailand and Pakistan.

May 27 The U.S. delegation to the Geneva Conference on Laos issues a detailed statement accusing the Communists of "cynical disregard" for the cease-fire in Laos.

May 29 Pres. Kennedy dispatches a letter to each American Ambassador abroad setting forth their responsibilities as Chief of an American diplomatic mission, cautions them to supervise all of its operations, and reminds them to work closely with the appropriate U.S. area military commander.

June 2 Pres. Diem announces his new cabinet, following a re-organization in keeping with his election pledges for governmental reform. Three new "super-ministers" are included: Vice Pres. Nguyen Ngoc Tho for Economic Development, Nguyen Dinh Thuan for Security Matters, and Truong Cong Cuu for Social and Cultural Matters.

June 2 The SVN announces that 67 guerrillas were killed in an attack on a village 55 miles south of Saigon.

June 4 In a joint statement issued following their discussions in Vienna, Pres. Kennedy and Chairman Khrushchev reaffirm their support of a neutral and independent Lao Government and of international agreements to assure Lao neutrality.

June 7 The United States and Britain, supported by

June 12	France, boycott the Geneva Conference on Laos because of Communist violations of the cease-fire.	August 21	Under the auspices of the U.S. Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) of the Department of Defense, an experimental "W" model of the DeHavilland Caribou assault transport arrives in Saigon to evaluate its capabilities in resupplying isolated units and outposts equipped with only primitive, short airfields.
	Premier Pham Van Dong joins Communist Chinese Premier Chou En-lai in accusing the United States of aggression and intervention in South Vietnam.		Press reports place full-time VC forces at 13,000-15,000 men.
June 14	At Geneva, Chinese Foreign Minister Chen Yi tells the 14-nation conference on Laos that Laos "is a victim of the United States policy of intervention" and warns that Communist China "will never be a party to--enforcing an international condominium over Laos in the name of international control over its neutrality".	September 1	A series of attacks in Kontum Province is launched by a VC guerrilla force of 1,000 men.
	South Vietnamese State Secretary for Security Matters, Nguyen Dinh Thuan, meets with Pres. Kennedy to transmit Pres. Diem's request that U.S. military instructors be used to train Vietnamese soldiers "directly" rather than training Vietnamese to act as combat instructors.	September 4	The South Vietnamese government announces that 302 guerrillas were killed and 357 captured during August and places government casualties at 73 killed, 50 missing, and 191 wounded.
June 16	Thuan and U.S. officials reach an agreement on a program for direct training and combat supervision of Vietnamese by U.S. instructors.	September 17	A British Advisory Mission, headed by R.K.G. Thompson (former Permanent Defense Secretary in Malaya) leaves for South Vietnam.
June 21	Three Lao princes (Boun Oum, Souvanna Phouma, and Souphavouong) meet in Zurich and agree to form a coalition government.	September 19	A large Viet Cong force of 1,500 guerrillas attacks and overruns Phuoc Vinh, the capital of Phuoc Thanh Province, about 60 miles north of Saigon.
July 13	The South Vietnamese National Assembly unanimously ratifies a new treaty of amity and economic relations with the United States.	September 21	Viet Cong forces attack the land development center of Quang Nhieu near Ban Me Thuot in the Central Highland of South Vietnam.
July 19	A 700-man South Vietnamese force ambushes and surrounds a 500-man Viet Cong unit in the Plaine des Jongs, 80 miles west of Saigon. It is reported that 169 Viet Cong guerrillas are killed in the battle.		The U.S. 5th Special Forces Group, 1st Special Forces is activated at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.
July 29	After visiting Vietnam in June and July, an economic survey mission headed by Dr. Eugene Staley of Stanford Research Institute submits its findings to Pres. Kennedy.	September 22	It is reported that two ARVN companies have been annihilated by Viet Cong attacks in Darlac Province in the Central Highlands.
July	An unsuccessful attempt is made to assassinate Frederick Nolting, the U.S. Ambassador to South Vietnam.	September 25	In an address before the U.N. General Assembly, Pres. Kennedy appeals to the world community to devise measures to protect the small and weak nations from losing their independence through subversion.
August 2	In a statement following discussions with the Vice-President of the Republic of China, Pres. Kennedy says that the United States is determined that the RVN shall not be allowed to fall to the Communists because of any lack of support which the U.S. government can render.	October 1	In Bangkok for a meeting of the SEATO military advisors, Admiral Felt (U.S. Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific) declares that there is no immediate prospect of using U.S. troops to stop the Communist advance in Southeast Asia.
	The South Vietnamese government announces that all able men aged 25 to 31 have been ordered into the armed forces.	October 2	Col. Hoang Thuy Nam, a South Vietnamese state secretary and liaison to the ICC is kidnapped by Communist guerrillas. His mutilated body is found 16 October in the Saigon River.
			Addressing the National Assembly, Pres. Diem says



that the Viet Cong guerrilla campaign has grown into a "real war" and that the enemy "attacks us with regular units fully and heavily equipped".

October 6 At the conclusion of the 15th semi-annual meeting of the SEATO Military Advisors in Bangkok, a communique states that they had decided on practical measures to increase the effectiveness of SEATO defenses to defeat any aggression.

October 7 The JVN Psychological Warfare Department announces that between 20 September and 4 October 1961 a total of 371 Viet Cong were killed and 322 captured while RVN forces lost 171 killed and 59 missing.

October 8 The three Lao princes -- neutralist Souvanna Phouma, pro-Western Boun Oum, and pro-Communist Souphanouvong agree on Souvanna Phouma as head of the coalition government. The agreement later breaks down in a dispute over distribution of cabinet posts.

October 11 At his press conference, Pres. Kennedy announces that he is sending Gen. Maxwell Taylor, his military advisor, to South Vietnam to discuss ways in which the United States could better assist Vietnam in meeting the threat to its independence.

October 12 Chinese Premier Chou En-lai warns that his country "cannot be indifferent to the increasingly grave situation caused by United States imperialism in South Vietnam".

October 14 The Soviet Union, over Moscow radio, says that it is "clear that American plans to send troops to South Vietnam have another aspect -- the Laotian aspect" and Gen. Taylor's trip is proof of these "openly aggressive" plans.

October 16 North Vietnam protests to the ICC for Vietnam that Gen. Taylor's mission is "to intensify United States intervention in South Vietnam and prepare the way for introducing United States troops" and that the mission itself violates the Geneva Armistice Accords.

October 18 Pres. Diem decrees a state of emergency throughout South Vietnam as a result of increasing Viet Cong attacks and severe flooding in the southern rice growing areas. The National Assembly passes an emergency decree empowering Pres. Diem to suspend constitutional processes and to take any action necessary for national security.

October 23 Gen. Taylor begins a week-long series of visits and consultations with U.S. and Vietnamese military leaders throughout South Vietnam.

October 23 Cambodia breaks diplomatic relations with Thailand after Marshal Sarit charges that Cambodian territory was shielding Communist underground bases.

October 24 The JVN sends a letter to the ICC noting the publicly-stated determination of Hanoi to "liberate the South", outlines the Communist strategy, and cites proof of massive infiltration into South Vietnam.

October 26 Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia declares that he has "lost all confidence in the Americans" and that Cambodia "is ready to do without American aid" if it implies an "obligation".

October 28 In a letter to Pres. Diem on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the establishment of the RVN, Pres. Kennedy pledges that the United States "is determined to help Vietnam preserve its independence, protect its people against Communist assassins, and build a better life through economic growth".

November 3 Hostilities resume in Laos, each side accusing the other of firing first.

November 3 Gen. Taylor returns to Washington from his Asian trip and report to Pres. Kennedy.

November 9 Following discussions between Prime Minister Nehru of India and Pres. Kennedy, a joint statement is issued confirming that the common objective of both countries is a genuinely neutral Laos, free of domination by any foreign power.

November 12 It is reported that U.S. Air Force transports have begun an airlift from Clark Field in the Philippines to Vietnam bringing in equipment to support a small force of combat aircraft said to be scheduled to be given to the South Vietnamese.

November 16 Additional reports state that four U.S. RF-101 jet aircraft have begun photo reconnaissance missions to spot guerrilla units in remote areas of South Vietnam.

December 2 After considering the recommendations in Gen. Taylor's report, Pres. Kennedy (with the concurrence of the National Security Council) decides to strengthen South Vietnam's military capability, but not to commit U.S. combat forces at this time.

December 7 Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko and British Foreign Secretary Home, co-chairmen of the 14-nation conference on Laos, say that the conference is near to an agreement on the international aspects of a settlement of the Laos problem.

December 8 Pres. Diem sends a letter to Pres. Kennedy recounting the increasing Communist threat to his country, notes the recent disastrous floods, and asks for further assistance from the United States.

December 8 Secretary Rusk announces that the United States is

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releasing a report on what is happening in Vietnam ("A Threat to the Peace: North Vietnam's Effort to Conquer South Vietnam"). It documents the elaborate program of subversion, terror, and armed infiltration carried out under the direction of Hanoi.

A statement by Secretary Rusk says that the United States is consulting with its allies on the provision of joint economic and technical defense support for Vietnam.

December 11 The U.S. aircraft ferry Core arrives in Saigon with 32 U.S. Army H-21 helicopters and 400 men of the 8th and 7th Transportation Companies (Light Helicopter).

December 15 Answering a letter from Pres. Diem describing North Vietnamese aggression and recent flood damage, Pres. Kennedy writes in an official letter: "We shall promptly increase our assistance to your defense effort as well as help relieve the destruction of the floods---". In addition, in a separate private letter, Pres. Kennedy urges a series of military, political, and social reforms as the key to making American support effective and states that these steps were up to Diem.

December 17 An eleven-man team from the U.S. Army 9th Logistic Command on Okinawa arrives in Vietnam to set up a supply service from U.S. Army, Ryukyu Islands for the newly-arrived aviator units.

December 23 In the first use of the recently-arrived U.S. helicopters, Operation CHCPTER lifts about 1,000 South Vietnamese paratroopers to an assault on a suspected Viet Cong headquarters complex about 10 miles west of Saigon.

December 27 Meeting in Vientiane, Princes Boun Oum, Souvanna Phouma, and Souphanouvong fail in their attempt to form a coalition government for Laos.

December Seven members of Detachment A-35, 1st Special Forces Group are deployed to Buon Enao in Darlac Province to assist in training village defenders and a full-time strike force. The remainder of Detachment A-35 is sent to the Hoa Cam Training Center at Nha Trang to inaugurate a training program.

January 4

A joint U.S.-Vietnamese communique announces "a broad economic and social program aimed at providing every Vietnamese with the means for improving his standard of living". Measures to strengthen South Vietnam's military defense are to be undertaken simultaneously.

January 6

Secretary Rusk says that the Geneva Conference has come very close to working out means to safeguard the independence and neutrality of Laos but that not much further progress can be made without a Lao government speaking for all the people that can undertake the obligations of neutrality and independence.

January 9

The village of Khanh Binh Tay, near the Gulf of Siam in the Mekong River delta, is captured by 300 Viet Cong.

January 10

In a note to Britain, the Soviet Union denounces the United States for "gross interference" in South Vietnam's internal affairs and "open violations of the international agreements on Indochina".

January 15

In response to a question at a news conference, President Kennedy states that American troops in Vietnam are not in combat.

January 18

Hanoi radio announces that at a conference of representatives of Marxists-leninists in South Vietnam on 19 December 1961, it was decided to set up the Viet-Nam People's Revolutionary Party (Dang Nhan Dan Cach Mang) as of January 1, 1962.

January 19

Souvanna Phouma announces that the three factions in Laos have agreed to a coalition government in which he will be Prime Minister.

January 25

The Pathet Lao are reported to have mounted a large attack northwest of the Royal Lao capital of Luang Prabang.

January 31

At a news conference, President Kennedy says that he is greatly concerned about the situation in South Vietnam since there were 500 hostile incidents in the past week.

The U.S. Air Force awards a contract for a troposcatter communications system (BACK PORCH) to link key locations in Vietnam.

February 2

Prince Boun Oum, the Prime Minister of Laos, says that he is breaking off negotiations concerning a coalition government and will boycott further meetings until the Pathet Lao cease their attacks.

February 4

South Vietnamese troops recapture the village of Hung Hy at the southern tip of the Ca Mau peninsula. However, the surprise airborne assault, using U.S.



- February 7  
helicopters and crews, captured only 3 of the 130 Viet Cong guerrillas occupying the village.
- February 8  
Two U.S. Army air support companies totaling 300 men arrive in Saigon.
- February 15  
The United States reorganizes its military command structure in South Vietnam by establishing the U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam under General Paul D. Harkins.
- February 16  
In a speech in Saigon, U.S. Ambassador Molting says that "my government fully supports your elected constitutional government" despite the criticism of the Diem regime by misguided "skeptics".
- February 19  
In an aide-memoire, Britain replies to the Soviet note of 10 January 1962 by rejecting the Soviet charges and says that "the rebellion in South Vietnam has been fomented, organized, in part supplied, and wholly directed from the North".
- February 24  
Following a two-day meeting in Honolulu to discuss Vietnam with military and diplomatic leaders, Secretary McNamara issues a statement saying that the fight in Vietnam will be "a long and hard struggle because it is not full-scale warfare but guerrilla warfare". He says the situation seems to be stabilized as far as Communist advances are concerned.
- February 26  
Peking radio broadcasts a Chinese Foreign Ministry statement saying that the U.S. intervention is "a direct threat" to North Vietnam and hence "seriously affects the security of China and the peace of Asia". The broadcast demands the withdrawal of U.S. personnel and equipment.
- February 27  
At a United Nations press conference, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Valerian A. Zorin says that the United States is risking becoming "bogged down in a very disadvantageous and politically unjustified war" in South Vietnam and warned that continued involvement could "entail very unpleasant consequences".
- March 1  
The South Vietnamese presidential palace in Saigon is bombed and partially burned by two dissident VNAF pilots flying U.S.-supplied AD-6 fighter bombers. President Diem and his staff are not injured.
- March 4  
The U.S. Army 39th Signal Battalion begins to arrive in Vietnam to operate and maintain the BLACK PORCH system.
- March 6  
At a Washington news conference, Secretary of State Rusk says that "the Republic of Vietnam is under attack of Communist guerrillas who are directed, trained, supplied and reinforced by North Vietnam -- all in gross violation of the 1954 Geneva accords".
- March 9  
South Vietnamese troops are flown in U.S. helicopters to besieged villages in Tay Ninh and Phuoc Thanh provinces. In the two battles, the Viet Cong are forced to retreat after losing 110 killed.
- March 13  
The Civil Guard post at Bo Tuc, near the Cambodian border is saved by VNAF attacks and 500 ARVN paratroopers dropped (with their American advisors) from U.S. aircraft.
- March 15  
After meetings between Secretary Rusk and Thai Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman, a joint statement is issued providing assurance that the United States will act unilaterally in defense of Thailand and that this pledge does not depend upon the collective provision of the SEATO Treaty.
- March 17  
South Vietnamese troops are flown by helicopters into an attack on the Viet Cong-held village of Cai Ngai on the Ca Mau peninsula.
- March 22  
The U.S. State Department confirms that American pilots are flying combat-training missions with South Vietnamese airmen over guerrilla-held areas of South Vietnam.
- March 27  
In a letter to U.S. Ambassador Molting, Phan Huy Quat, who has led opposition to the GVN as president of the Committee on National Union, urges that the United States try to get the Diem government to liberalize its policies.
- March 31  
Helicopters airlift a battalion of South Vietnamese into battle against a Viet Cong force of 500 guerrillas operating along the Mekong River in Kien Hoa Province.
- March 31  
In a Washington news conference, Defense Secretary McNamara confirms that American servicemen in South Vietnam have exchanged fire with Communist guerrillas but says that "Americans are under instructions not to fire unless fired upon."
- March 31  
In Moscow, the Soviet news agency Tass publishes a Soviet Ministry note to the signatories of the 1954 Geneva Agreements. The note charges that the continuing intervention by the United States in the internal affairs of South Vietnam violates the 1954 Agreements, demands immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops, and appeals for joint measures against the U.S. involvement.
- March 31  
Operation SUNRISE begins. The first phase of a long-range counter-offensive against the Viet Cong is launched in the Ben Cat region of Binh Duong Province, about 35 miles north of Saigon. The plan entails clearing key areas of guerrillas, establishing strategic hamlets, and providing the inhabitants with government services and facilities for self-defense.
- March 31  
Returning from a two-day conference in Honolulu to discuss the South Vietnamese situation with Admiral Felt, U.S. Commander in the Pacific, Secretary McNamara tells newsmen in San Francisco that "U.S.

March 31 assistance has enabled the South Vietnamese to take the offensive.

March 31 Pres. Ngo Dinh Diem addresses a message to the heads of 93 non-Communist states detailing the Communist threat to South Vietnam and appealing for their support in "condemning the Communist aggression against the duly constituted government of the Republic of Vietnam".

March The two principal VC administrative divisions in South Vietnam, the Interzone of South-Central Vietnam (interzone 5) and the Namto region, are merged into one called the Central Office for South Vietnam (COSVN).

April 1 The temporary USARV Support Group is redesignated U.S. Army Support Group, Vietnam (USASGV) under MACV.

April 7 South Vietnamese troops, forewarned by agents, repel an attack by 1,200 guerrillas in a 4-hour battle in Tra Son District, 330 miles northeast of Saigon.

April 13 The National Liberation Front announces the names of 30 of the 52-member Central Committee. The vacancies are said to be reserved for "collectivities, political parties, or important persons which will join the front later". Chairman of the front is Nguyen Huu Tho, a dissident Saigon lawyer.

April 18 The U.S. 8th Field Hospital becomes operational at Nha Trang assuming responsibility for the hospitalization of all U.S. personnel in Vietnam.

April 20 The South Vietnamese National Assembly pledges support to Pres. Diem's plan to establish thousands of strategic hamlets in the Mekong River delta during 1962.

April 22 About 600 South Vietnamese troops are airlifted by 29 U.S. helicopters (the largest force employed to date) to join an equal number engaged in a sweep in Kien Phong Province, 80 miles southeast of Saigon.

April 25 A Viet Cong attack on Binh Chanh, 12 miles south of Saigon, is repulsed with 20 guerrillas reported killed.

May 3 In northwest Laos, the Pathet Lao launch an attack with about four battalions supported by two additional Viet Minh battalions.

May 4 A Viet Cong force of 1,000 men attacks a land development center 90 miles west of Saigon reportedly killing 13 civilians.

May 6 In a surprise raid on Viet Cong forces, U.S. Army and Marine Corps helicopters fly South Vietnamese troops into the Plaine des Jones (Plain of Reeds) area of the Mekong River delta.

May 9 In Laos, Communist forces capture Nam Tha, the northwestern provincial capital.

May 9 Following an ANZUS Council meeting in Canberra, a communique is issued expressing full support of measures to assist the Government of the RVN in its defense against Communist infiltration and insurgency directed and supported from North Vietnam. Support is also expressed for the measures being taken to form a government of national union in Laos.

May 12 Secretary McNamara and Gen. Lemnitzer, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, begin a two-day visit to South Vietnam in an effort to eliminate friction between U.S. and GVN officials and to urge Pres. Diem's regime to a more effective prosecution of the war.

May 12 The commander of the Royal Lao Lantian Army in the Nam Tha area flees across the Mekong River into Thailand with about 2,000 of his troops and seven American military advisors.

May 15 Plowed into the area by U.S. helicopters, over 1,000 South Vietnamese troops engage in a series of clashes with the Viet Cong in the Mekong River delta, about 75 miles southwest of Saigon.

May 15 President Kennedy orders U.S. naval, air, and land forces (including a battle group of 1800 Marines) to move to Thailand for defense against any possible incursion by Communist forces from Laos.

May 15 The Government of Thailand issues a statement in Bangkok saying that because the Communists have deliberately violated the ceasefire by seizing Muong Sing and Nam Tha and by pushing forces toward the Thai border, the U.S. government and the Thai government have agreed that some U.S. forces be stationed in Thailand to help defend it against the approaching threat.

May 15 In announcing the dispatch of U.S. troops (JTF-116) to Thailand, Pres. Kennedy goes on to say that there is no change in U.S. policy toward Laos "which continues to be the re-establishment of an effective cease-fire and prompt negotiations for a government of national union".

May 16 The U.S. Military Assistance Command, Thailand (USMACVTHAI) is established with Gen. Paul Watkins as its commander.

May 16 SEATO Council representatives meeting in Bangkok say that the movement of U.S. troops into Thailand is "entirely precautionary and defensive in character".



but that it also serves as a warning that any Communist aggressor would be resisted".

May 17 The GVN issues a decree prohibiting the holding of any meeting without prior governmental approval.

May 18 Soviet Premier Khrushchev calls the U.S. military action in Thailand "imprudent" saying the U.S. will never "be able to hold Vietnam and Laos because they are only uniting themselves with the feudal lords".

May 19 Peking radio states: "China can absolutely not permit the establishment of a new military bridgehead aimed against her in any area near the Chinese border".

May 22 Pres. Diem promulgates a "protection of morality law" which prohibits all dancing, boxing, animal fights, and beauty contests, and makes prostitution and "unnatural methods" of birth control illegal.

May 23 The 73rd Aviation Company, with 32 O-1F Bird Dog aircraft, arrives in Saigon and is deployed over 15 operating sites from Hue to Bac Lieu.

May 24 The South Vietnamese 7th Division kills 95 guerrillas and captures 35 in an attack on a Viet Cong force trapped on the southern edge of the Plain of Jars.

May 25 A squadron of British fighter aircraft join the U.S. forces in Thailand.

May 26 The Pathet Lao launch another offensive in southern and northwestern Laos in what U.S. military advisors describe as a "concentrated assault" led by North Vietnamese units.

May 29 On the Ca Mau peninsula about 170 miles southwest of Saigon, the Sea Swallows of Pather Nguyen Lac Hoa, a Catholic priest, lose 24 killed when their village of Phu My is attacked by the Viet Cong.

June 2 A Special Report by the International Commission for Supervision and Control is issued to the British and Soviet governments. In it, the ICC (with Poland dissenting) condemns North Vietnam for "inciting, encouraging, and supporting hostile activities in the zone in the South" but it also says that the increased U.S. aid and the establishment of MACV are in violation of the Geneva Agreement.

June 8 The GVN-controlled Saigon press reports that the Diem regime is taking steps to postpone the National Assembly elections required by the constitution to take place in August 1962.

June 10 In Peking, at a banquet in honor of Lao nationalist Kong Le, Chinese Communist Deputy Premier Ho Lung denounces the United States for attempting to turn Laos into a "base for aggression against China".

June 12 The three Lao factions sign an agreement establishing a coalition regime under Souvanna Phouma.

June 15 In an exchange of letters, Chairman Khrushchev and Pres. Kennedy agree that it is now desirable and possible to go forward at Geneva to complete agreements insuring the neutrality and independence of Laos.

June 16 The International Court of Justice decrees that Thailand should surrender to Cambodia the disputed Preah Vihear border temple that had been held by Thailand since 1954.

June 17 A force of about 200 Viet Cong ambush an armored convoy, about 35 miles north of Saigon near Ben Cat. A number of civilians as well as 2 American and 15 South Vietnamese soldiers are killed.

June 20 Following discussions between Pres. Kennedy and Australian Prime Minister Menzies, a joint statement says both leaders look forward to an effective solution in Laos and to the continuation of cooperation through ANZUS and SEATO. The President also notes with satisfaction Australia's interest in supporting the GVN.

June 22 In Laos, the new coalition government is formally installed with Souvanna Phouma as Prime Minister. The Cabinet consists of 11 neutralists, 4 rightists, and 4 Pathet Lao.

June 25 The British government discloses that it had sent a note on June 14, 1962 to the Soviet government proposing that they take joint action to halt the flow of weapons and men across the border between North and South Vietnam by establishing mobile inspection teams along that border.

June 26 South Vietnam's National Assembly votes to extend its term of office by one year to August 1963.

June 30 The JVN informs the ICC that Communist Chinese artillery, bazookas, and munitions have been captured by government forces and that, since these could only have come through North Vietnam, this proves North Vietnam has violated the Geneva pacts.

July 1 The South Vietnamese government reports that in the 30 days prior to 28 June 1962, the Viet Cong had lost 860 killed, 180 wounded, and 1,200 captured while RVN forces suffered 300 killed, 500 wounded, and 200 missing.

The Defense Department announces that Pres. Kennedy has ordered the withdrawal of 1,000 Marines from

- the neutrality, territorial integrity and independence of Cambodia and suggests that issuance of "official letters" by interested governments will be a more expeditious means of achieving Sihanouk's objectives.
- U.S. Army Special Forces establish a CIDG camp at Khe Sanh
- August
- September 6 South Vietnamese troops kill 54 Viet Cong in a battle near the Cambodian border.
- September 9 In a battle in the Plaine des Joncs, 100 guerrillas are killed and 8 captured.
- September 10 RVN forces, supported by U.S. helicopters, kill 40 and capture 4 Viet Cong in Kien Phong Province, 80 miles west of Saigon.
- September 12 On a three-day visit to South Vietnam for talks with Pres. Diem and U.S. military commanders, Gen. Taylor (newly-designated Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff) visits the Central Highlands where Montagnard tribesmen are being trained by U.S. Special Forces to defend themselves against the Viet Cong.
- September 18 Supported by fighter-bombers, amphibious forces, and U.S. helicopters, a 2,500-man South Vietnamese force kills 168 Viet Cong and captures 38 in fighting around the village of An Hu in the Plaine des Joncs.
- September The first link in the PACV PORCH communications system (Saigon-Nha Trang) is activated.
- October 5 The United States withdraws its remaining military advisors from Laos, one day before the deadline specified by the Geneva Agreement.
- October 8 The Lao National Assembly grants the coalition government plenary powers for one year.
- October 9 In Saigon, in an address opening the National Assembly, Pres. Diem says that the war has taken an "uncontestable turn" for the better and that "everywhere we are taking the initiative".
- In Washington, on his return from a conference in Honolulu, Secretary McNamara says it is "too early" to say whether the war has turned in favor of the South Vietnamese government.
- October 15 For the first time, armed HU-1A helicopters are reported in use in Vietnam as escorts for troop-carrying helicopters. In this role, U.S. crews are reported to have begun to fire first on any Viet Cong formations encountered.
- An offensive strike by three HU-1A helicopters is reported to have been carried out against a Viet Cong stronghold in a mountainous area 55 miles
- Thailand.
- July 8 In Moscow, Nguyen Van Pieu, Secretary General of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, says that the aim of the VC is a neutral state and denies that the NLF is Communist or that it has any contact with North Vietnam.
- July 9 The Royal Government of Laos issues a Declaration of Neutrality.
- July 23 Arriving in Honolulu for talks on the Vietnam situation, Secretary McNamara says the war will be long and costly but can be won if the United States maintains its support of the Diem government.
- The 1st Aviation Company (Fired-wing Light Transport) equipped with CV-28 Caribou aircraft is self-deployed to Thailand.
- Accepting the Royal Lao government statement of 9 July 1962, the International Conference on the Settlement of the Laotian Questions issues a Declaration on the Neutrality of Laos and an Implementing Protocol establishing an International Commission for Supervision and Control made up of representatives of India (as Chairman), Poland, and Canada.
- July 30 The United States completes the withdrawal of the 5,000 Marines that had been deployed to Thailand.
- July 31 In Washington, Pres. Kennedy and Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma issue a joint statement confirming their determination to maintain and perfect the independence, unity, and neutrality of Laos.
- August 4 The Viet Cong radio expresses concern at the large number of guerrillas admitted to have been killed by ARVN attacks in the Plaine des Joncs in July. It goes on to say that guerrilla commanders had contributed to this by disobeying orders to disperse when attacked by superior force and also that the Plaine des Joncs strongholds had been betrayed to the GVN by local peasants.
- August 15 A 16-day campaign against the Viet Cong in the Ca Mau peninsula is begun by over 4,000 South Vietnamese ground, air and naval forces supported by U.S. aircraft. Almost 500 enemy casualties are claimed by ARVN.
- August 20 In a letter to Pres. Kennedy, Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia asks that the United States and other nations which met on the Laos question in Geneva hold another meeting to accord Cambodia "the official recognition and guarantee of its neutrality and territorial integrity".
- August 31 In a letter to Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia, Pres. Kennedy assures him that the United States respects



October 19	Operation MORNING STAR, an 8-day operation employing over 5,000 South Vietnamese troops to clear Tay Ninh Province, ends in relative failure as only light contact and few enemy casualties result. U.S. officials call it a waste of manpower and disclaim any responsibility for it.	December 4	Embassy, and confines his remarks to praise of Pres. Diem's personal integrity.
October 26	In Saigon, the National Assembly extends by one year Pres. Diem's power to rule by decree.	December 6	Communist China announces that it has made a long-term loan to Laos for industrial construction and also will build a road from China to Laos.
November 1	Operation SWITCHBACK begins. Responsibility for control and support of the Special Forces activities is transferred from the U.S. Mission to MACV over the period ending 1 July 1963.	December 29	The RVN protests to the ICC against introduction into the RVN of Chinese-made weapons and equipment after a cache is discovered by a patrol in the Central Highlands.
November 6	South Vietnamese government troops, using 600 infantrymen supported by 12 U.S. troop-carrying and 5 armed escort helicopters launch a 4-day assault near Vinh Long in the Mekong River delta. Heavy enemy losses (up to 250) are claimed by the RVN.	December 31	The GVN announces that 4077 strategic hamlets have been built (of a planned total of 11,182) and that 39 percent of the population of RVN is now living in these communities.
November 8	By order of the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, the Army Concepts Team in Vietnam (ACTIV) is activated with the mission to evaluate new methods of countering insurgency in actual combat.		About 11,000 U.S. military advisors and technicians are reported to be working with South Vietnamese forces.
November 20	Because Laos establishes diplomatic relations with North Vietnam, the Government of South Vietnam withdraws its Ambassador to Laos.	January 2	A two-day battle begins near the village of Ap Bac about 50 miles south of Saigon. U.S. Army helicopters lift elements of the ARVN 7th Division in an assault on a 400 man guerrilla force. The Viet Cong successfully resist the attack, inflict heavy government casualties, and withdraw intact. Heavy ground fire shoots down 5 of the 15 helicopters involved.
November 25	In a 2-day battle, two battalions of government troops, air-lifted by U.S. helicopters, kill 64 Viet Cong in the Plaine des Jones.	January 3	With the assistance of traitors on the inside, two reinforced Viet Cong companies attack and overrun the CIDG camp at Plei Mrong.
	A major government effort against Communist rest and supply facilities in War Zone "D" is begun by 800 troops airlifted by 56 helicopters. The planned 3-week campaign is called off on 4 December 1962 as the 2,000 government troops involved had made only minor contact with the enemy.	January 5	The State Department confirms that the United States will continue to support South Vietnamese troops with helicopters.
	Outnumbered government troops defending the outposts of Phuoc Chau and Phuoc Lam in Quang Tin Province, successfully drove off attacking Viet Cong after killing 124.	January 9	Adm. Harry D. Pelt, Commander-in-Chief of U.S. forces in the Pacific, arrives in Saigon for a 2-day stay to confer with Gen. Paul D. Harkins, Commander of MACV.
	Operation AM LAC (Peace and Goodwill) is begun by an ARVN regiment in a major drive to gain control of Darlac Province in the Central Highlands.	January 25	The U.S. Embassy in Vientiane issues a statement refuting the Pathet Lao assertions that relief aircraft are being used to drop arms and ammunition, that these alleged arms drops originate outside Laos, and that the Air America contract air carrier is a paramilitary organization which violates the Geneva Accords of 1962.
	Pathet Lao shoot down an unarmed U.S. aircraft flying supplies to Kong Le's forces on the Plain of Jars.	January 30	At a press conference in the Pentagon, Admiral Pelt states that "the South Vietnamese should achieve victory in three years".
December 2	In Saigon, Senator Mansfield refuses to make an optimistic statement regarding progress in the war, reflects a departure statement prepared by the U.S.		The Medical Civic Action Program (MEDCAP) begins operation in Vietnam under the auspices of the Department of the Army.

## 1963

- February 5 A guerrilla force of 300 men kills 34 government soldiers in an ambush near the village of Thoi Binh on the Camau Peninsula.
- Government marines and sailors make a successful amphibious assault against Viet Cong positions on the Cua Long River in Ca Mau.
- February 6 In a prepared statement to the House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, Secretary McNamara describes the situation in Laos as "still quite precarious", noting that the United States has withdrawn its military advisors and training missions but that there is no assurance that the Communists have done the same thing.
- Sen. Warren E. Hearnes, Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, tells the House Committee on Armed Services that Gen. Harkins and the JVN have devised and adopted a national campaign plan containing four basic aspects: militarily seek out and destroy the Viet Cong strongholds, clear and hold areas dominated by the Viet Cong, establish strategic hamlets in the areas of cleared VC and, gain and hold the plateau and mountain areas.
- February 11 U.S. Ambassador Frederick Nolting Jr. tells a group of South Vietnamese officials in Saigon to display "less touchiness and more of a willingness to face the bad along with the good". Nolting's statement is believed to be the U.S. government's reply to Vietnamese criticism of U.S. newsmen's reports on the fighting, particularly the critical accounts of the recent Ap Bac battle.
- February 13 At a press briefing in Los Angeles, Secretary Rusk says that it is wrong to describe U.S. policy in Vietnam as a "no-win" policy. He states that our policy is not to put in "doughboys" to do the job ourselves, but to put the Vietnamese in a position to win their own war.
- February 14 In South Vietnam, Pres. Diem signs a law that considerably liberalizes foreign investment in industry, commerce, and agriculture.
- February 24 One U.S. soldier is killed as Viet Cong ground fire shoots down 2 of 3 U.S. Army H-21 helicopters airlifting GVN troops about 100 miles north of Saigon.
- Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield, as head of a 4-man panel asked to investigate the U.S. aid program in Southeast Asia by President Kennedy in 1963, submits a report to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Recalling his visit to South Vietnam in 1955, Sen. Mansfield says that "what is most disturbing is that Vietnam now appears to be as it was then, only at the beginning of coping with its grave inner problems".
- February 26 Revised instructions are issued to U.S. helicopter crews in Vietnam permitting them, operating in an escort role, to fire first if positive identification of a Viet Cong force can be made and if it could pose a danger to the moving helicopter column. This is a relaxed interpretation of previous instructions that were taken to mean that crews could not fire back unless fired upon first by the VC.
- February 27 In a joint statement following conversations between Pres. Kennedy and King Savang Vatthana of Laos, the King stresses his desire for peace, unity and independence for his people and the determination of his country to support the Geneva Agreements. President Kennedy says that respect for Lao neutrality, independence, and sovereignty is the continuing basis for U.S. policy toward the Royal Lao Government.
- March 4 Sen. David Shoup, Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps, tells the Senate Armed Services Committee that he believes the campaign strategy in Vietnam is sound but that there is always the possibility that North Vietnam may send larger forces and that "maybe" the war will "eventually erupt into a full-scale military operation" instead of the present guerrilla conflict.
- March 6 U.S. military sources report that the Vietnamese Navy has taken over patrol of the coast of South Vietnam from the U.S. 7th Fleet.
- March 9 Peking radio charges that the United States is using "asphyxiation gases" and "noxious chemicals" to poison South Vietnamese people and crops and protests the use of "chemical poisons by U.S. imperialism".
- The Soviet military newspaper Red Star alleges that the U.S. "interventionists" in South Vietnam have used "asphyxiation gases" and "noxious chemicals" in fighting the Viet Cong.
- The U.S. State Department denies that the U.S. has ever used poison gas in South Vietnam and says that the chemicals used are non-toxic to humans and animals when sprayed on vegetation in the open air.
- March 13 A 7,000-man South Vietnamese force launches a major attack in the Plaine des Jones (Plain of Reeds) near the Cambodian border in an effort to wipe out a guerrilla stronghold. The operation is terminated on 16 March 1964 without significant contact. Military sources say that heavy government supply movements and aerial reconnaissance prior to the attack alerted the Communist troops.
- March 24 A group of members of the National Assembly of South Vietnam, including men close to Pres. Diem, denounce



- the Mansfield report of 24 February 1964 saying that democracy is being established in Vietnam despite the war and any doubt is a serious insult to the SVN.
- March 25 A Viet Cong arms-manufacturing base, located in dense jungle 55 miles northwest of Saigon, is captured in a two-day operation by South Vietnamese paratroopers supported by fighter aircraft and amphibious weapons carriers.
- March 30 Viet Cong units ambush a Civil Guard company near Phan Thiet, 95 miles northeast of Saigon killing 28 government soldiers.
- March Fighting begins in Laos between the Pathet Lao and the forces of neutralist Kong Le. Kong Le says that the Pathet Lao are "foreign lackeys" and that the "foreigners who are the bosses" are "stealthily sending soldiers, weapons, and war equipment" to Laos.
- March The North Vietnamese Communist Party Journal, Hoc Tap, states that "North Vietnam is the firm base for the southern revolution".
- April 1 The Foreign Minister of Laos, Quinim Pholsena, is assassinated by one of his guards who says that Quinim (who had close connections with the Pathet Lao) had wanted to overthrow the coalition government.
- April 2 A statement by Deputy Premier Souphanouvong broadcast by the Pathet Lao radio asserts that the United States is responsible for the Foreign Minister's death.
- April 8 The U.S. State Department issues a statement saying that the Kong Le neutralist forces have been attacked by pro-Communist Pathet Lao supported by Viet Minh military personnel and that fighting continues in the Plaine des Jarres. The statement calls upon Great Britain and the Soviet Union (as co-chairman of the Geneva Convention) and the International Control Commission to take prompt and effective action to halt the fighting.
- April 10 At the end of the SPATO Ministerial Council meeting in Paris, a communique reiterates support for the cause of a neutral and independent Laos under the Government of National Union.
- April 11 It is reported that the United States has sent about 100 men from the Hawaii-based 25th Infantry Division to serve as gunners on Army H-21 helicopters, relieving mechanics who had previously provided this function.
- April 13 Viet Cong forces attack a Vietnamese paratroop company in Tay Ninh Province, about 40 miles northwest of Saigon. In a 2-hour battle, 18 paratroopers are killed and 27 wounded; 15 VC are killed.
- In an interview, Secretary Rusk warns that the United States would have to make "some very serious and possibly harsh decisions" concerning South Vietnam if the VC escalate their activities or if the war "drags on unduly".
- April 14 U.S. Under Secretary of State Averell Harriman says that Pres. Kennedy had decided that the United States must not become involved in the continuing conflict in Laos, that there are no plans to commit U.S. troops, and that military supplies will be sent only if requested by the Lao Government.
- April 17 Viet Cong forces launch a coordinated large-scale attack on twelve strategic hamlets and the Quang Ngai provincial capital, 325 miles northeast of Saigon.
- April 19 In a radio address, Pres. Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam proclaims a Chieu Hoi (Open Arms) program and promises Viet Cong guerrillas and their sympathizers clemency and material benefits if they abandon the war against the government.
- April 21 Pathet Lao forces capture the air field on the Plaine des Jarres from the neutralist troops of Gen. Kong Le.
- April 22 In Laos, Premier Souvanna Phouma announces that a ceasefire has been arranged between the Neutralist and Pathet Lao forces. However, in the last days of fighting, the Pathet Lao had dislodged the Neutralists from most of their outposts on the Plaine des Jarres.
- April 24 Units of the U.S. Seventh Fleet are sent to the Gulf of Thailand as a "precautionary" measure.
- April 26 Guerrilla forces surround and wipe out a Civil Guard company near Quang Ngai City, 325 miles north of Saigon.
- April 27 In Moscow, after a three-hour meeting with Khrushchev, Under Secretary of State Harriman says that the Soviet Union joins the United States in support of the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos.
- April 30 The Viet Cong attack an ARVN battalion (300-400) men about 40 miles northeast of Kontum killing 41 GVN soldiers and a U.S. Army master sergeant.
- May 8 Lao neutralist and Pathet Lao representatives agree to the formation of a new military-civilian committee to arrange a permanent truce.
- Claiming insufficient personnel security (after the assassination of Quinim) the Pathet Lao members of the coalition Lao government (including Souphanouvong and Phoumi Vongvichit) depart Vientiane leaving their Cabinet post vacant.
- Riots break out in Hue, the former imperial capital, 400 miles north of Saigon. Buddhists demonstrate in a controversy over a GVN ban on the flying of religious flags on the anniversary of Buddha's death.

May 14 South Vietnamese troops and police disperse the 9,000 demonstrators, killing nine persons.

May 14 In Laos, fighting breaks out again on the Plaine des Jarres between Pathet Lao and Neutralist forces.

May 15 In testimony before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Roger Wilsman, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, states that the combination of strategic hamlets and Montagnard special forces units is making dramatic gains in South Vietnam.

May 15 Buddhist leaders meet with Pres. Diem in Saigon and demand that the government withdraw its ban on religious flags, grant Buddhism the same legal standing as Roman Catholicism, "stop terrorizing the faithful", grant them freedom to preach their religion, and indemnify the victims of the 8 May clash and punish the officials responsible for the incident.

May 16 Viet Cong guerrillas ambush a column of ARVN trucks on a mountain road killing 21 and wounding 25 government soldiers.

May 17 A joint communique issued in Saigon by Pres. Diem and U.S. Amb. Nolting announces U.S. assistance for counterinsurgency and other economic development projects during 1963.

May 20 The GVN announces that its troops have killed 90 and captured 25 Viet Cong in an attack on an enemy training center on the Cambodian border.

May 22 Regarding the statement of Ngo Dinh Nhu, brother of South Vietnamese Pres. Diem, that the United States has too many troops in his country, Pres. Kennedy says that the United States is hopeful that the military situation will permit some withdrawal by the end of the year, but that it is too early to say this. However, if requested to do so, the United States would withdraw its troops immediately.

May 23 In Laos, the International Control Commission requests that the Soviet Union and Great Britain, Co-chairmen of the 1962 Geneva Convention, urge the Pathet Lao and Neutralist forces to cease their fighting.

May 23 Viet Cong guerrillas overrun a GVN outpost in Ba Kuyen Province, 150 miles southwest of Saigon, killing or capturing 34 government soldiers.

May 29 In response to the ICC, the Soviet Union and Great Britain appeal to the Pathet Lao and Neutralists to end the hostilities and to effect "peace, concord, and strict neutrality".

May 29 A joint message from A.A. Jromyko for the Soviet Union and Lord Home for the United Kingdom is sent to Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma of Laos asking him to propose meetings of the three factions of the conflict in Laos and to assist the ICC to make a settlement.

May 30 Buddhist priests and nuns stage a 40-hour protest demonstration in front of the National Assembly building in Saigon.

June 1 Responding to Buddhist demands, the GVN replaces three officials in the Hue area, including Major Dang Si who reportedly had given the order to fire on demonstrators 8 May.

June 3 Further Buddhist demonstrations occur in Hue, Nha Trang, and Quang Tri.

June 7 Viet Cong ambush a GVN engineer unit killing 16 men.

In a radio broadcast, Pres. Diem appeals for calm and the end to unrest and, in a partial concession to Buddhist demands, concedes that some government officials were to blame for the manner in which the dispute was being handled.

June 10 Gen. Harkins, commander of U.S. MACV, is reported to have warned U.S. military personnel to avoid duty with any GVN military units involved in the suppression of Buddhists.

June 11 A Buddhist monk, Quang Duc, burns himself to death in a Saigon street to protest against GVN policies.

June 15 It is reported that the Viet Cong have twice ambushed GVN troops in the Mekong Delta in the previous three days resulting in 63 government troops killed, 100 wounded and 29 missing. GVN sources claimed 144 Viet Cong dead.

June 16 Thousands of Buddhists riot in Saigon in an attempt to break through police lines to attend funeral services for the immolated Buddhist monk, Quang Duc.

A 5-point agreement aimed at ending the Buddhist-government dispute is signed in Saigon. According to the text, the government agrees to act on the demands put forth by Buddhist leaders in their meeting with Pres. Diem on 15 May.

June 18 A letter from Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma of Laos to Lord Home states that pro-Communist groups in Laos continue to impose unacceptable conditions for meetings as requested by the Soviet Union and Great Britain on 29 May.

June 27 Pres. Kennedy announces that Henry Cabot Lodge will replace Frederick Nolting as Ambassador to South Vietnam in September.

New UH-1B helicopters are used for the first time to support ARVN operations.



July 4 Lord Howe informs Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko that North Vietnam is perpetrating gross breaches of the Geneva Accords in Laos. He says that he is prepared to help ensure that the Right-wing party does not obstruct efforts toward unity if the Left-wing party shows a similar spirit.

July 11 Ambassador Nolting returns to Saigon from consultations in Washington and issues a statement assuring continued U.S. support to Pres. Diem.

July 15 Buddhist leaders charge the GVN officials have ignored the Saigon agreement of 16 June and the Buddhists are still being subjected to "acts of a terrorist nature". They announce that mass demonstrations against the Diem regime will resume.

July 17 Buddhists protesting religious discrimination in front of a pagoda in Saigon are confronted by armed police using clubs.

July 18 A Viet Cong force ambushes a convoy 70 miles northwest of Saigon near the Cambodian border killing 3 U.S. Special Forces soldiers.

July 19 Pres. Diem, in a radio address, pledges to carry out the June 16 agreement and announce steps to release arrested Buddhists and the removal of barricades around pagodas.

July 19 Saigon government appeals for a renewal of negotiations are rejected by the Buddhists.

July 26 The Buddhists list their conditions for renewal of negotiations: public identification of the secret police who have been attacking Buddhist demonstrators, removal of barbed wire from the main pagodas in Saigon.

July 26 South Vietnamese troops ignore the protests of U.S. military advisors and abandon their fortified base at Rang Rang in Communist-dominated War Zone "D" north of Saigon.

July 30 About 60,000 Buddhists defy GVN prohibitions and stage rallies in memory of the monk Quang Duc in Saigon, Daiat, Nha Trang, Qui Nhor, and Hue.

July 31 Government troops kill 90 Viet Cong in a four-hour battle in the Ca Mau Peninsula.

July 31 Buddhist leaders in Saigon strongly criticize U.S. Ambassador Nolting who had told a reporter that he sees no signs of religious persecution in South Vietnam and that he feels the demonstrations are impeding the war against the Viet Cong.

August 3 Ngo Dinh Ngu (Pres. Diem's brother, chief advisor, and head of the secret police) warns in a Saigon interview that if the Buddhist crisis is not soon resolved "it will lead toward a coup d'etat" that would be anti-American and anti-Buddhist.

August 4 A second Buddhist monk burns himself to death protesting against GVN religious policies. This suicide takes place in Phan Thiet, 100 miles east of Saigon.

August 13 A third monk burns himself to death at a pagoda near Hue.

August 14 Thich Tinb Khiet, South Vietnam's supreme Buddhist monk, sends a message to Buddhist leaders appealing for a halt to the suicide-protests.

August 15 A Buddhist nun burns herself to death in the coastal town of Ninh Hoa.

August 16 Departing U.S. Ambassador Nolting leaves Saigon.

August 16 Another Buddhist monk burns himself to death at a Hue pagoda.

August 18 The showplace strategic hamlet of Ben Tuong, the first of those built under Operation SUNRISE, is overrun by the Viet Cong.

August 21 Stating that the developments in Laos and the Buddhist disorders in Vietnam are dangerous to security, Pres. Diem proclaims a state of seige and imposes nationwide martial law.

August 21 South Vietnamese troops and police attack and occupy Buddhist pagodas throughout the country. The raids, concentrated on pagodas in Saigon, Hue, Quang Tri, Quang Ngai, and Nha Trang, result in the arrest of over 750 monks, nuns, and novices.

August 22 The U.S. State Department announces (referring to the GVN raids on pagodas) that the United States "deplores repressive actions of this nature".

August 22 Expressing disapproval of GVN policies toward Buddhists, three ranking diplomatic officials resign: Foreign Minister Vu Van Hau, a Buddhist; Ambassador to the U.S. Tran Van Chuong, a Confucian; and his wife, a Buddhist and South Vietnam's permanent observer at the United Nations.

August 22 Incoming U.S. Ambassador Lodge arrives in Saigon.

August 23 More than 500 students stage a rally at Saigon University protesting the arrest of professors who refused to sign a loyalty oath. The students pledge to carry on the anti-government campaign in place of the arrested Buddhist leaders.

August 24 As student unrest spreads, the GVN closes Saigon University, and all public and private secondary schools in the city.

August 25 Police and soldiers thwart a city-wide strike and

rally scheduled by Saigon students protesting Buddhist and student arrests. Additional large-scale arrests result.

August 26

U.S. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge presents his credentials to President Diem.

The United States and South Vietnam become involved in a dispute over whether the SVN armed forces or the Diem government were responsible for the attacks on the Buddhist paradas. The incident results from Voice of America broadcasts attributing the raids to Ngo Dinh Nhu's secret police and saying that the armed forces were not informed of the plans.

August 27

Cambodia breaks diplomatic relations with South Vietnam.

A communique issued by the General Staff of the RVN Armed Forces states that responsible commanders of the army had proposed the establishment of martial law to Pres. Diem and "that it is the army which has directly taken all necessary steps to carry out that mission".

August 29

French President De Gaulle issues a policy statement on Vietnam. In it, he recalls the tasks performed by France in the past in Indochina, expresses understanding and sympathy for the Vietnamese people, and expresses his confidence in their ability to play an important role in Asia once they were able to act independent of foreign influence.

In a broadcast over Peking radio, Mao Tse-tung says that the "Ngo Dinh Diem regime will inescapably end in total isolation and disintegration, and U.S. imperialism will finally have to get out of South Vietnam".

Ho Chi Minh says that the situation in South Vietnam is "extremely serious and distressing" and urges the South Vietnamese people to "unite, struggle, and win".

August 30

After meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk, French Ambassador to the United States Pierre Alphonse declares that Gen. De Gaulle's statement of 29 August is part of a long-range French political solution which would reunify North and South Vietnam in "independence and neutrality" and that his declaration is not meant as a slap at the United States.

Viet Cong ground fire shoots down a U.S. helicopter in the Tay Ninh area, about 55 miles northwest of Saigon, killing two U.S. pilots.

August 31

The La Loi pagoda is reopened in Saigon following Buddhist acceptance of a GVN demand to reorganize the lay General Buddhist Association and to replace its imprisoned president, Mai Tho Truyen.

At the request of Asian and African members of the

United Nations, Secretary Gen. U Thant writes Pres. Diem expressing grave concern for the situation in Vietnam and asking him to assure the fundamental human rights to all sections of the population of South Vietnam.

Three Buddhist monks, one of them the leader Trl Quang, take refuge in the U.S. Embassy in Saigon.

September 1

Commenting on the situation in Vietnam on a CBS television news program, Pres. Kennedy says: "We are prepared to continue to assist them, but I don't think that the war can be won unless the people support the effort and, in my opinion, in the last two months, the government has gotten out of touch with the people. The repressions against the Buddhists, we felt, were very unwise".

September 4

Madame Nhu tells newsmen in Saigon that she has the impression that a number of American civilians in South Vietnam are employed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency: "...but these civilians, we do not need them for we do not need anybody to administer our country".

Fourteen members of the United Nations request inclusion on the agenda of the 18th General Assembly of an item entitled "Violation of Human Rights in South Vietnam" to investigate the circumstances attending the confrontation between the SVN and the Buddhists.

September 5

In a press interview, Pres. Diem declares that "the government considers this [Buddhist] affair closed" and denies that his brother Ngo Dinh Nhu has taken control of the government.

September 6

The U.S. State Department refutes a Soviet charge that the United States has violated the Geneva Accords by introducing aircraft into Laos illegally. The T-28 aircraft furnished at the request of the Lao Government, were supplied in full accordance with Article 6 of the Geneva Protocol.

September 7

Over 800 high school students are arrested during demonstrations aimed at the Diem regime, Nhu and Madame Nhu. Only Nhu's Special Forces and combat police (no regular army troops) are used to break up the disturbances.

September 8

Gen. Ton That Dinh, military governor of Saigon, says that arrested teenage students will be sent to a re-education camp for an indefinite term and those over 20 will be drafted into the army.

David Bell, Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development, warns (in a television interview) that the U.S. Congress may cut back on aid to South Vietnam unless the Diem government changes its policies.



September 9 Cambodia receives three MiG 17 jet fighters and other military equipment from the Soviet Union.

In a two-day battle near Go Cong, about 25 miles south of Saigon, 26 government troops and over 80 Viet Cong are killed.

Pres. Kennedy (in a televised interview) says that he does not think it would be helpful to reduce aid to South Vietnam at this time.

About 1,500 students at an all-boys high school in Saigon are arrested after a 2-hour anti-government demonstration.

September 11 Viet Cong units capture the towns of Cai Nuoc and Dam Doi on the Ca Mau Peninsula but both are recaptured by a government counterattack.

In Belgrade to attend a meeting of the Interparliamentary Union, Madame Nhu says: "...Pres. Kennedy is a politician, and when he hears a loud opinion speaking in a certain way he always tries to appease it somehow...."

September 16 Although student unrest continues, the GVN lifts the nationwide martial law, curfew, and press censorship that had been imposed 21 August 1963.

In a surprise attack near Go Den, 15 miles south of Saigon, a South Vietnamese regiment kills 122 guerrillas.

September 20 In an address to the 18th General Assembly of the United Nations, Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma of Laos says that since April 1963 Laos has become the scene of new disorders and he appeals to the great powers to respect the letter and the spirit of their undertakings. In his address, Pres. Kennedy finds room for some optimism saying: "A neutral coalition, while still in difficulty, is at least in being".

September 22 The Government of South Vietnam announces that it is moving a third army division into the Mekong delta.

September 24 Defense Secretary McNamara and Gen. Taylor, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff begin a week-long visit to South Vietnam to determine if the military situation has suffered as a result of the clash between the GVN and the Buddhists.

September 27 Postponed under martial law from August 31, elections are held in South Vietnam for the 123-member National Assembly. All candidates had to be approved in advance by the Government; many were unopposed, including Ngo Dinh Nhu and his wife, Madame Nhu.

October 2 After Secretary McNamara and Gen. Taylor report on their trip to Vietnam, the White House issues a statement making clear that the U.S. intends to continue military support of South Vietnam and that it is believed that the major part of the U.S. military task can be completed by the end of 1965.

October 5 Another Buddhist monk burns himself to death in Saigon. While attempting to take pictures of the event, three U.S. newsmen are beaten severely by Vietnamese plainclothes policemen.

October 7 Ambassador Lodge protests to the GVN in the most serious terms the physical assault on American newsmen in Saigon. Mme. Ngo Dinh Khu, sister-in-law of Pres. Diem, arrives in New York to begin a three-week unofficial visit to the United States.

October 8 The U.N. General Assembly agrees to send a mission to South Vietnam to investigate charges of GVN oppression of Buddhists. The Diem government had invited the United Nations to send such a mission on 4 October 1963.

October 16 The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approves an amendment to the foreign aid authorization bill expressing the "sense of Congress" that aid to South Vietnam should be extended or withheld, as the president determines, only "to further the objectives of victory in the war with communism and the return to their homeland of Americans involved in that struggle." The amendment is included in the bill as enacted later.

The Lao National Assembly announces a 12-month extension of Prince Souvanna Phouma's term as premier.

October 19 A two-day battle begins with a Viet Cong battalion in the village of Loc Ninh in Chuong Thien Province.

The GVN announces that it is has smashed an "organized rebellion by students and intellectuals" aimed at overthrowing the Diem regime. Among those arrested is Nguyen Manh Cuong, reportedly head of a group known as the Revolutionary Council for Religious Freedom and Human Rights.

October 22 The U.S. State Department announces that it has informed the GVN that U.S. support will no longer be provided to those elements of the special forces which are not committed to field operations or engaged in related training programs.

October 24 The U.N. fact-finding mission on the Buddhist situation in South Vietnam arrives in Saigon.

October 27 A Buddhist monk burns himself to death in Saigon -- the seventh since 11 June 1963.

October 29 In two days of fighting around three fortified hamlets in Quang Ngai Province, government forces kill 44 Viet Cong guerrillas.

Responding to a question at a press briefing, a

- State Dept. spokesman says that armaments, munitions, and war materiel introduced into Laos from North Vietnam have not been requested by the Royal Lao Government and are therefore in violation of the Geneva Agreements.
- November 1 Discontented South Vietnamese army officers, led by Major Generals Duong Van Minh, Tran Van Don, and Ton That Binh, overthrow the government in a violent coup d'etat. In a communique, the rebel leaders say that they "have carried out a revolution to save the country and to rebuild a powerful army not controlled by incompetent cadres or unjust rule".
- November 2 Military leaders (a council of generals headed by Major General Minh) establish a provisional government with former Vice Pres. Nguyen Ngoc Tho as Premier. The Constitution is suspended, the National Assembly dissolved and Buddhists, students and other political prisoners released.
- November 4 The Soviet government newspaper Izvestia expresses satisfaction at the "ignoble" end of Diem but says that "new American puppets have come to power".
- November 5 With the approval of the military leaders, Premier Tho announces a new government with a mixed military-civilian cabinet. The new government says it is on the side of the West and that its armed forces are dedicated to "fight communism".
- November 6 Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia says that he will renounce the aid offered by the United States unless the rebel "Khmer Serei" radio station installed in South Vietnam does not cease operation before 31 December 1963.
- November 7 The United States recognizes the new South Vietnamese provisional government.
- November 9 Washington announces the resumption of the commodity-import program for South Vietnam which had been suspended in August.
- November 14 At his news conference, Pres. Kennedy states his confidence in Gen. Harkins and denies that he had "lost his usefulness" because of Harkin's close identification with the Diem regime.
- November 15 A U.S. military spokesman in Saigon announces that 1,000 U.S. troops will be withdrawn from South Vietnam, beginning 3 December 1963.
- November 19 The Cambodian government alleges that Khmer Serei activities have been supplied by the United States; therefore, the Royal Government desires to end all U.S. military, economic, technical, and cultural programs, but it does propose to continue diplomatic relations with the United States.
- November 20 Chinese Communist Foreign Minister Chen Yi pledges that Communist China will give Cambodia "resolute support" in its "just and patriotic struggle against imperialism".
- November 21 Secretaries McNamara and Rusk confer with Ambassador Lodge and Gen. Harkins in Honolulu.
- November 22 The State Department announces that a note has been delivered at Phnom Penh rejecting the allegation that the United States is plotting against Cambodia. The note expresses an intention to maintain diplomatic relations with Cambodia.
- November 23 Pres. Kennedy is assassinated and is succeeded by Vice Pres. Johnson.
- November 24 Shanouk says that China is Cambodia's best friend, but that his country will not become a satellite of China.
- November 25 Pres. Johnson publicly affirms the U.S. intention to continue to follow the policy of military and economic support for South Vietnam's struggle against the Viet Cong.
- December 1 Continuing to express concern over violations of its border and sovereignty, the Cambodian government formally requests the U.K. and U.S.S.R. to convene a 14-nation conference in a neutral Asian capital to consider increasing the resources of the ICC.
- December 2 Viet Cong units destroy the two fortified hamlets of Dak Bode and Poley Kobay in the Central Highlands about 250 miles north of Saigon.
- December 3 South Vietnamese forces suffer heavy casualties during the successful defense of a fortified post in Tay Ninh Province, about 60 miles northwest of Saigon.
- December 4 Following the death of Field Marshal and Premier Sarit Thanarat, Thanom Kittikachorn becomes acting prime minister of Thailand.
- December 5 Sihanouk orders the U.S. Ambassador to close the Embassy and return home. Also, a Cambodian radio broadcast expresses satisfaction at the deaths of Ngo Dinh Diem, Thai Premier Sarit Thanarat, and "the great boss of these aggressors". The U.S. and the U.K. protest this reference to Pres. Kennedy.
- December 6 The U.N. General Assembly accepted without a vote the decision of discontinue the investigation of a Buddhist repression in South Vietnam. A report on the mission had been submitted on 7 December 1963.
- December 7 The Cambodian government denies making any reference to Pres. Kennedy and closes its embassy in London.
- December 8 Upon his return from a 2-day mission in Saigon, Secretary McNamara says that, capitalizing on the



overthrow of the Diem regime, the Viet Cong have substantially increased their activity and have overrun a number of strategic hamlets. He reaffirms the U.S. intention to bring the conflict to a successful conclusion.

South Vietnamese troops ambush a Viet Cong guerrilla company near the U Minh forest in Chuong Thien Province, about 110 miles southwest of Saigon.

After receiving Secretary McNamara's report of his trip to Vietnam, the Administration confirms that it has abandoned its previously announced goal of withdrawing most U.S. military personnel by the end of 1965.

Premier Tho, a Buddhist, denies that government officials have permitted or participated in attacks on Roman Catholics, their homes, and churches as had been charged by Rev. Willichs, a Belgian priest in Saigon.

Soviet Premier Khrushchev predicted that U.S. forces would be ousted from South Vietnam saying: "There is not the slightest doubt that the people of South Vietnam will throw out the American invaders with even less ceremony -- than the French colonizers".

In a letter to Gen. Minh, Chairman of the Military Revolutionary Council in South Vietnam, Pres. Johnson takes the occasion of the new year to pledge continuing United States support to him and his people in their bitter fight.

Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, William P. Bundy, tells the Senate Committee on Appropriations that the United States, Britain, France and Australia have negotiated with the Lao Government a comprehensive stabilization and support program which goes into effect on this date.

A Vietnamese army force in the Delta region seizes a huge cache of Communist Chinese-manufactured equipment including mortars, 300,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, and recoilless rifle ammunition.

South Vietnam's 11 main Buddhist sects announce the formation of a politically oriented United Buddhist Church. The Institute of Secular Affairs is established as its political and social arm.

A 1,500-man ARVN force supported by U.S. aircraft engaged but failed to encircle a 500-man Viet Cong battalion in Long An Province.

January 6 Maj. Gen. Duong Van Minh, Chairman of the Military Revolutionary Council, issues a decree centralizing governmental and military power in himself, Maj. Gen. Tran Van Don as Defense Minister and Vice Chairman, and Major Gen. Le Van Kim as Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces' Joint General Staff.

At the end of the week long Second Congress of the National Liberation Front held in a "liberated area", Central Committee Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho reiterates the mission of the Front including the defeat of the New Life Hamlet program and the destruction of enemy armed forces.

Premier Nguyen Ngoc Tho of South Vietnam pledges that his government will carry out military and civil reforms as called for by the U.S. but that the government could not yet fulfill the "pressing claims of the people who yearn for democratic liberty".

Sihanouk postpones the departure of U.S. and personnel who had been told to leave Cambodia by January 15.

Sihanouk says that he is willing to accept U.S. aid if it is offered "without conditions".

An agreement is signed in Saigon providing \$31,200,000 worth of surplus U.S. commodities to South Vietnam.

A South Vietnamese-U.S. report, based on a survey by a 21-man team, warns that the war against the Viet Cong guerrillas in the critical Mekong Delta "cannot ever be won" unless the new government affects major reforms in the villages and strategic hamlets.

The largest airlift of the war -- 115 helicopters -- carry 1,100 Vietnamese troops in an air assault into War Zone "B" north of Bien Hoa. No significant contact or results are achieved.

Pathet Lao forces launch a new military offensive in Central Laos against Royal Lao and Neutralist forces.

U.S. Defense Secretary McNamara tells the House Armed Services Committee that the United States still hopes to withdraw most of its 15,000 troops from Vietnam before the end of 1965.

Gen. William C. Westmoreland assumes duties in Saigon as Deputy Commander, U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam.

France extends diplomatic recognition to Communist China.

Raj. Gen. Nguyen Khanh, Commander of I Corps, leads a bloodless coup in the overthrow of the

January 7

January 9

January 10

January 11

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January 27

January 30

## 1964

January 31	National Revolutionary Council headed by General Minh.	February 25	dangerous game". The Soviet Union warns the United States that it would not stand idly by if the United States extended the war to North Vietnamese territory.
February 1	In a news conference in which he defends France's decision to recognize Communist China, President de Gaulle proposes that the Western powers negotiate with Communist China to neutralize Southeast Asia.	February 26	The Viet Cong employed a frontal assault for the first time in an engagement near Long Dinh in which the VC 514th Battalion in an 8-hour battle, successfully broke out of an encirclement by 2,500 South Vietnamese troops.
February 3	In his news conference, President Johnson says that he would be prepared to consider any plan that would insure the "neutralization of both North Vietnam and South Vietnam". Saying that he could see no indication of that at the moment, he says he thinks "operations should be stepped up there". The President also says that the United States had pledged full backing to Gen. Khanh's new regime.	February	Admiral U.S. Grant Sharp becomes Commander-in-Chief, Pacific, replacing Admiral Felt.
February 4	Enemy forces attacks the U.S. Military Assistance Advisory Group compound in Kontum City.		The JCS establishes the Joint Research and Test Activity (JARTA) in Saigon to supervise and control the previously separate research and development agencies of ARPA and the Services.
February 6	The Viet Cong launches a major offensive in Tay Ninh Province and in the Mekong Delta.	March 1	The U.S. Army Support Group, Vietnam is elevated to the U.S. Army Support Command, Vietnam.
February 8	About 500 Viet Cong, reportedly from a base in neighboring Cambodia, seize three strategic hamlets near Ben Cau. The guerrillas kill over 100 government troops before withdrawing after a 14-hour battle.	March 3	Vietnamese airborne and mechanized troops in a successful operation in the Plain of Reeds along the Cambodian border kill over 100 and capture 300 of the enemy. During mop-up operations, some units inadvertently intrude into Cambodia near the village of Chantrea.
February 11	Maj. Gen. Khanh, announces the formation of a new Vietnamese Government with himself as Premier, Major Gen. Duong Van Minh as titular Chief of State, and a mixed civilian-military cabinet.	March 6	Acting to consolidate his political control, Gen. Khanh replaces three South Vietnamese Army corps commanders and five of the nine division commanders.
February 19	Two Communist party newspapers in North Vietnam publish a government statement saying that North Vietnam will never accept the neutralization of its territory. The statement also warns that if the United States attacks North Vietnam (as "certain military circles" in the United States have proposed), Communist China will come to their aid.	March 7	Gen. Khanh announces a comprehensive reform program to give South Vietnam "a solid foundation for the task of national salvation and development".
February 21	Prime Minister Sihanouk of Cambodia charges that South Vietnamese aircraft have attacked a Cambodian village and that the United States is partly responsible because it has "overarmed" South Vietnam. Sihanouk again calls for an international conference on Cambodia's neutrality.	March 8	Defense Secretary McNamara, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General Taylor, and other U.S. officials begin a 4-day visit to Vietnam to confer with Premier Khanh, other Vietnamese leaders, and the U.S. military and political advisors in the country.
February 26	Sihanouk proposes that a four-nation agreement be signed by the United States, Thailand, South Vietnam, and Cambodia to "recognize" Cambodia's neutrality and territorial integrity.	March 9	Sihanouk accuses the United States of blocking his plans for an international conference to establish Cambodia's neutrality and charges that Laos, Thailand, South Vietnam, and the United States have conspired to partition his country.
February 28	In an address in Los Angeles, President Johnson makes pointed reference to outside aggression against South Vietnam and says that those engaging in external support should remember that it is "a deeply	March 11	In Phnom Penh, a mob carrying banners inscribed "Down with the Free World" sacks the U.S. and British embassies.
		March 15	Sihanouk receives a plenipotentiary of arms from Communist China. At the airport he tells the Chinese Communist ambassador: "This is not conceived, as Thailand maintains, to menace the peace and encourage Cambodia to become aggressive. Our only worry is to have



- sufficient military force to dissuade instigators of imperialistic war who menace the Cambodian peace".
- March 19 Cambodia charges that U.S. and ARVN soldiers have mistakenly raided the Cambodian village of Chantrea and demands that the United States send to Cambodia bulldozers and tractors to compensate for the dead. Secretary Rusk denies that U.S. troops are involved in the incident.
- March 22 Gen. Khanh is reelected Chairman of the Military Revolutionary Council in a unanimous vote of confidence with Gen. Minh being appointed the Council's Supreme Advisor.
- March 26 In a major address before the National Security Industrial Association in Washington, Secretary McNamara explains U.S. objectives in South Vietnam, reviews the situation as he and Gen. Taylor found it during their recent trip, and outlines the plans worked out with Gen. Khanh for achieving mutual objectives. In brief, he says "We have reaffirmed U.S. support for South Vietnam's government and pledged economic assistance and military training and logistical support for as long as it takes to bring the insurgency under control".
- March 29 Secretary McNamara announces that the United States would provide South Vietnam with \$50 million annually (in addition to the current yearly assistance of \$500 million) to finance the expansion of its armed forces by 50,000 men.
- March 30 The Khanh regime begins a "clear and hold" program of training army officers to run local governments properly as a means of retaining areas recaptured from the Viet Cong.
- March Cambodia sends a military mission to Communist China and to the USSR to purchase arms.
- April 4 Visiting in Peking, Lao Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma appeals for assistance in bringing peace to his country. Chou En-lai responds by blaming the United States for the difficulties in Laos and demands that U.S. troops leave South Vietnam.
- April 7 To counter increasing enemy activity and indications of a possible counter-coup, Gen. Khanh establishes a special military zone around Saigon.
- April 8 South Vietnamese forces capture a guerrilla base in Kontum province about 300 miles north of Saigon. The base, located in the VC 5th Interzone, reportedly was a key distribution point for arms and men arriving in South Vietnam from the Ho Chi Minh trail through Laos.
- April 11 A guerrilla assault on the Civil Guard post at Kien Long, about 135 miles south of Saigon leads to an intense 5-day battle. It is the first time that VC forces of such size -- three battalions -- fight so long under unified command from fixed positions. U.S. helicopters airlifted government reinforcements into the battle area. GVN units retained control of the Kien Long positions when the fighting ended on 15 April 1964.
- April 15 A communique issued in Manila at the end of the three-day 9th annual meeting of the SEATO Council of Ministers expresses grave concern about the continuing aggression against the Republic of Vietnam and agrees that the defeat of the Communist campaign is essential not only to the security of South Vietnam but also to that of Southeast Asia. France abstains from the declaration.
- April 16 Upon his return from a 24-day trip through Asia, Ex-Vice President Nixon says in a speech to the New York Chamber of Commerce that the "enemy can no longer have privileged sanctuary" and calls for military action against Communist bases in North Vietnam and Laos.
- April 17 Secretary of State Dean Rusk begins a four-day visit to South Vietnam to emphasize U.S. support of Premier Khanh and his regime's war against the Viet Cong.
- The leaders of the three factions in Laos meet on the plain of Jars. Souphanouvong demands immediate agreement to his proposal for a neutralized government seat for the coalition at Luang Prabang and breaks off the talks when Phoumi insists on time to study the proposals. Souvanna Phouma, taken aback, announces he will resign as head of the coalition government.
- April 18 In Laos, the coalition government under Souvanna Phouma is ousted by a military coup staged by rightist generals. The United States, U.S.S.R., Britain and France denounce the coup as a violation of the 1962 Geneva Agreements.
- April 20 In remarks at the Associated Press luncheon in New York, President Johnson reveals that he has sent Assistant Secretary of State William Bundy to Laos to make a first hand survey of developments.
- April 23 In the face of continuing U.S. support for Souvanna Phouma, the military junta in Laos announces that Souvanna has been reinstated as Prime Minister and will form a new coalition government.
- April 24 At a news conference, Secretary McNamara says that the Administration has been forced to give up its plans for withdrawing American military personnel from Vietnam by the end of 1965.
- April 27 VC regular strength is now estimated at 45 battalions.

- A GVN drive by 5,000 government troops is launched against a major VC stronghold in the Do Xa region of the central highlands. Although the VC Do Xa headquarters is overrun, only light contact with the enemy occurs during the month-long operation.
- The Pathet Lao launch heavy attacks on Royal Lao and Neutralist forces in Northern Laos. Britain and the Soviet Union attempt to arrange a ceasefire.
- April**
- The Central Committee of the North Vietnamese Lao Dong Party issues a directive to all party echelons stating that "the cadre, party members, and people in North Vietnam must...increase their sense of responsibility in regard to the South Vietnam revolution by giving positive and practical support to South Vietnam in every field".
- May 1**
- Souvanna Phouma announces the merger of Right-Wing and Neutralist forces in Laos.
- May 2**
- The USNS Card, a World War II escort carrier used as an aircraft and helicopter ferry is sunk by a Viet Cong underwater demolition team at its berth in the port of Saigon.
- May 4**
- Appearing before the Passran Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, William P. Bundy, Assistant Secretary to State for Far Eastern Affairs, emphasizes that U.S. policy in Laos is to support the government of Souvanna Phouma and to provide the requested military assistance for the Royalist forces of Gen. Phoumi and the Neutralist forces of Kong Le.
- May 9**
- Operation CHUONG DUOM: 10 begins in Pleiku province.
- May 9**
- Ngo Dinh Can, younger brother of the late Pres. Ngo Dinh Diem, is executed in Saigon after being convicted and sentenced for murder, extortion and misuse of power while governor of Central Vietnam under the Diem regime.
- May 10**
- An April interview of Ho Chi Minh by Australian Communist newsmen Wilfred S. Burchett is made public in which Ho says that if the United States and South Vietnam attempt to carry the war into North Vietnam, the North Vietnamese have "powerful friends ready to help".
- May 12**
- Secretary Rusk asks NATO members to give greater support to South Vietnam.
- May 12**
- Secretary McNamara and Gen. Taylor begin a two-day visit to Vietnam, their fifth on-the-spot fact-finding mission.
- May 13**
- Chinese Communist Foreign Minister Chen Yi sends letters to Britain and the Soviet Union charging that the United States had promoted the military
- coup of 19 April in Laos. He proposes a new Geneva conference on the entire Indo-China question.
- Cambodia calls for an urgent meeting of the U.N. Security Council to consider "repeated acts of aggression" by United States and Vietnamese forces.
- May 15**
- In a major reorganization of the U.S. command structure in Vietnam, the Military Assistance Advisory Group is abolished and its functions integrated into MACV.
- Premier Khanh signs a decree granting Buddhists the same rights as Catholics, abolishing legislative restrictions imposed by the former Diem regime.
- The Pathet Lao capture Tha Thom, about 90 miles north-east of Vientiane.
- The U.S. Mission initiates Project LEAPING LENA employing U.S. Special Forces "W" Detachments to train Vietnamese Special Forces and CIDG troops in the techniques of long-range reconnaissance patrolling.
- May 16**
- Pathet Lao forces attack Kong Le's neutralist forces in the Plain of Jars and force its abandonment.
- May 18**
- President Johnson asks Congress for \$125 million in addition to the \$3.4 billion already proposed for foreign aid to provide \$70 million for economic and \$25 million for military uses in Vietnam.
- May 19**
- Britain asks Communist China to use its influence to end the spreading hostilities in Laos. Peking refuses, again charging that the United States is guilty of aggression in Indochina, and proposes specifically that the foreign ministers of the Geneva Conference nations meet at Phnom Penh, Cambodia, to confer on Southeast Asia, addressing the question of Laos first.
- May 20**
- France proposes reconvening the Fourteen-Nation Conference on Laos in Geneva. This proposal is rejected by the United States and the United Kingdom and endorsed by the Soviet Union, Poland, Cambodia, India, and Communist China.
- May 21**
- The U.S. State Department announces that, at the request of the Lao government to assist it in gaining information on the intentions and dispositions of attacking forces and in view of the inability of the International Control Commission to obtain adequate information, the United States is initiating reconnaissance flights over Laos.
- May 24**
- Sen. Barry Goldwater, campaigning for the Republican presidential nomination, suggests that "low-yield atomic weapons" be used to defoliate the jungle along the borders of South Vietnam to uncover the Communist supply line from North Vietnam and China.



May 27 The United States announces that T-28 fighter bombers have been sent to Laos.

May 29 Operation DAN CHI 132 begins in Chuong Thien Province.

May 30 Operation CHINH NGHIA begins about 9 miles southeast of Bien Hoa.

May 31 Operation QUYET TRANG 303 begins about 25 miles northeast of Toumorong in Kontum Province.

June 1 A two-day meeting to plan U.S. strategy to cope with the crisis in Southeast Asia is held in Honolulu. Among those attending are Secretaries McNamara and Rusk, Gen. Taylor, CIA Director McCone and Under Secretary of State Pall.

June 4 The U.N. Security Council, acting upon a complaint by Cambodia regarding violations of its territory by the Republic of Vietnam, decides to send a mission from Brazil, the Ivory Coast, and Morocco to the two countries to consider and recommend measures to prevent such incidents.

June 6 Two U.S. reconnaissance aircraft are shot down over the Plain of Jars by Pathet Lao ground fire.

June 7 More than 35,000 Roman Catholics demonstrate in Saigon accusing the government of discriminating against their faith.

June 12 President De Gaulle urges all foreign powers to withdraw from Southeast Asia and to leave South Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos "alone to find their own destinies".

June 13 Communist China sends a note to Great Britain and the Soviet Union requesting that they convene a conference including the 14 nations that participated in the 1962 Geneva Conference.

June 15 The Peking People's Daily warns that the peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia "is hanging by a thread" because of the U.S. air attacks in Laos.

June 16 Operation QUYET THANH 404 begins in Phu Yen Province, terminating on 12 July 1968.

June 17 Operation 33/64 begins in the Hung Sat Special Sector of Gia Dinh Province.

June 19 Ambassador to South Vietnam Henry Cabot Lodge submits his resignation to President Johnson for personal reasons.

June 20 Lt. Gen. William C. Westmoreland takes over from Gen. Paul D. Harkins as head of the U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam.

June 27 The U.S. Defense Dept. announces that tanks and

June 23 other military equipment is being shipped to Thailand to reinforce stockpiles already there.

June 23 President Johnson accepts Ambassador Lodge's resignation with deep regret and appoints Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor as his successor and Alexis Johnson as Deputy Ambassador.

June 24 South Vietnamese government troops conduct a successful operation in the Plain of Reeds killing 99 of the enemy.

June 25 Chinese Communist Foreign Minister Chen Yi warns that his country will not "sit idly by while the Geneva Agreements are completely torn up".

June 25 A Viet Cong training camp in Quang Ngai Province is overrun by ARVN forces.

June 29 In a letter to Communist China and 13 other signers of the Geneva accords, North Vietnamese Foreign Minister Kuan Thy urges them "to demand that the U.S. government give up its design of --- provocation and sabotage against North Vietnam".

June 29 A New Zealand Army engineer detachment arrives in South Vietnam to assist the GVN in developing priority civic action projects.

July 4 In a joint communique on consultations held at the request of the British Charge d'Affaires in Vientiane and attended also by the Heads of Missions of Canada, Thailand, and the United States, the representatives of these five participants in the Geneva Agreement of 1962 state that actions of the Pathet Lao and North Vietnamese are in clear violation of the 1962 Agreement on Laos.

July 4 An enemy force of regimental size overruns the Special Forces camp at Poley Krong in Pleiku Province and withdraws with the camp's stock of arms and ammunition.

July 4 The NRP declares that the war in Vietnam has entered a new phase and urges the guerrillas and their supporters to press their military efforts.

July 6 The Chinese Communist Foreign Minister Chen Yi states that any attack against North Vietnam would threaten Chinese security and that "the Chinese people naturally cannot be expected to look on with folded arms".

July 6 Another Special Forces camp, at War Dong in Thua Thien Province in I Corps, is attacked with the 500-man guerrilla force withdrawing after an intense 5-hour battle.

July 8 U.N. Secretary-General U Thant urges that the 1954 Geneva Convention reconvene to negotiate an end to

- the war in Vietnam.
- July 10 Gen. Maxwell Taylor, just arrived in Saigon to assume his ambassadorial duties, meets with Premier Khanh to urge him to press forward with his program of political and administrative reforms designed to secure critical areas against Viet Cong attacks.
- July 10 Operation CHINH NHA 36 begins about 4 miles south of Duc Hoa in Hau Nghia Province.
- July 14 Operation QUANG NGAI 16 begins about 9 miles west-northwest of Son Tinh in Quang Ngai Province, terminating on 16 July 1964.
- July 19 For the first time, South Vietnamese Premier Nguyen Khanh publicly recommends a full-scale military attack on North Vietnam.
- July 22 Vietnamese Air Commodore Nguyen Cao Ky states that his aircraft are ready to bomb North Vietnam and also says that hit-and-run attacks had been carried out inside North Vietnam for the past three years by "air, sea, and land".
- July 23 U.S. Ambassador Taylor, in a meeting with Premier Khanh, tells him that Saigon's threats to carry the war beyond South Vietnam's borders is contrary to U.S. policy.
- At a Paris press conference, President DeGaulle proposes that the 1954 Geneva Conference nations reconvene and that the United States, Soviet Union, France, and Communist China all withdraw from Indochina and guarantee the neutrality and independence of the area.
- After meetings in Washington to discuss the Communist threat and activities in Laos and Vietnam, President Johnson and Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman of Malaysia "reaffirmed their support to the cause of freedom in those countries".
- Operation LP LOI 9 begins about 15 miles southwest of An Tuc in Pleiku Province, terminating on 30 July 1964.
- July 24 The United States and South Vietnam reject the French proposals put forth by Gen. DeGaulle on 23 July 1964.
- July 26 Claiming that the United States has violated the Geneva Accords of 1962, the Soviet Union proposes to convene the 14 nations that signed those agreements to discuss urgent measures which would insure a peaceful settlement in Laos.
- July 27 The U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, announces that 5,000 additional advisory personnel will be sent to Vietnam to strengthen the effort at province level and to expand it to the district
- level. This will bring the U.S. troop strength in Vietnam to about 25,000 men.
- July 30 A South Vietnamese naval force strikes at North Vietnamese radar and naval installations at Hon Mat and Hon Ngu islands.
- The U.S. State Department rejects the Soviet charges of 26 July but states it shares the Soviet concern over Laos. Regarding the Soviet proposal to reconvene the Geneva Conference, the United States supports the position of Lao Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma who is willing to attend such a conference provided that a ceasefire is arranged under ICC supervision and that the Patbet Lao withdraws from the area occupied during its attacks in May 1964.
- August 2 The U.S. destroyer USS Maddox is attacked by three North Vietnamese PT boats in international waters in the Gulf of Tonkin.
- North Vietnam charges that four U.S. aircraft flying from northern Laos have attacked the North Vietnamese border post at Nam Can and the village of Nonq De.
- August 3 The United States sends a protest note to North Vietnam concerning the U.S.S. Maddox incident and warns of the consequences of further "unprovoked" offensive military action against United States forces.
- The United States rejects Hanoi's protest concerning the alleged U.S. air attack on a North Vietnamese border area.
- August 4 The destroyers USS C. Turner Joy and Maddox are attacked by an undetermined number of North Vietnamese PT boats in the Gulf of Tonkin about 64 miles off the coast of North Vietnam.
- August 5 The U.N. Security Council meets in emergency session to consider Washington's charge of North Vietnamese aggression in attacking U.S. destroyers in the Gulf of Tonkin.
- In retaliation for the attacks on American destroyers, U.S. Navy carrier-based aircraft attack North Vietnamese coastal bases and an oil installation.
- Communist China warns that it could not "sit idly by" while the U.S. committed "deliberate armed aggression against Hanoi".
- August 7 The House of Representatives votes 416-0 and the Senate 88-2 to approve a resolution requested by president Johnson on 5 August 1964 that gives him advance approval of any actions (including the use of armed force) that he might have to take in the Southeast Asia crisis.



Premier Khanh declares a nationwide state of emergency in South Vietnam. He suspends "all laws and regulations" temporarily and imposes a series of strict internal security and control measures.

Both North and South Vietnam are invited by the U.N. Security Council to participate in the Council debate on the armed clashes in the Gulf of Tonkin.

Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev warns that the U.S.S.R. would "stand up for -- other Socialist countries if the imperialists impose war on them".

In a note to the International Control Commission, Hanoi calls the U.S. air attack on its coastal installations an act of aggression.

North Vietnam rejects the invitation from the U.N. Security Council to participate in its debate declaring that the Council "has no right to examine U.S. war acts" in Vietnam.

The U.S. Department of Defense confirms reports that Communist China has been moving Mig-15 and Mig-17 aircraft into North Vietnam.

President Johnson signs Public Law 88-408, the Joint Resolution on the Maintenance of Peace and Security in Southeast Asia (the so-called Tonkin Gulf resolution).

Operation CHINH NHA 45 begins. ARVN elements assault a Viet Cong base area in III Corps in an operation terminating on 17 August 1964.

Operation TU CUON 124 begins about 3 miles east of Duc Pho in Quang Ngai Province.

Operation DAN CHI 54 begins about 5 miles north of Kien Thien in Chuong Thien Province.

Gen. Khanh becomes president of South Vietnam under a new constitution. As approved by the Military Revolutionary Council, it consolidates Gen. Khanh's power, eliminating the offices of Chief of State and Premier.

As a personal emissary of President Johnson, Henry Cabot Lodge leaves for a two-week tour of European capitals to explain U.S. policy and seek support in the war against the Viet Cong.

Operation QUYET THANG 606 begins about 27 miles northwest of Cheo Reo in Phu Bon Province.

Hanoi denies U.S. charges of aggression in a note sent to the U.N. Security Council.

Anti-government riots break out in South Vietnam protesting Gen. Khanh's assumption of wider powers and his repressive emergency decrees.

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Operation LIEN LU 7 begins about 9 miles north of Tay Ninh City, terminating on 22 August 1964.

Operation THAN; LONG 14 begins about 17 miles northwest of Le Trung in Pleiku Province, terminating on 29 August 1964.

Communal clashes occur between Catholics and Buddhists in DaNang, Hue, and Qui Nhon.

Gen. Khanh and his government resign and the Revolutionary Council votes to "repeal the constitution" and "to elect a new leader".

The ruling Council agrees to be replaced by a triumvirate of three generals with equal power: Khanh, Minh and Tran Thien Khieu, the defense minister.

Operation BINH THUAN 39 begins about 7 miles north of Muong Man in Binh Thuan Province, terminating on 29 August 1964.

Former Deputy Premier Nguyen Xuan Oanh is designated as acting premier and says that Gen. Khanh has gone to Balat to recuperate from the physical and mental strain brought on by the crisis.

A People's Revolutionary Committee is set up by Buddhist professors in Hue. Gen. Minh flies to Hue to give it his support.

The first satellite communication link is established between Saigon and Hawaii.

Gen. Khanh returns to Saigon, resumes his post as premier, and dissolves the triumvirate which is replaced by a 15-man committee.

Gen. Minh is appointed chairman of the revived triumvirate consisting of himself, Gen. Khanh and Gen. Khieu.

Dissident army officers, led by Roman Catholic Brig. Gen. Lam Van Phat and IV Corps commander Brig. Gen. Duong Van Duc, attempt unsuccessfully to overthrow the Khanh government.

Cambodia indefinitely postpones presentation of credentials by U.S. Ambassador-designate Kilmer.

The National Liberation Front, the political arm of the Viet Cong, orders a general military drive to take advantage of the unsettled political situation in Saigon resulting from the abortive coup.

Paris talks among right-wing, neutralist and pro-Communist factions in Laos end because of deadlock.

September 18	The American destroyers USS Richard S. Edwards and Morton are engaged by 4 unidentified vessels in the Gulf of Tonkin about 40 miles off the coast of Nghe An Province in North Vietnam.	October 6	Council of National Salvation.  In a joint statement issued after discussions, Pres. Johnson notes his appreciation for the aid that the Philippines has rendered to Vietnam and Pres. Macapagal observes that prompt and decisive U.S. action in the Gulf of Tonkin has confirmed American readiness and determination to resist aggression in Southeast Asia.
September 19	North Vietnam files separate complaints with the ICC and with Britain and the U.S.S.R., as co-chairman of the 1954 Geneva Conference on Indochina, over the September 18 naval incident.	October 11	Three Viet Cong battalions engage ARVN forces along Highway 1 in Tay Ninh Province, inflicting heavy casualties on the government units.
September 20	Montagnard tribesmen in South Vietnam's central highlands (acting in the name of PUISO) rebel against the central government and demand self-rule. The revolt is ended on 28 September 1964 by government military pressure and by negotiations instituted by U.S. military advisors.	October 18	GVN troops inflict over 120 casualties on enemy units encountered along the border between Ba Kuyen and Bac Lieu Provinces.
September 26	The Saigon regime of Premier Khanh forms a 17-man civilian High National Council (with Phan Khac Suu as Chairman) to prepare for the installation of a constitutional civilian government.	October 20	The High National Council proclaims a new draft constitution for South Vietnam establishing a Chief of State, a premier, a cabinet, and a legislative assembly.
	Violent anti-government demonstrations break out in and around Qui Nhon where Buddhist riots had occurred during the August crisis.	October 21	The United States charges that Cambodian troops crossed into South Vietnam and seized a U.S. officer.
	A group of young army officers demand the dismissal from the armed forces of Gen. Khiem and five other generals for their alleged neutralist sympathies.	October 24	A USAF C-123 is shot down by Cambodian forces.
September 30	Gen. Khanh yields and announces the resignation of the six officers. Gen. Khiem and five other leave the country for fear his presence would encourage military dissidents; he is appointed Ambassador to the United States.		The High National Council elects Phan Khac Suu as Chief of State.
	Operation HOP TAC begins in an effort to push ARVN control outward from Saigon until the surrounding six provinces (Gia Dinh, Bien Hoa, Binh Duong, Hau Nghia, Long An, and Phuoc Tuy) are firmly under control. Clearing forces involve the ARVN 5th Division and the Airborne and Marine Brigades. Two regiments of the ARVN 25th Division provide local security along with Regional and Popular Forces, National Police and hamlet militia. Although the operation continues into mid-1965, true pacification of the area is not attained.	October 25	The United States charges that Cambodian troops fired on a U.S. helicopter in South Vietnam that was searching for a missing U.S. officer.
September		October 26	Suu is sworn in as Chief of State and accepts the resignation of Gen. Khanh as premier and Gen. Minh as chairman of the ruling triumvirate.
		October 27	The Cambodian government alleges that U.S. and GVN aircraft have strayed and bombed Cambodian villages and requests Communist China's support against "the criminal aggression of the American-South Vietnamese forces of oppression".
		October 30	Chief of State Suu designates Tran Van Huong, former mayor of Saigon, to replace Gen. Khanh as premier.
October 1	The 5th Special Forces Group (Airborne), 1st Special Forces is assigned to Vietnam.	November 1	Viet Cong guerrillas attack the airbase at Bien Hoa, 12 miles north of Saigon, destroying 5 U.S. jet bombers and damaging 22 other U.S. and Vietnamese aircraft.
October 2	Sihanouk, at Communist China's 15th anniversary celebration, says that China will grant Cambodia military and economic assistance.		Establishment of the "Thailand Independence Movement" (TIV) is announced by a clandestine Communist radio station, "Voice of the People of Thailand".
October 3	Hue University Prof. Le Khac Ouyen, a member of the High National Council, is named temporary chairman of a new Buddhist party called the People's	November 2	Russia delivers a shipment of new arms to Cambodia to replace American equipment.



November 4 Tran Van Huong is sworn in as premier and a 17-member civilian cabinet is installed. Huong assumes the post of Defense Minister as well and Gen. Khanh is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

November 5 Buddhists, Roman Catholics, politicians and newspapers attack Huong for having appointed civil servants and technicians to his cabinet rather than political leaders. He is also accused of having appointed many who had served with the unpopular governments of Ngo Dinh Diem and Bao Dai.

November 6 Nguyen Xuan Chu resigns as chairman of the High National Council charging that Huong's "government cannot win the confidence of the population".

November 6 In a move to head-off scheduled demonstrations by Buddhist, Catholic and student groups, Premier Huong appeals for cooperation with his government. U.S. officials also urge opposition elements to forego direct action against the government. As a result, Buddhist and Catholic groups agree to postpone for two weeks any public displays.

November 18 A massive U.S.-Vietnamese air and ground search for a supposed VC stronghold in Binh Duong and Tay Ninh Provinces proves futile and only light contact ensues.

November 22 The D.S. Defense Dept. announces that a D.S. jet fighter has been shot down by ground fire in south-central Laos.

November 22 Buddhists stage a protest march in Saigon which is broken up by combat police. The Buddhist leaders denounce the Huong regime and assail it for "brutal suppression" of the march.

November 23 The U.S. State Department denies that plans are being made for air strikes against Communist supply routes in Laos and North Vietnam.

November 24 The Buddhist leadership decides to oppose Huong openly and issues a communique urging that Suu and the High National Council reject the Huong government, halt the arrest of demonstrators, and order the army and police to "take no part in repressing the population".

November 26 As Buddhist rioting continues in Saigon, martial law is declared, demonstrations are banned, and the military takes control of the police and other civilian security forces in Saigon.

November 27 South Vietnam's new Ambassador to the United States, Lt. Gen. Tran Thien Khieu, urges in Washington that the United States strike North Vietnamese supply bases.

November 28 The Buddhist Secular Institute announces a campaign of non-violence through non-cooperation.

November To counter improving GVN control of Binh Dinh Province, the VC moves in two main force regiments which defeat ARVN, Regional, and Popular Forces, driving them into fortified camps. A temporary deployment of U.S. Special Forces teams from Okinawa re-establishes control in key district towns.

December 4 In a communique, Gen. Khanh and other armed forces leaders back the Huong regime and appeal to Buddhist and other opposition elements "to sink your differences" and support the government.

December 7 A battle begins in the An Lao valley, 300 miles northeast of Saigon. Regular Vietnamese troops and paramilitary forces are unable to prevent the district headquarters and most of the surrounding valley from falling into enemy hands by 9 December 1964.

December 8 A series of meetings begins in New Delhi between Ambassador Bonsal and Cambodian Delegate Son Sann in an attempt to clear away misunderstanding between the United States and Cambodia.

December 11 The Buddhists defy Gen. Khanh's appeal for cooperation, announce a new drive to oust Huong, and renew their charges of anti-Buddhist bias.

December 17 In a joint communique, the United States and South Vietnam announce increased U.S. military aid for new action against infiltration routes from North Vietnam.

December 17 The U.S. State Department announces that the U.S.-Cambodian talks in New Delhi have ended without agreement on major differences.

December 18 A group of South Vietnamese military officers announce the formation of the Armed Forces Council chaired by Gen. Khanh. Its purpose is stated to be to provide advice on military matters and help improve the army's morale. The chief spokesman is Air Commodore Nguyen Cao Ky, air force commander.

December 19 In a meeting between Phan Khanh Sui and Thich Tam Chau, a Buddhist leader, Chau insists that Huong withdraw his charges that the Buddhists are linked to the Viet Cong and that he announce a specific date for convening a permanent legislature. Huong informs Chau that that a resolution of the Buddhist government dispute is conditioned upon Buddhist acceptance of government authority.

December 20 Dissident military officers overthrow the High National Council in a bloodless coup. Seven of the nine active Council members (including Buddhist leaders Mai Tho Thuyen and Le Phac Quyen) and about 50 Buddhists, students and military officers

are arrested. The rebels, members of the Armed Forces Council, say their actions are not aimed at Huong or Suu and offer "to act as mediator to achieve national unity".

Chinese Communist Premier Chou En-lai denounces the United States for "aggression and intervention in Viet Nam, Laos, and Cambodia" and says that "if the United States enlarges the war in Indo-China, China will absolutely not sit idly by".

U.S. officials announce the suspension of talks aimed at providing South Vietnam with more military aid pending restoration of a legal governmental system.

A U.S. State Department statement says that "a duly constituted government -- is the essential condition for the successful prosecution of the effort to defeat the Viet Cong and the basis of United States support for that effort".

Following a meeting of the Armed Forces Council, Gen. Khanh supports actions of the military in their "task of acting as intermediary to settle all disputes and differences" and declares that RVN forces would not "carry out the policy of any foreign country".

Ambassador Taylor, in conferring with Huong and other Vietnamese leaders, insists on the restoration of constitutional government.

Viet Cong terrorists detonate a 300-lb explosive charge under the U.S. Bachelor's Officers' Quarters in the Brink Hotel in Saigon.

The U.S. Defense Department announces that the first of seven nuclear-armed submarines is on-station off the coast of China.

Cambodia says that Communist China has agreed to provide it more military aid, including heavy artillery.

Operation DAN CHI 100/SP begins. Large quantities of arms and ammunition are captured in an operation launched against the VC 303, 306, 207, and 0 Minh I battalions about 15 km east of Soc Trang in the Mekong delta. It terminates on 29 December 1964.

The RVN 21st Division attacks three Viet Cong battalions in Ba Xuyen Province and captures the largest number of enemy weapons yet seized, including two 75 mm recoilless rifles and four .50 caliber anti-aircraft machine guns.

Two regiments from the VC 9th Division seize the Catholic village of Binh Gia, 40 miles southeast of Saigon. The enemy ambushes and virtually destroys the GVN 33rd Ranger and 4th Marine Battalions

and inflicts heavy casualties on other relieving armored and mechanized forces. While the enemy is forced out of Binh Gia village itself on 30 December, heavy fighting continues in the surrounding area, finally ending on 4 January 1965 with government forces in complete control.

A joint communique issued by Chief of State Suu and Premier Huong charges that the dissolution of the High National Council "shook the solution of civilian government" and states that "the executive agencies no longer fully represent the government by civilians".

Three U.S. helicopters carrying South Vietnamese troops are shot down in a Viet Cong ambush at Binh Gia, southeast of Saigon, where heavy fighting is in progress.

U.S. troops in South Vietnam total about 23,000.

Reports indicate that at least three NVA regiments -- the 32nd, 95th, and the 101st -- were moving south from North Vietnam for possible commitment in SVN.

## 1965

Formation of the "Thailand Patriotic Front" (TPF) is announced by the clandestine radio "Voice of the People of Thailand"; Communist China gives strong propaganda support to both TIM and TPF.

South Korea sends 2000 military advisors to South Vietnam.

The South Vietnamese government crisis is resolved temporarily as Lt. Gen. Nguyen Khanh (acting as Head of the Armed Forces Council) agrees to permit the return to office of Premier Tran Van Huong and Chief of State, Phan Khanh Suu.

Anti-government strikes against the Huong regime are held by Buddhists in Hue, Quang Tri, and Da Nang.

The head of the Buddhist Institute of Secular Affairs, Thich Tam Chau, charges that the Huong government is following a policy of criminal activities against his sect.

The U.S. Defense Dept. announces that two U.S. jet fighters have been shot down on a combat mission against Communist supply lines in central Laos.

The South Vietnamese government empowers the cabinet to draft personnel into the armed forces for up to a year.

A revised cabinet that includes four generals assumes office. Among those included are Air Vice Marshal

December 21

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December 31

December 29



January 22-23	Nguyen Cao Ky, VNAP Commander, as Youth and Sports Minister, and Major Gen. Nguyen Van Thieu, IV Corps Commander, as 2nd Deputy Premier.	February 10	The Viet Cong blow up an American enlisted men's billet in Qui Nhon killing 23 and wounding 21 U.S. soldiers.
January 24	Serious Buddhist riots occur in Saigon and Hue.	February 11	Secretary General U Thant urges that means be found, inside or outside the United Nations, to shift from search for a solution to the Vietnam conflict from the battlefield to the conference table.
January 25	A series of explosions at the Vientiane airfield destroys about half of the fighter-bombers of the Royal Lao Air Force.		U.S. and JVN aircraft launch PLAMING DAPT TWO, striking the Chanh Hoa and Vit Thu Lu barracks, respectively, in North Vietnam.
January 27	The Armed Forces Council imposes martial law in Hue.	February 12	The National Liberation Front pledges that it will launch an all-out attack on U.S. military installations in South Vietnam in retaliation for the raids on North Vietnam.
January 28	Premier Huong formally resigns. Gen. Khanh is given all necessary power to resolve the crisis. He names 3rd Deputy Nguyen Xuan Oanh as acting premier.	February 13	Peking reiterates that it has "declared long since that aggression against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam means aggression against China, and the Chinese people have been prepared and know how to aid the people of Vietnam and Indo-China in driving out U.S. aggressors."
January	The wide-band, high quality communications circuits (called WET WASH) from Saigon to Clark APB in the Philippines are completed.	February 14	Hanoi announces that it has asked the International Control Commission to withdraw its observers from their 5 posts in North Vietnam since it can no longer guarantee their safety because of the U.S. air strikes.
February 4	The Lao coalition government of Premier Souvanna Phouma puts down a right-wing revolt led by Deputy Premier Phoumi Nosavan, who flees to Thailand.		At the initiative of Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia, a "conference of Indochinese Peoples" meets in Phnom Penh, Cambodia to attempt to devise a formula for neutralization of all Indochina. Among those represented are North Vietnam, Cambodia, the Pathet Lao and Tran Van Huu's Committee for Peace and for Renovation of South Vietnam.
February 6	Soviet Premier Aleksei Kosygin arrives in Hanoi to discuss military and economic aid to North Vietnam and the Sino-Soviet dispute.	February 15	The Armed Forces Council announces that the government of Premier Oanh is being replaced by one headed by Dr. Phan Huy Quat. Included as Deputy Premier is Gen. Thieu.
February 7	The Viet Cong attacks the U.S. advisory compound and airfield at Camp Holloway near Pleiku, about 240 miles north of Saigon. Eight U.S. personnel are killed, 109 wounded while five aircraft are destroyed and 15 damaged.	February 19	The Vietnamese Army and Marine Corps stage a bloodless coup in Saigon and temporarily depose Gen. Khanh as head of the Armed Forces Council.
February 8	The United States launches a retaliatory air strike (nicknamed PLAMING DAPT) against the Dong Hoi military barracks in North Vietnam.	February 20	A Viet Cong regiment in the jungles of Phuoc Tuy province is attacked by 24 U.S. B-57 Canberra bombers in the first jet aircraft strike against enemy forces within South Vietnam.
	Dependents of U.S. personnel are evacuated from South Vietnam.		In a note sent to Moscow, the United Kingdom urges that Britain and the U.S.S.R., as cochairmen of the 1954 Geneva conference on Indochina, pool their efforts to help end the conflict.
February 9	South Vietnamese and U.S. aircraft carry out a follow-up attack against the North Vietnamese military communications center in the Vinh Linh area.		General Khanh regains control of Saigon after an attempted coup by dissident military officers.
	Communist China calls the first air strike an "extremely serious provocation by United States imperialism to extend the war to North Vietnam" in an effort to avert total defeat in South Vietnam.	February 21	The Armed Forces Council dismisses General Khanh
	Premier Kosygin in Hanoi announces Soviet willingness to aid North Vietnam if she is invaded.		
	U.S. Marine Corps Hawk air defense missiles are deployed at Da Nang.		

who, failing to rally support, resigns and is appointed "roving ambassador".

February 23 General Thieu announces that General Khanh's first assignment will be to go to New York to present to the United Nations evidence that North Vietnam is directing the war in South Vietnam.

February 24 Vietnamese Rangers, Civilian Irregular Defense Group troops, and a U.S. Army Special Forces team are ambushed in the Mang Yang pass on Highway 19 between An Khe and Pleiku. They are successfully extracted by Army helicopters supported by U.S. jet aircraft strikes.

February 25 A 600-man ROK engineer unit with its own security unit arrives in Vietnam.

February 27 The United States Government issues a White Paper on Vietnam entitled "Aggression from the North - A Record of North Vietnam's campaign to Conquer South Vietnam."

February 28 United States and South Vietnamese officials declare that President Johnson has decided to begin continuous limited air strikes against North Vietnam.

March 1 For the first time, South Vietnam states its conditions for ending the conflict: "the Communists [must] end the war they have provoked," stop their infiltration, subversion and sabotage and offer "concrete, efficient, appropriate means" to quarantine South Vietnam's security.

March 2 An Indochinese Peoples Conference is opened in Phnom Penh by Prince Sihanouk.

March 2 South Vietnamese and United States aircraft bomb an ammunition depot at Xom Bang and the Quang Khe naval base. This is the first attack on North Vietnam that is not in direct retaliation for VC guerrilla assaults on U.S. installations in South Vietnam.

March 3 General Thieu is elected head of the Armed Forces Council with the title of Secretary General.

March 8 The first U.S. Marine Infantry (3rd Battalion of the 9th Marine Expeditionary Brigade) arrives in Da Nang to provide security for the airbase.

March 9 A nine-day Indochinese People's Conference concludes in Phnom Penh and calls for a new Geneva conference to guarantee Cambodia's neutrality and territorial integrity.

March 12 U.S. Marines in Vietnam engage in their first skirmish with Viet Cong forces.

March 13 North Vietnam calls the landing of U.S. Marines at Da Nang "an open declaration of war on the entire Vietnamese people", adding that "we will take all necessary measures to defend ourselves and annihilate the United States aggressors."

March 15 A conference of 17 non-aligned nations in Belgrade draws up a statement urging a "peaceful solution through negotiations" of the Vietnamese war "without posing pre-conditions."

March 19 In their meetings with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko from 16-19 March, the British government is unable to persuade the U.S.S.R. to join in an effort to convene Vietnam peace talks.

March 21 The U.S. Army 716th Military Police Battalion arrives to assume security duties for selected U.S. installations in the Saigon area.

March 22 South Vietnamese fighter-bombers escorted by U.S. fighters bomb the North Vietnamese military base at Vu Con, 15 miles north of the 17th parallel.

March 22 The NLF issue a 5-point manifesto which is later re-broadcast with 39 extensive amendments or text changes that soften some of the NLF statements.

March 23 The State Department discloses that the U.S. was supplying the South Vietnamese armed forces with a "non-lethal gas which disables temporarily" for use against VC guerrillas.

March 23 Following two days of talks with U.S. officials in Washington, British Foreign Secretary Stewart expresses support for the U.S. policy in Vietnam.

March 23 The first manual data relay center in Vietnam is activated at the Phu Lam facility on the outskirts of Saigon.

March 24 The National Liberation Front declares over Hanoi radio that it is "ready to receive all assistance, including weapons and all other war materials, from their friends in the five continents."

March 26 A Soviet-North Vietnamese defense pact is ratified by the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee.

March 28 Communist Chinese Premier Chou En-lai, during a visit to Albania, says that his country is "ready to give all help at any time to the Vietnamese

The U.S. State Department formally rejects the Thant plan indicating that it opposes such proposals until North Vietnam indicates a willingness to halt its "aggression."

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March 30 In reply to a letter from North Vietnamese Foreign Minister Xuan Thuy, Chinese Foreign Minister Chen Yi says China will "exert every effort" to send military materiel to the Viet Cong and troops also, if they were needed.

A truck loaded with explosives detonates outside the U.S. Embassy in Saigon killing 2 Americans in the severely damaged consulate building and 11 Vietnamese on the street.

South Vietnamese and U.S. aircraft bomb the North Vietnamese airfield at Dong Hoi.

April 1 The U.S. Army 1st Logistical Command is activated in South Vietnam.

April 2 In an address at Temple University in Philadelphia, Canadian Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson suggests a "pause" in U.S. air strikes over North Vietnam.

April 3 The first time that Korean troops come under fire, VC guerrillas attack an ROK engineer camp in Bien Hoa Province, about 10 miles northeast of Saigon.

United States aircraft bomb bridges in North Vietnam for the first time.

April 7 President Johnson, in a speech at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, stresses the willingness of the United States to negotiate, and suggests a \$1 billion aid program for Southeast Asia.

April 8 North Vietnamese proposals are made in a 4-point policy statement delivered by Premier Pham Van Dong at a meeting of the National Assembly. The four points are: (1) recognition of the basic national rights of the Vietnamese people, (2) pending peaceful reunification of Vietnam, strict adherence to the military provisions of the 1954 Geneva Agreements, (3) internal affairs of South Vietnam to be settled in accordance with the program of the NLP without foreign interference, and (4) peaceful reunification to be settled by the Vietnamese people of both zones, without any foreign interference.

In response to the non-aligned nations' proposal, President Johnson says that the United States was "ready to withdraw its forces from South Vietnam" when conditions are created in which the South Vietnamese people can determine their own future without external interferences.

April 9 Peking radio asserts that President Johnson's offer was "full of lies and deceptions."

U.S. and Communist Chinese aircraft clash off Hainan.

April 10 The U.S.-R. denounces President Johnson's proposals as "noisy propaganda that cannot change the fact that U.S. aggression in Vietnam is...endangering peace in Southeast Asia and elsewhere in the world."

April 11 In South Vietnam, the Armed Forces Council dismisses two of its members and several other officers accused of corruption and profiteering. Included are Rear Adm. Chung Tan Cang, Navy Commander, and Brig. Gen. Pham Van Dong, military governor of Saigon.

A South Vietnamese cabinet communique states that withdrawal of Viet Cong troops and cadres from South Vietnam is one of Saigon's preconditions for participation in peace talks with North Vietnam and that the GVN would not recognize the NLP.

April 12 North Vietnam's rejection of President Johnson's proposals appear in the Communist Party newspaper, Nhan Dan, calling the proffered Southeast Asian regional aid program "bait" of "stupid pirates."

April 13 Pham Van Dong, Premier of North Vietnam, says that "the internal affairs of South Vietnam must be settled by the South Vietnamese people themselves in accordance with the program of the NLP of South Vietnam without any foreign influence."

April 18 The Soviet Union renews threats to send troops to Vietnam in a joint communique issued at the end of a Soviet-North Vietnam meeting in Moscow.

April 19-20 A high-level, military-civilian strategy meeting, attended by Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara, is held in Honolulu. As a result, U.S. military aid to South Vietnam is increased to \$330 million per year, logistical support is strengthened, and additional helicopter and air support is provided to assist South Vietnamese troops in countering the greater infiltration from North Vietnam.

April 20 The Chinese National People's Congress passes a resolution urging that "full preparations" be made "to send their own people" to fight against the United States aggressors.

North Vietnam rejects the non-aligned nations' appeal, claiming that not all nations attending the conference signed, and those that did were not "accurately informed."

April 26 Defense Secretary McNamara reports that North Vietnamese "infiltration both of arms and personnel into South Vietnam has increased despite the air raids on supply routes in the north." He states that the presence in South Vietnam of elements of the regular South Vietnamese Army has definitely been established and identifies the 2nd Battalion, 101st Regiment, 325th Division as being based in Kontum Province.

April 29 In a communique based upon talks held in Paris from 25-29 April, France and the Soviet Union urge reaffirmation of the 1954 and 1962 Geneva agreements.

May 3 Australian Prime Minister Sir Robert Gordon Menzies announces that troops are being sent to Vietnam at the request of the South Vietnamese government and in consultation with the United States.

May 3 Cambodia breaks diplomatic relations with the United States over an alleged attack by South Vietnamese forces on Cambodian villages.

May 4 President Johnson requests a \$700 million dollar supplemental appropriation for the Department of Defense to cover the Vietnam effort.

May 5 As a result of its 3-5 May meeting in London, the SEATO Council issues a statement saying that the Council considers the aggression against the RVN to be organized and supported by North Vietnam in violation of the Geneva Agreements of 1954 and 1962.

May 6 The U.S. 173rd Airborne Brigade, comprising two battalions of infantry and one of artillery, begins to arrive from Okinawa by C-130s to provide security for the airfields at Bien Hoa and Vung Tau.

May 6 The Armed Forces Council of South Vietnam dissolves itself considering that the civilian regime of Premier Quat is capable of governing without the aid of the 20-man military body.

May 7 The III Marine Amphibious Force is activated at Da Nang in South Vietnam.

May 9 President Johnson signs a bill appropriating an additional \$700 million for military operations in Southeast Asia during FY 1965.

May 9 A Catholic political organization, the Greater Unity Force, is formed in South Vietnam to counter Buddhist pressure to end the war against the Communists.

May 12 Secretary of State Dean Rusk sends a message to the North Vietnamese embassy in Moscow announcing a halt in the bombing and stating that the United States would be watching for any significant reductions in armed action against South Vietnam.

May 13 North Vietnam's official news agency announces that the Viet Cong had held its first "congress" from 2-6 May in a "liberated area" of South Vietnam.

May 15 The Soviet Union and North Vietnam protest the Australian decision to send troops to South Vietnam.

May 18 Air strikes against North Vietnam are resumed. The U.S. State Department states that the Administration is "disappointed at the fact that there was no reaction" by Hanoi to the suspension of the bombing.

May 20-21 In South Vietnam, government stability is shaken by discovery of an alleged plot to assassinate Premier Quat. Most of those arrested are Roman Catholics who complain that Quat is not firm enough in dealing with pro-Communist and neutralists in the government.

May 25 Soviet Union announces that construction of anti-aircraft missile sites is underway around Hanoi.

May 25-31 A cabinet crisis develops in South Vietnam due to a dispute over ministerial appointments.

May 31 Premier Quat agrees to four appointments (including Gen. Nguyen Van Thieu as Minister of Defense) but continues to oppose the replacement of Interior Minister Nguyen Hoa Hiep and Economy Minister Nguyen Van Vinh.

May The U.S. 3rd Field Hospital arrives in Saigon.

June 1 President Johnson asks Congress to authorize \$99 million for FY 1966 for the Agency of International Development for expanded programs of economic and social development in Southeast Asia.

June 2 Australia reflects the Soviet protest over the Australian troop commitment to South Vietnam suggesting that the U.S.-S.R. prevail upon Hanoi and China to end the war.

June 2 The first elements of the 1st Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment arrive in Saigon.

June 7 After a meeting in Washington with President Johnson and State Secretary Rusk, Australian Prime Minister Menzies supports U.S. policy in Vietnam.

June 8 The U.S. State Department reports that General Westmoreland has been authorized to commit U.S. ground troops to direct combat if their assistance is requested by the South Vietnamese army.

June 9 The New China News Agency says that the U.S. combat authorization violates the 1954 Geneva Agreements and that the NLP is now entitled to call for volunteers from North Vietnam.

June 10 The Viet Cong attack the district town of Dong Xoai, about 60 miles northeast of Saigon in Phuoc Long Province. The U.S. Special Forces camp about a mile away also comes under attack. With the aid of reinforcements lifted in by U.S. helicopters and heavy U.S. air strikes, the Viet Cong are driven off by 13 June.

June 12 Continuing Catholic pressure forces Premier Quat and



- his civilian government to resign.
- June 13 The South Vietnamese military form a ruling triumvirate, the National Leadership Committee, headed by General Thieu as Chairman. Its other two members are Air Marshal Ky and Brig. Gen. Nguyen Huu Co, II Corps commander.
- June 14 The National Leadership Committee is expanded to 10 members including all four corps commanders and begins to form a new government.
- The Catholic leadership issues a statement warning the government against favoritism toward the United Buddhist Church. The statement is supported by the rival Vietnamese General Buddhist Church, the Cao Dai, and the Hoa Hoa.
- June 15 The United Buddhist Church call upon Gen. Thieu to appoint civilians rather than military to the new Executive Council.
- June 16 Defense Secretary McNamara announces new troop movements (21,000) to Vietnam which will bring the total there to over 70,000.
- June 17 At a news conference, President Johnson reveals that "foreign intermediaries" negotiating for the U.S. had held a series of meetings with North Vietnamese officials but that the latter had shown no interest in peace talks.
- A four-nation British Commonwealth mission is formed at the opening session of a 21-nation Commonwealth conference in London in an effort to find a way to end the war in Vietnam. The mission is to consist of representatives from Britain, Ghana, Nigeria, and Trinidad and Tobago.
- June 18 In the first use of F-52 bombers, aircraft from SAC's 3rd Air Division on Guam strike a Viet Cong base area in War Zone "D".
- June 19 Air Marshal Ky is sworn in as Premier, with a 14-member Executive Council and a 10-member Leadership Committee. General Thieu is given the title of Chief of State.
- June 22 United States Air Force aircraft bomb a North Vietnamese barracks area 80 miles from the border of Communist China.
- June 24 Soviet Premier Kosygin refuses to meet with the 14-nation Commonwealth peace mission.
- The Saigon government breaks diplomatic relations with France but retains consular ties.
- Premier Ky announces a series of measures including a formal state of war, an extension of the curfew in Saigon, and price controls.
- June 25 Hanoi radio announces that U.S. Army Sgt. Harold G. Bennet was shot by the Viet Cong in retaliation for the execution June 22 of a convicted Viet Cong terrorist by the South Vietnamese government.
- China formally rejects any visit to Peking by the Commonwealth peace mission.
- Viet Cong terrorists blow up the My Canh floating restaurant in Saigon killing 44 persons, including 12 Americans.
- Speaking in San Francisco at ceremonies commemorating the 20th anniversary of the signing of the UN Charter, President Johnson appeals to the United Nations to help get "those who seem determined to make war" to the peace table.
- Major General Joseph H. Moore, Commander of the 2nd Air Division and the air component commander of MACV, is also made Deputy Commander of MACV for Air Operations with the rank of lieutenant general.
- The Chinese Communist news agency Hsinhua reports that the NLF has refused to meet with the four-nation Commonwealth peace mission.
- The U.S. 173rd Airborne Brigade begins its first major offensive action by launching an operation into War Zone "D", about 20 miles northeast of Saigon. Vietnamese airborne units and an Australian Battalion also participated in the 3-day operation which fails to make any substantial contact with the enemy.
- June A contingent of New Zealand and Australian troops arriving in Vietnam is placed under the operational control of MACV and attached to the U.S. 173rd Airborne Brigade.
- July 1 Hanoi radio turns down the proposed visit of the Commonwealth peace mission.
- July 6 The U.S. 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division begins to move by air from Fort Campbell, Kentucky to Vietnam. The move is completed by 29 July with the Brigade manning a defensive perimeter in the Cam Ranh Bay area.
- The State Department announces that air reconnaissance has shown that two Soviet-type anti-aircraft missile sites are combat-ready in the Hanoi/Haiphong area and two more are under construction.
- A combined operation conducted by the U.S. 173rd Airborne Brigade, the Australian 1st Battalion, RAR, and the ARVN 43rd Regiment makes multiple air assaults into War Zone "D" just north of the Dong Nai River.

July 8	The White House announces that General Maxwell D. Taylor has resigned as Ambassador to South Vietnam and will be replaced by Henry Cabot Lodge.	July 27	Anti-aircraft missile installations about 40 miles northwest of Hanoi are attacked by U.S. aircraft.
July 9	Britain's Prime Minister Wilson sends Labor MP Harold Davies to Hanoi to try to persuade the North Vietnamese to withdraw their rejection of the Commonwealth peace mission.	July 28	Ambassador Goldberg delivers a note to Secretary General U Thant from President Johnson asking that the United Nations employ its resources and influence to help end aggression and bring peace to Vietnam.
July 9	In a news conference, President Johnson discloses that the administration has been considering limited mobilization of military manpower to cope with increasing guerrilla pressure in Vietnam.		At his news conference, President Johnson announces that U.S. fighting strength in Vietnam will be raised from 75,000 to 125,000 men almost immediately.
July 10	The positions of MACV commander and MACVTHAI commander are separated with Major General Ernest P. Easterbrook, Deputy Commander, MACVTHAI being elevated to be its commander while retaining his other position as Chief of JUSMAG, Thailand.		In a letter to the U.N. Security Council, the Cambodian government charges that South Vietnamese aircraft had dumped "toxic powder" on Cambodian territory with resultant loss of life and damage to crops.
July 12	North Vietnam announces its rejection of Davies' mediation efforts.		Moscow radio warns that President Johnson is taking a "colossal risk" in causing "an escalation of the war".
July 12	The U.S. 2nd Brigade, 1st Infantry Division lands at Vung Tau and immediately moves inland to Bien Hoa.	July 29	The U.S. 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division completes its move to Vietnam and is deployed to Cam Ranh Bay.
July 14	Defense Secretary McNamara and Ambassador Lodge leave for Saigon to confer with General Westmoreland and Premier Ky.	July 30	The United States formally calls upon the U.N. Security Council to help settle the Vietnamese war in a letter to Council President Platon D. Morozov of the U.S.S.R.
July 17	Communist China announces the signing of an agreement with North Vietnam on economic and technical assistance.	July	The Coastal Surveillance Force (TR115) is created to provide coastal patrols under the nickname MARKET TIME.
July 18	Although boycotted by the Pathet Lao, national elections are held in Laos for the 59 seats of the National Assembly.		The U.S. 2nd Brigade, 1st Infantry Division arrives in Vietnam.
July 19	A delegation from Ghana led by the High Commissioner at London leaves for Moscow, Peking and Hanoi.	August 1	The initial field force (i.e., corps-level) U.S. Army headquarters is activated as Task Force Alpha.
July 20	The U.S. Army Support Command, Vietnam is redesignated as U.S. Army, Vietnam under the command of General Westmoreland and subordinate corps-level headquarters are authorized.	August 2	A North Vietnamese policy statement by Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach rejects U.N. intercession in Vietnam.
July 21	At a news conference at the end of his visit to Vietnam, Secretary McNamara says that the overall situation continues to be serious and that the United States will do whatever is necessary to help the Vietnamese people in their fight to win their independence.		The South Vietnamese Special Forces camp at Duc Co comes under direct attack by a force of 3,000 Viet Cong. The camp, which has been under siege for over two months, is located 7 miles east of the Cambodian border on Highway 19 about 30 miles southwest of Pleiku.
July 24	Anti-aircraft missiles are used for the first time against U.S. aircraft attacking munitions facilities at Lang Chi, 55 miles northwest of Hanoi, downing one aircraft.		After two unsuccessful JVN relief attempts, a combined U.S.-South Vietnamese force (including troops from the U.S. 1st Infantry Division and 173rd Airborne Brigade) breaks the siege on 11 August, forcing the Viet Cong to withdraw.
		August 3	The United States tells Cambodia that no U.S. or South Vietnamese aircraft had conducted chemical operations at the times and places indicated in the



August 6  
Cambodian complaint to the United Nations.  
President Johnson rejects a request by the President of Ghana, Kwame Nkrumah, that air strikes against North Vietnam be stopped so that it would be safe for Nkrumah to go to Hanoi to discuss possible peace moves.

August 7  
Peking reminds the United States that it has already pledged all-out support to the Vietnamese people up to and including sending troops to fight with them.

August 10  
The U.S. 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division conducts an operation southwest of Nha Trang which terminates on 21 August.

August 12  
Henry Cabot Lodge is sworn in as Ambassador to South Vietnam.  
South Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand sign a power-exchange agreement as part of the Lower Mekong Basin development project.  
The two month siege by the Viet Cong of the Special Forces camp at Duc Co in western Pleiku Province is lifted by GVN and U.S. forces.  
North Vietnamese surface-to-air missiles shoot down another U.S. aircraft.

August 13  
In an interview published in the Paris paper Le Monde, North Vietnamese President Ho Chi Minh says that their conditions for participating in negotiations still require the United States to give proof of acceptance of Hanoi's four-point peace formula.  
The United States formally affirms its adherence to the 1949 Geneva Convention on the treatment of prisoners of war and war victims.

August 14  
In a letter to the U.N. Security Council, the United States requests that the Cambodian government permit an impartial inquiry into its "chemical warfare" charges by a "qualified international body".  
The U.S. 1st Regimental Landing Team, 1st Marine Division lands in Vietnam.

August 15  
The King of Laos opens the recently elected National Assembly. The new government continues to be headed by Prince Souvanna Phouma who holds the offices of premier, foreign minister, and minister of defense.

August 16  
Viet Cong terrorists bomb and machine gun the South Vietnamese National Police Headquarters in Saigon.

August 18  
The U.S. Senate approves a \$1.7 billion supplement

tal appropriation for military operations in Vietnam.  
A battalion-sized VC force overruns the U.S. Special Forces Camp at Dak Sut in the Central Highlands.  
Operation STALLION begins. Elements of the U.S. 3rd Marine Division engage and defeat a VC regiment in Quang Ngai Province. The operation terminates on 21 August 1965.  
A force of 5,000-6,000 U.S. Marines destroys a major Viet Cong guerrilla stronghold near Van Tuong on a small peninsula 16 miles south of the Chu Lai airbase. Mopping up operations last until 21 August 1965.  
The U.S. Defense Department announces that 561 Americans have been killed, 3,024 wounded, and 44 are missing in Vietnam between 1 January 1961 and 16 August 1965.  
Ambassador Lodge arrives at Saigon to assume his duties.  
Operation HIGHLAND begins. The U.S. 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division conducts a coordinated airborne assault and ground attack to open an air pass and to clear and secure Route 19 from Qui Nhon to An Khe. The operation secures the An Khe base area for the soon-to-arrive U.S. 1st Cavalry Division. It terminates on 2 October.  
A series of demonstrations occur in Hue demanding the removal of Chief of State Thieu who is characterized as an "ambitious and incompetent dictator".  
The U.S. policy in Vietnam is reaffirmed in a White House pamphlet entitled "Why Vietnam".  
A 1,000-man advance party of the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division arrives in An Khe by air.  
President Johnson announces that Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor has been appointed Special Consultant to the President and that he expects Gen. Taylor to "play a continuing role in our work in support of the people and the Government of Vietnam".  
On the 20th anniversary of the Japanese surrender, Chinese Defense Minister Lin Piao calls for a "people's war" against the United States and other capitalist countries.  
A New China News Agency broadcast says that "the United States will never succeed in its attempt to make use of the United Nations to intervene in Vietnam".

September 11	An All Servicemen Convention, called by the ruling generals, meets in Saigon and adopts a resolution stating that the military will continue to rule for a while because of the unsettled political situation.	October 17	about 40 U.S. cities. United States Navy jet aircraft destroys a surface-to-air missile site northeast of Hanoi.
September 12	The first combat elements of the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) arrive by ship in Qui Nhon.	October 19	The Ia Drang Valley campaign begins with a Viet Cong attack on the U.S. Special Forces camp at Plei Me near the Cambodian border about 25 miles southwest of Pleiku.
September 21	The Pentagon recommends increasing the U.S. forces in Vietnam to 200,000.	October 21	Adm. U.S. Grant Sharp, Jr., U.S. Commander in Chief, Pacific says at his headquarters in Honolulu that U.S. and South Vietnamese forces have "stopped losing" the war and "there's no doubt we can stay in there until we've got it cleaned up".
September 23	Ambassador Goldberg tells the United Nations: "we seek only to insure the independence of Vietnam--an opportunity for its people to determine their own future--by the principles of self-determination".	October 23	Operation SILVER BAYONET begins. The combined operation by the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) and ARVN units is intended to seek out and destroy three NVA regiments--the 32nd, 33rd, and 66th--concentrated in western Pleiku and nearby Cambodia. It leads to the major engagements of the Ia Drang Valley campaign around the base of Chu Pong mountain. The operation terminates on 20 Nov. 1965.
September 25	Task Force Alpha is redesignated Field Forces, Vietnam as plans are being made for a second U.S. Army corps-level headquarters.		U.S. military authorities in Saigon announce that U.S. forces in Vietnam have reached a total of 148,300 men: 89,000 Army, 8,000 Navy, 37,000 Marine Corps, 14,000 Air Force, and 300 Coast Guard.
September 27	The U.S. government denounces as wanton murder the execution of two U.S. soldiers that the Viet Cong said was in retaliation for the execution of three Viet Cong agents by the JVN.	October 24	Sen. J. W. Fulbright, interviewed by an NBC "Meet the press" panel, suggests repeating the May 13-18 suspension of air attacks on North Vietnam and for a longer period to encourage peace talks.
September 29	North Vietnam's official journal, Nhan Dan, publishes a Viet Cong warning that U.S. military personnel captured by the guerrillas in South Vietnam will be executed.	October 27	Viet Cong demolition units destroy or damage 40 helicopters and 7 jet aircraft in two separate attacks on U.S. Marine Corps airbases near Da Nang and Chu Lai.
October 4	Pope Paul VI addresses the United Nations in New York making a plea for peace in Vietnam.	October	The remainder of the U.S. 1st Infantry Division, the ROK Capital Division, and ROK Marine Brigade arrive in Vietnam.
October 5	Over Hanoi radio, the Liberation Press Agency states that "the United Nations has no competence to discuss the Vietnam question".	November 1	The first jet fighter aircraft arrive at the newly constructed airbase at Cam Ranh Bay.
October 10	A Peking broadcast claims that Chinese ground fire had shot down one of four U.S. aircraft intruding into Kwangsi Province which borders on North Vietnam.	November 7	United States aircraft destroy two and damage two surface-to-air missile sites in North Vietnam.
October 15-16	Operation SHINY BAYONET begins in the Suai Ca River valley about 275 miles northeast of Saigon near An Khe in Binh Dinh Province. A combined U.S.-South Vietnamese force attempts but fails to trap elements of the NVA 325th Infantry (Song Lo) Division.	November 11	Defense Secretary McNamara announces that the administration "believes it will be necessary to add further to the strength of U.S. combat forces in Vietnam".
	The student-run National Coordinating Committee to End the War in Vietnam holds demonstrations in	November 17	The U.S. State Department confirms that a peace "feeler" had been made May 20, 1965 in talks held in Paris by French officials with a representative of Hanoi but points out that the North Vietnamese



had merely restated their four points already rejected by Washington.

In a letter to U.S. physicist Linus Pauling, North Vietnamese President Ho Chi Minh charges that U.S. proposals for peace negotiations are "deceitful talk".

**November 18**  
A U.S. Defense Department casualty report states that 108 U.S. soldiers were killed in the week ending November 15, a record weekly total, bringing to 1,095 the number of Americans killed since January 1, 1961.

**November 19**  
At the request of the staff of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the U.S. State Department provides a position paper on "The Question of a Formal Declaration of War in Vietnam" concluding that such a declaration is undesirable.

**November 20**  
Premier Panfani of Italy writes President Johnson that Ho Chi Minh and Pham Van Dong have expressed to two persons known to Panfani a strong desire to find a peaceful solution to the conflict and that the text of the communication that he received adds that "the Government of Hanoi is prepared to initiate negotiations without first actually requiring withdrawal of the American troops".

**November 22**  
Chairman Mendel Rivers of the House Armed Services Committee calls for the bombing of Haiphong and Hanoi noting that it is "folly to continue to let the port of Haiphong and military targets at Hanoi remain untouched and unscratched while war supplies being used against our troops are pouring into that port".

**November 23**  
The Communist Chinese press agency reports that Ho Chi Minh has reiterated that all U.S. troops must be withdrawn from Vietnam before any settlement could be reached.

**November 26**  
The North Vietnamese official newspaper Nhan Dan denies that Hanoi has issued any proposals for peace negotiations with the United States.

**November 27**  
Two nuclear-powered U.S. Navy ships, the aircraft carrier Enterprise and the guided-missile frigate Bainbridge, join the 7th Fleet in the South China Sea to take part in the Vietnam campaign.

The Viet Cong release two U.S. soldiers captured November 24, 1963. A NIP broadcast states that they are being released in appreciation for the anti-war demonstrations in the United States.

Marchers estimated to number from 15,000 to 35,000 converge on the White House in a "March on Washington for Peace in Vietnam" initiated by the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (SANE).

**November 28-29**  
U.S. Defense Secretary McNamara visits Vietnam to confer with U.S. military leaders and is reportedly asked that U.S. forces be increased from 350,000 to 400,000 men.

**November**  
The first Military Provincial Health Assistance program (MILPHAP) team goes into operation at a Vietnamese civilian hospital.

**December 1**  
During a three-day meeting with British Foreign Minister Stewart, Soviet foreign Minister Gromyko says that peace talks are conditioned on the halting of U.S. air strikes against North Vietnam and withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Vietnam.

**December 3**  
The National Council of Churches announces its support of certain aspects of Administration policy but urges new U.S. initiatives in seeking peace.

**December 4**  
Secretary of State Dean Rusk writes Foreign Minister Amintore Fanfani of Italy reaffirming that the United States is willing to enter negotiations or discussions without any preconditions, that the United States would agree to do so on the basis of the 1954 Geneva Agreements, but that the United States does not agree with the four points put forward by Hanoi.

Meeting under the auspices of the U.N. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East in Manila, 27 nations agree to establish an Asian Development Bank.

**December 6**  
A Soviet note is handed to the British Embassy in Moscow proposing that Britain and the USSR jointly condemn U.S. military action in Vietnam.

**December 8**  
Radio Hanoi broadcasts an interview of Ho Chi Minh by British journalist Felix Greene in which Ho rejects U.S. offers of "unconditional discussion", which he says are a cover for unacceptable U.S. conditions, and restates Hanoi's previous "four point" demands.

**December 13**  
Foreign Minister Panfani of Italy, replying to Secretary Rusk, says that he has documented the points raised by Rusk and is informed that they have been sent to North Vietnamese officials.

**December 15**  
In the first raid on a major North Vietnamese industrial target, U.S. Air Force aircraft destroy the thermal power plant at Uong Bi, about 14 miles north of Haiphong.

**December 17**  
In response to an article in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch concerning a peace feeler from Hanoi, the U.S. government confirms that Ho Chi Minh relayed an offer to hold talks leading to negotiations through two private Italian intermediaries.

December 18 A North Vietnamese statement calls the reports of Hanoi peace feelers that Hc and Dong had conferred with the two Italians.

December 19 Montagnard tribesmen stage a series of unsuccessful coordinated uprisings against South Vietnamese government authority in the Central Highlands. The revolt is carried out by the United Front for the Liberation of the Oppressed Races (FULRO), an organization seeking autonomy for the Montagnard.

December 20 Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield reports to Pres. Johnson on the results of an international fact-finding mission he had conducted for the President. With four other Senators, Inouye, Muskie, Aiken and Boggs, Mansfield had toured Europe and Asia. He said he strongly urged the President to seek a negotiated peace.

December 21 United States field commanders in Vietnam are authorized to pursue enemy troops into Cambodia if it is judged essential for the self defense of their troops.

December 24-25 The fighting in Vietnam is largely suspended by a 30-hour Christmas truce. The original 12-hour truce proposal by the Viet Cong is extended an additional 18 hours in a counter-proposal from Gen. Westmoreland.

December 25 Gen. Westmoreland announces that he has ordered U.S. and allied troops to retain their defensive posture and not to fire unless attacked.

December 26 The attempted extension of the truce is cancelled by the U.S. military authorities because of a resumption of heavy Viet Cong attacks. The suspension of air strikes on North Vietnam remains in effect although reconnaissance flights continue.

December 28 The Viet Cong propose a 4-day cease-fire for January 20-23, 1966 for the Vietnamese lunar New Year. Although U.S. troops are not included in the proposal, American officials state that U.S. troops will accept the truce if Premier Ky does.

On a message to Pope Paul VI, Ho Chi Minh reiterates conditions for a settlement in Vietnam, including withdrawal for all U.S. troops.

December 29 Personally representing President Johnson, high ranking emissaries (Vice-Pres. Humphrey, Presidential Asst. McGeorge Bundy, Amb. Goldberg, and Amb.-at-large W. Averell Harriman) begin to leave Washington for world capitals to restate the U.S. policy on Vietnam and to sound out the possibilities of achieving a negotiated settlement.

Advance elements of the U.S. 3rd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division arrive in Pleiku by direct air

lift from Hawaii.

December 31 U.S. casualties for 1965 are 1,365 killed compared to 146 killed in 1964.

December The first DeLong pier is completed at Cam Ranh Bay.

1966

January 1 Pope Paul VI makes public messages he had sent on December 31 to Moscow, Peking, Hanoi, and Saigon urging their leaders to seek an end to the Vietnam war.

Operation JEFFERSON begins. The combined ARVN paratroop and ROK Marine search and destroy operation in Phu Yen Province terminates on 5 January 1966.

Enemy forces attack the Special Forces camp at Khe Sanh in Quang Tri Province with the heaviest weapons yet employed, 120 mm mortars.

Operation MATHBOR is conducted by the U.S. 1st Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division to find and destroy enemy forces in Pleiku and Kontum Provinces.

In a letter to the U.N. Secretary General, U Thant, Ambassador Goldberg informs him of recent steps taken by the United States in pursuit of peace, including the pause in US/GVN air strikes against North Vietnam.

January 7 A Department of State press release sums up "United States Official Position on Vietnam" in 14 points which the U.S. believes can lead to peace in Southeast Asia.

January 11 The United States announces that it has evidence that a North Vietnamese anti-aircraft battalion has infiltrated into South Vietnam.

January 14 Following a 7-12 January visit to North Vietnam by a mission led by Communist party Central Committee Secretary Aleksandr Shelepin, it is announced in Moscow that Russia has agreed to send more military aid to North Vietnam.

January 15 Premier Ky of South Vietnam pledges a new constitution by October 1966 and national elections for a civilian government in 1967.

January 16 A communique issued at the end of United States-South Vietnamese talks between Secretary Rusk and Prime Minister Nguyen Cao Ky in Saigon states: "The basic positions of the two Governments were consistent in all fundamental respects."



January 19 Communist China denies what it states are Soviet-supported rumors that Peiping is impeding the transshipment of Soviet military equipment through China to North Vietnam.

January 20 Operation VAN BUREN begins in Phu Yen Province. This operation by the U.S. 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division, ROK 2nd Marine Brigade, and ARVN 47th Regiment is to locate and destroy the NVA 95th Regiment (believed to be in the Tuy Hoa valley) and to protect the rice harvest in the coastal region. It terminates on 21 February 1966.

January 20 Defense Secretary McNamara reports that the United States lost 351 aircraft and helicopters in Vietnam in 1965.

January 24 A lunar New Year truce begins, expiring at 6:00 PM on January 23, 1966.

January 24 North Vietnamese President Ho Chi Minh states in a message to world Communist leaders that the United States in its 14 points "is trying hard to cling to South Vietnam...," that it must accept Hanoi's four-point peace formula as the basis for ending the war, and that if the "United States really wants peace, it must recognize the NLSV as the sole genuine representative of the people of South Vietnam and engage in negotiations with it."

January 25 President Johnson submits his budget for fiscal year 1967 to Congress. The budget proposes a \$4.2 billion increase in defense expenses to \$57.05 billion. The President also requests \$9.1 billion of new obligatory authority for Vietnam expenses. Vietnam expenditures for fiscal 1967 are estimated at \$10.5 billion.

January 25 Operation QUICK KICK III begins. The operation conducted by elements of the U.S. 1st Infantry Division about 30 miles north of Saigon terminates 26 January 1966.

January 25 Operation WISHER/WHITE WIN/THANG PHUONG 11 begins in Binh Dinh Province. Conducted by the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile), ARVN, and ROK units, it terminates on 6 March 1966. The first large unit operation across Corps boundaries occurred during this operation when U.S. Marines on Operation DOUBLE EAGLE crossed into Binh Dinh and linked up with elements of the 1st Cavalry Division.

January 25 Prime Minister Eisaku Sato of Japan announces his government's intention to launch an international peace mission for Vietnam.

January 28 MACV announces that there are 197,000 U.S. military troops in Republic of Vietnam: 126,000 U.S. Army, 39,000 U.S. Marines, 23,000 U.S. Air Force, and 9,000 U.S. Navy.

January 31 Operation HALLET begins. The operation is conducted by elements of the U.S. 1st Infantry Division about 30 miles east of Saigon in Bien Hoa Province, terminating 15 February 1966.

February 1 Operation DOUBLE EAGLE begins. With a search and clear mission, this is the largest sustained operation to date by U.S. Marines in Vietnam. Covering a 500 sq mi area in Quang Ngai Province, the operation terminates on 17 February 1966.

February 1 President Johnson announces in a broadcast speech the resumption of U.S. airstrikes against North Vietnam. At the same time he instructs U.S. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg to request formally that the U.N. Security Council intervene in the crisis to seek an international conference to end the war and to establish a permanent peace in Southeast Asia.

February 1 In a letter to the President of the Security Council, the U.S. Representative, Ambassador Goldberg, requests that the question of a settlement of the Vietnam hostilities be placed on the agenda of the U.N. Security Council.

February 1 Secretary Rusk at a news conference following President Johnson's speech summarizes "the unprecedented effort of the past 40 days, an effort aimed at peace, and the tragically negative responses from Hanoi".

February 1 The UN Security Council meets to consider the U.S. draft resolution calling for Council action to arrange an international conference to bring peace to South Vietnam and Southeast Asia.

February 2 North Vietnam protests to the International Control Commission on Vietnam that a resumption of U.S. air attacks has brought about "a very serious crisis to peace and security to all countries in Indo-China and Southeast Asia".

February 2 The North Vietnamese Foreign Ministry announces that any UN Security Council resolution "intervening in the Vietnam question would be null and void".

February 2 The North Vietnamese Foreign Ministry formally rejects any UN action on the Vietnamese war.

February 2 The UN Security Council agrees by a 9-2 vote (U.S.S.R. and Bulgaria oppose; France, Mali, Nigeria, Uganda abstain) to consider the Vietnam war.

February 2 In a statement broadcast over the clandestine "Liberation Radio", the Central Committee of the NLF declares that "the United Nations has no right to make decisions concerning the affairs of the South Vietnamese people".

February 3	Operation OMICK KICK IV begins. The operation is conducted by elements of the U.S. 1st Infantry Division about 30 miles northeast of Saigon, terminating 9 February 1966.		operation is conducted by elements of the U.S. 1st Infantry Division in southeastern Tay Ninh and northern Hau Nghia Provinces, terminating 27 February 1966.
	Operation ROUNDPHOUSE begins. The search and destroy operation is conducted by elements of the U.S. 173rd Airborne Brigade and Australian units in the Phuoc Loc area about 30 miles north of Saigon, terminating 9 February 1966.	February 22	Operation CLEAN SWEEP begins. The search and destroy operation is conducted by elements of the 2nd Brigade, U.S. 25th Infantry Division in the Cu Chi area of Hau Nghia Province, terminating 24 February 1966.
	Operation TARO LEAP begins. The operation is conducted by elements of the U.S. 25th Infantry Division about 15 miles northwest of Saigon, terminating 15 February 1966.	February 25	Operation GARFIELD begins. The search and destroy operation conducted by two battalions of the 3rd Brigade, 25th Division near Ban Me Thuot in Darlac Province continues well into March 1967.
February 8	At the conclusion of a 3-day meeting in Honolulu, President Johnson, Lt. General Nguyen Van Thieu, Chairman of the National Leadership Committee, and Prime Minister Nguyen Cao Ky issue "The Declaration of Honolulu" stating the commitment of the United States and the Republic of South Vietnam "...to defense against aggression, ...to the work of social revolution, ...to the goal of free self-government, ...to the attack on hunger, ignorance, and disease, and ...to the unending quest for peace."	February 26	Operation KOLCHAK I begins. The operation is conducted by infantry and armor elements of the U.S. 25th Infantry Division in the Cu Chi area about 20 miles northwest of Saigon.
February 11	The position of Director of Construction (MACDC) is established at MACV to manage and coordinate the burgeoning U.S. construction program in Vietnam.		Operation LIGHTNING III begins. The operation is conducted by elements of the Armored Regiment, ROK Capitol Division about 300 kilometers northwest of Qui Nhon.
February 12	Operation HWA RANG II begins. The one-day operation is conducted by the ROK Capitol Division 15 miles northwest of Qui Nhon in Binh Dinh Province.		Operation HARRISON begins. The operation is conducted by U.S. 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division in the Tuy Hoa area of Phu Yen Province, terminating 24 March 1966.
	Operation ROLLING STONE begins. The combined search and destroy, road repair, and pacification operation is conducted by the 1st Brigade, U.S. 1st Infantry Division, the 1st Battalion of the Royal Australian Regiment, and New Zealand Artillery about 30 miles north of Saigon in Binh Duong Province, terminating 2 March 1966.	February 28	Operation NEW YORK begins. The sweep operation is conducted by a multi-company U.S. Marine force about 12 miles southeast of Hue in Thua Thien Province.
February 14	Vice President Humphrey announces that the United States will increase military aid to Thailand to meet the threat posed by Communist guerrillas in that country.	March 1	The U.S. Army provisionally forms the 1st Aviation Brigade to command all non-organic Army aviation elements in Vietnam.
February 19	Operation DOUBLE EAGLE II/LIEN KET 24 begins. The joint U.S. Marines/ARVN search and destroy mission conducted west of Tam Ky in Quang Tin Province terminates on 1 March 1966.	March 2	Operation HATTIESBURG begins. The search and destroy operation is conducted by elements of the U.S. 1st Infantry Division in Tay Ninh Province, terminating on 5 March 1966.
February 20	South Korea announces that it will send an additional division and a regiment to South Vietnam.	March 3	Congress approves a \$4.8 billion military authorization bill to provide additional funds for the Vietnam war.
	The first aircraft lands on the new runway at Phan Rang although the base does not become operational for jets until March 15.	March 4	Secretary McNamara reveals that U.S. forces in South Vietnam have reached a total of 215,000 men, with 20,000 more en route.
February 21	Operation MASTIFF begins. The search and destroy		Operation COCOA BEACH begins. The multi-battalion search and destroy operation of the 3rd Brigade, U.S. 1st Infantry Division is conducted about 30 miles north of Saigon in Binh Duong Province, terminating 6 March 1966.
			Operation UTAH/LIEN KET 26 begins. The assault



March 5 Operation is conducted by U.S. Marine units, ARVN airborne and 2nd Division elements in the vicinity of Quang Ngai City against NVA and VC main force units, terminating on 8 March 1966.

March 8 General Maxwell Taylor proposes the mining of Haiphong Harbor.

March 8 Operation SILVER CITY begins. The combined search and destroy operation is conducted by elements of the U.S. 173rd Airborne Brigade, U.S. 1st Infantry Division, and the RAR in War Zone "D", about 30 miles north-northeast of Saigon in Long Khanh Province. It terminates on 23 March 1966.

March 9-10 Australia announces its intention to triple its Vietnam force from 1,500 to 4,500 by June 1966.

March 9-10 The North Vietnam 958 and 101C regiments attacked and captured a Special Forces camp in the A Chau Valley. The camp was defended by CIDG forces and small detachments of U.S. and Vietnamese Special Forces.

March 10 The South Vietnamese government removes Lt. Gen. Nguyen Chan Thi from command of I Corps, on the grounds that he was acting independently of the Government in connection with the militant Buddhist and student disturbances in Hue and Da Nang.

March 10-16 Protests in Hue and Da Nang ensue over the dismissal of Gen. Thi and, though increasingly anti-American, urge U.S. support against the Government. Buddhist demonstrations begin in Saigon, protesting Gen. Thi's removal and demanding a return to civilian rule.

March 12 Thich Tam Chau, head of the South Vietnamese Buddhist Institute for Secular Affairs, issues a statement criticizing the military government of Premier Ky and demanding elections for a civilian government.

March 13 Operation JIM BOWIE begins. The search and destroy operation is conducted by elements of the U.S. 1st Air Cavalry Division north of An Khe in Binh Dinh Province, terminating on 28 March 1966.

March 14 Operation RONOLU/AN DAN 42-66 begins. The combined operation is conducted by the 2nd Brigade, U.S. 25th Infantry Division and the ARVN 25th Division about 25 miles northwest of Saigon in Hau Nghia Province, terminating 19 March 1966.

March 15 II Field Force, Vietnam is activated assuming responsibility for U.S. Army forces in the GVN III Corps Zone and Field Forces, Vietnam in the IVN II Corps Zone is redesignated as I Field Force, Vietnam.

March 18 South Vietnam's Government votes to make no concessions to Buddhist demonstrators.

March 20 Operation TEXAS/LIEN KET 28 begins. The U.S. Marine Corps/ARVN/Vietnamese Marine Corps reaction force operation to retake An Hoa outpost in Quang Ngai Province terminates 24 March 1966.

March 20 Operation OREGON begins. The multi-company operation is conducted by the U.S. 4th Marine Regiment about 17 miles northwest of Phu Bai in Thua Thien Province, terminating on 23 March 1966.

March 20 Operation KIN'S begins. The battalion-size sweep by U.S. Marines to protect the rice harvest near Da Nang in Quang Nam Province terminates on 28 March 1966.

March 23 General strikes occur in Ia Nang and Hue.

March 23 Operation MANJ HO (TIPR) V begins. The operation is conducted by the ROK Capital Division in Binh Dinh Province, terminating on 26 March 1966.

March 25 Premier Ky announces that a committee will be appointed to draft a constitution to be followed by elections.

March 25 Operation LINCOLN begins. The operation is conducted by elements of the U.S. 1st Air Cavalry Division and the 3rd Brigade, U.S. 25th Infantry Division in the vicinity of Plei Me and Chu Pong Mtn. in Pleiku Province and in Darlac Province. It terminates on 8 April 1966.

March 26 Operation FILLMORE begins. The multi-battalion operation conducted by the 1st Brigade, U.S. 101st Airborne Division and the ROK 2nd Marine Brigade in the Tuy Hoa area of Phu Yen Province terminates on 19 June 1966.

March 26 Operation JACK STAY begins with an amphibious assault on the Long Thanh peninsula by a battalion-size Special Landing Force from the U.S. 5th Marine Regiment. This operation, 30 miles southeast of Saigon in the Rung Sat Special Zone, is the southernmost large-scale employment of U.S. forces in Vietnam to date. It terminates on 6 April 1966.

March 26 Operation SU BOK begins. The battalion-size operation is conducted by elements of the ROK Marine Brigade and the Capitol Division in Binh Dinh Province.

March 28 Operation INDIANA/LIEN KET 30 begins. The combined operation is conducted by elements of the U.S. 7th Marine Regiment and the ARVN 5th Regiment west of Quang Ngai City, terminating 30 March 1966.

March 29 Operation CIRCLE PINES begins. The operation is conducted by elements of the 2nd Brigade, U.S. 25th Infantry Division in the area of the Phu Hoa Dong Plantation and the Ho Bo woods near War Zone "B" in Binh Duong Province. It terminates on 5 April 1966.

March 30 Operation ABILENE begins. A spoiling operation is conducted by elements of the U.S. 1st Infantry

March 31	Division, the RAR, and New Zealand Artillery about 30 miles east of Saigon in Phuoc Tuy Province to destroy base camps and caches established by the VC 5th Division.		
	10,000 Buddhists demonstrate in Saigon.	April 21	The Korean 26th Infantry Division arrives at Qui Nhon to augment ROK forces already in RVN.
April 1	General W. C. Westmoreland announced the establishment of U.S. Naval Forces, Vietnam (NAVFORV).		Operation 30R31A begins. The search and destroy operation conducted by a battalion-size U.S. Marine force in Quang Nam Province terminates 10 May 1966.
	The 2nd Air Division is redesignated the 7th Air Force.	April 23	For the first time over North Vietnam, attacking U.S. aircraft encounter Communist aircraft in strength.
	The Department of the Army authorizes activation of the Strategic Communications Command Signal Brigade, Southeast Asia to control all Army communications effort in Vietnam.	April 24	Operation BIRMINGHAM begins. A multi-brigade search and destroy operation is conducted by U.S. 1st Infantry Division in War Zone "C" near the Cambodian border in Tay Ninh Province. It terminates on 17 May 1966.
	Operation ORANGE begins. A multi-company search and destroy operation is conducted by U.S. Marine units in Quang Nam Province. It begins with a helicopter landing near Thung Guc, 25 miles southwest of Da Nang along the Vu Gia River. The operation terminates on 11 April 1966.	April 30	U.S. officials in Saigon set the rate of North Vietnamese infiltration into SVN at 5000 men per month.
April 2	Dissident Buddhist leaders call a general strike in Hue.	May 1	Operation AUSTIN VI begins. A search and destroy operation is conducted by elements of the 1st Brigade, U.S. 101st Airborne Division and the 173rd Airborne Brigade in Phuoc Long and Quang Duc Provinces against the NVA 3rd Battalion, 141st Regiment, forcing it to retreat to its sanctuary in Cambodia. The operation terminates on 18 May 1966.
April 4	Operation LIGHTNING V begins. The operation is conducted by elements of the Armored Regiment, ROK Tiger Division about 30 kilometers northwest of Qui Nhon.	May 4	Operation DAVY CROCKETT/BINH PHU 3 begins. A combined search and destroy operation is conducted by the 3rd Brigade, U.S. 1st Air Cavalry Division, and ARVN units in Binh Dinh Province, terminating on 16 May 1966.
April 7	MACV announces that there are now 240,000 U.S. military personnel in the RVN: 146,000 U.S. Army; 48,600 U.S. Marines; 32,200 U.S. Air Force; 12,600 U.S. Navy.	May 7	Premier Ky tells a news conference that he does not intend to resign following election of the South Vietnamese constituent assembly.
April 9	The Institute of Secular Affairs of the South Vietnamese United Buddhist Church announces a concerted drive to overthrow the regime of Premier Ky.	May 9	Operation MONTGOMERY/LIEN KET 40 begins. The combined USMC/ARVN search and destroy operation in Quang Ngai Province terminates on 14 May 1966.
April 12	U.S. Air Force B-52 aircraft strike in North Vietnam for the first time, hitting the Mu Gia Pass about 65 miles south of Vinh.	May 10	Operation PAUL REVERE/THAN PHONG 14 begins. The combined border screening and area control operation conducted in Pleiku Province by elements of the 3rd Brigade, U.S. 25th Infantry Division and ARVN units terminates on 31 July 1966.
April 12-14	A National Political Conference (boycotted by Buddhist and Catholic organizations) meets in Saigon and adopts a program designed to meet Buddhist demands.	May 15-23	Vietnamese Government troops regain control of Da Nang from pro-Buddhist army units.
April 13	Tan Son Nhut airbase, on the outskirts of Saigon, is attacked for the first time. About 75 mortar and recoilless rifle rounds strike the installation; no enemy contact occurs.	May 16	Operation WAHIAWA begins. The operation is conducted by the 1st and 2nd Brigades, U.S. 25th Infantry Division in the Hoi Loi woods, about 35 miles northwest of Saigon in Hau Nghia Province.
April 16	South Vietnam's military National Leadership Committee sets elections for a Constituent Assembly in August.		Operation CRAZY HORSE begins. The search and destroy operation conducted by elements of the 1st Brigade,



U.S. 1st Air Cavalry Division and the Cavalry Regiment, 30K Capital Division about 20 miles northeast of An Khe in Binh Dinh Province terminates on 5 June 1966.

Operation HARIHOOD begins. The multi-battalion combined operation conducted by elements of the U.S. 173rd Airborne Brigade and the FAR about 40 miles southeast of Saigon in Phuoc Tuy Province terminates 8 June 1966.

The South Vietnamese Confederation of Labor calls an anti-government strike in Saigon.

Operation LEXINGTON begins. The multi-battalion operation of the 2nd Brigade, U.S. 1st Infantry Division into the Pung Sat Special Zone in Bien Hoa Province terminates on 9 June 1966.

Saigon police and army units break up massive Buddhist demonstrations.

The Strategic Communications Command Signal Brigade, Southeast Asia, is redesignated 1st Signal Brigade.

Buddhist students protesting U.S. support for Premier Ky burn the U.S. Information Agency center and library in Hue.

Operation RENO I begins. Elements of the U.S. 2nd Brigade, 1st Infantry Division conduct an operation in Long Khanh Province that terminates on 9 June 1966.

Buddhist leaders and South Vietnamese Government officials begin talks in Saigon in an attempt to resolve the 2 1/2 month-old political crisis.

The GVN and Buddhists agree on expansion of the ruling National Leadership Committee by the addition of ten civilians.

Operation HAWTHORNE/DAN THAM 61 begins. The U.S. 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division and ARVN units mount a spoiling attack against the NVA 24th Regiment in the area of Fou Morong, Ban Canh, and Dak To in Kontum Province. The operation terminates on 20 June 1966.

Operation EL PASO II begins. The U.S. 3rd Brigade, 1st Infantry Division and the ARVN 5th Division open Route 13 from Saigon to the rubber plantations in Binh Long Province and attack the Viet Cong 9th Division as it masses in the area of An Loc and Loc Minh. The operation terminates on 13 July 1966.

Operation MUSKOGON begins. The battalion-size operation by the U.S. 3rd Brigade, 1st Infantry Division in Binh Duong Province terminates on 9 June 1966.

Operation MAKIKI begins. The multi-battalion search and destroy operation is conducted by the U.S. 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division about 30 miles northwest of Saigon in Hau Nghia Province. It terminates on 9 June 1966.

Operation FT. SMITH begins. The battalion-size operation by the U.S. 25th Infantry Division in Hau Nghia Province terminates on 3 July 1966.

South Vietnam's ruling military National Leadership Committee of 10 generals is expanded to include 10 civilians.

Operation APACHE begins. The battalion-size operation by the U.S. 5th Regiment, 3rd Marine Division is conducted about 12 miles west-northwest of Chu Lai in Quang Tin Province. It terminates on 12 June 1966.

Buddhist leader Tri Quang begins a fast in protest against American support of Premier Ky.

Operation HOLLANDIA begins. The battalion-size search and destroy operation by the U.S. 173rd Airborne Brigade in Phuoc Tuy Province terminates on 18 June 1966.

Operation PRESNO begins. Elements of the U.S. 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division conduct this operation about 25 miles northwest of Saigon in Hau Nghia Province.

Operation SANTA FE begins. A battalion-size operation is conducted by the U.S. 25th Infantry Division in Hau Nghia Province.

South Vietnamese government moves troops into Hue to deal with Buddhist disorders.

President Johnson, in a prepared statement at his news conference, declares that the United States will continue its present policy of using "the ground, naval, and air strength required to achieve our objective."

Operation DECK HOUSE begins. The U.S. battalion-size operation is conducted by the Fleet Special Landing Force in Phu Yen Province in II Corps. It terminates on 27 June 1966.

The South Vietnamese government devalues the piastre to 118 to the dollar in an effort to slow inflation.

Operation NATHAN HALE begins. Elements of the U.S. 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division and the 3rd Brigade, 1st Air Cavalry Division conduct this operation about 15 miles north of Tuy Hoa in Phu Yen Province. It terminates on 1 July 1966.

June 20	Premier Ky signs a decree setting September 11 as the date for the election of the National Constituent Assembly that will draft a new constitution.	July 10	withdraws its troops from that country.
June 21	Operation ENOCERE begins. The operation conducted by the 6th Battalion, 3AR in Phuoc Tuy Province terminates on 5 July 1966.	July 17	Ho Chi Minh, President of North Vietnam, orders a "partial" mobilization of the country.
June 23	South Vietnamese troops seize the principal Buddhist stronghold in Saigon, the United Buddhist Church's Secular Affairs Institute.	July 21	Operation JOHN PAUL JONES begins. The combined operation by the U.S. 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division and the ROK 2nd Marine Brigade is conducted about 35 miles west of Tuy Hoa in Phu Yen Province.
June 25	Operation JAY begins. A multi-battalion force from the U.S. 3rd Marine Division and ARVN conduct an operation between Highway 1 and the South China Sea about 13 miles north of Hue in Thua Thien Province. It terminates on 2 July 1966.	July 23	Operation KOKO HEAD begins. The operation, by elements of the U.S. 2nd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division, is conducted in the area of the Ho Bo woods about 25 miles northwest of Saigon in the Mau Nghia Province. It terminates 6 August 1966.
June 29	The communique of the meeting of the SPATO Council at Canberra notes that the Council has affirmed its belief that the Fourteen Point Program put forward by the United States constitutes a reasonable basis for settlement in Vietnam.	July 24	A Filipino medical team arrives for service in Vietnam. The initial elements of a Thai unit arrive in Saigon.
June	American aircraft conduct the first of continuing attacks on petroleum installations in the areas of Hanoi and Haiphong.		North Vietnam's official publication Nhan Dan reiterates Hanoi's four point plan as the "sole basis" for settling the Vietnam problem.
July 1	The NVA 324B Division moves across the DMZ into Quang Tri Province to exploit the political instability in Hue and Da Nang.	July 28	North Vietnam issues part one of a "Black Book", a history of the Vietnamese war and a condemnation of U.S. involvement.
July 4	General William W. Momyer becomes Commander, 7th Air Force, replacing Lt. Gen. Moore.		Operation SPRINGFIELD II begins. The multi-battalion operation, conducted by elements of the U.S. 1st Infantry Division in Binh Duong Province terminates on 1 August 1966.
July 5	Operation MACON begins. The battalion-size operation is conducted by the U.S. 9th Regiment, 3rd Marine Division in Quang Nam Province.	July 30	The first series of attacks by B-52 aircraft is mounted on growing North Vietnamese troop concentrations in and around the Demilitarized Zone.
July 6	The Communist Chinese news agency, Hsinhua, reports that North Vietnam has decided to evacuate from Hanoi all persons not engaged in essential production or fighting.	July 31	Premier Ky states that he will not be a candidate for President in 1967.
July 7	COMBAT SKYSPOT, ground radar-controlled bombing, is employed in B-52 operations for the first time.		The U.S. 4th Infantry Division arrives in Vietnam by sea.
July 9	Operation HASTINGS/DECKHOUSE II begins. The combined U.S. Marine Corps/ARVN/Vietnamese Marine Corps operation is conducted against the NVA 324B Division in Quang Tri Province near the Demilitarized Zone. It terminates on 3 August 1966.	August 1	Operation PAUL REVEREZ II begins. The combined operation, conducted by the U.S. 3rd Brigade, 1st Air Cavalry Division and ARVN units in Pleiku Province, terminates on 26 August 1966.
	Warsaw pact nations issue a declaration stating that they are ready to send "volunteers" to Vietnam, if Hanoi asks for them.	August 2	Operation CHEYENNE begins. The multi-battalion operation by elements of the U.S. 1st Infantry Division is conducted to provide route security along Highway 13 in Binh Long and Binh Duong provinces. It terminates 5 August 1966.
	Communist China rules out reconvening the Geneva Conference on Vietnam unless the United States	August 3	Operation PHAIBIE begins. This continuing operation, conducted by the U.S. 4th Regiment, 3rd Marine Division in the Gio Linh/Con Thien



areas near the Demilitarized Zone, follows HASTIN'S and is initiated by one battalion left behind from the latter operation to keep track of the NVA 324B Division. The resulting operation lasts until 31 January 1967.

Thai Foreign Minister Tharat Khoman proposes an all-Asian peace conference on Vietnam; the United States and South Vietnam endorse the proposal, Communist China and North Vietnam reject it.

Construction starts on the Mobile Riverine Force base area at Dong Tam as the 16-inch pipeline cutterhead dredge Cho Gao begins work.

Operation EVANSVILLE begins. The multi-battalion operation, conducted by elements of the U.S. 1st Infantry Division in Binh Duong Province, terminates on 15 August 1966.

Operation COLOFADO/LIEN KFT 52 begins. The multi-battalion search and destroy operation is conducted by the U.S. Marine Corps and ARVN units about 30 miles west-northwest of Chu Lai in Quang Tin and Quang Nam provinces. It terminates on 22 August 1966.

Operation HOLSWORTHY begins. The operation, conducted by the 5th Battalion, MAR in Phuoc Tuy Province, terminates on 18 August 1966.

Thailand's Premier officially opens the U.S. airbase at U Tapao which is capable of handling B-52 bombers.

Operation TOLEDC begins. The combined, multi-battalion operation by elements of the U.S. 173rd Airborne Brigade, ARVN Rangers, and the 1st Australian Task Force is conducted in Phuoc Tuy and Long Khanh provinces.

Operation EL DORADO begins. The multi-battalion operation is conducted by elements of the U.S. 1st Infantry Division about 15 miles northwest of Saigon in Hau Nghia Province. It terminates on 14 August 1966.

Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia cancels a scheduled September meeting with U.S. Special envoy Harriman because of an alleged U.S. air raid across the Cambodian border.

The U.S. 196th Light Infantry Brigade arrives in Vietnam.

Operation DECKHOUSE III begins. The operation, conducted in Phuoc Tuy Province by a Special Landing Force from the U.S. 1st Battalion, 26th Marine Regiment, terminates on 20 August 1966.

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August 20  
Operation ALLEGHENY begins. The operation is conducted by elements of the U.S. 3rd Regiment, 3rd Marine Division about 14 miles southwest of Da Nang in Quang Nam Province. It terminates on 29 August 1966.

August 22  
Operation DECKHOUSE III, PHASE II begins. The operation is conducted by a Battalion Landing Team of the U.S. 1st Battalion, 26th Marine Regiment in an area about 50 miles southeast of Saigon in Phuoc Tuy Province. The landing operation, which is in support of TOLEDO, terminates on 24 August 1966.

August 23  
Operation AMARILLO begins. The multi-battalion operation is conducted by elements of the U.S. 1st Brigade, 1st Infantry Division in the Phu Loi area about 27 miles north of Saigon in Binh Duong Province.

August 26  
Operation POLE STAR begins. The search and clear operation by the FOK 2nd Marine Brigade is conducted in their new TACR near Binh Son, about 15 miles southwest of Chu Lai.

August 28  
Operation PAUL REVERE III begins. The multi-battalion operation by the U.S. 3rd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division is conducted about 20 miles west of Pleiku city.

August  
Operation BYRD begins. The economy-of-force operation by the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division in Binh Thuan Province usually employs one or two battalions in a continuing operation that lasts until 20 January 1968.

September 2  
The U.S.S.R. announces that it is training North Vietnamese fighter pilots at an unidentified Soviet airbase.

September 6  
The 1st Cavalry Division is moved from the II Corps area to the southern part of I Corps.

September 7  
President de Gaulle and Prince Sihanouk, in a joint communique from Phnom Penh, call on world powers to pledge non-intervention in the internal affairs of Vietnam.

September 8  
Operation BATON ROUGE begins. Elements of the U.S. 1st Infantry Division conduct a search and destroy operation in the southern portion of the RSRZ to secure the water IOC between the port of Saigon and the East China Sea. This operation terminates on 8 October 1966.

September 11  
The last elements of the U.S. 11th Armored Cavalry

Conq battalion, constituting the most significant Australian victory to date. The operation terminates on 21 August 1966.

Regiment arrive at Vung Tau.

September 11 South Vietnam voters (81 percent of those eligible) cast ballots to elect a 117-member constituent assembly to draft a new constitution in preparation for restoration of civilian government during 1967.

September 14 Operation ATTLEBORO begins. The operation is initiated by the 196th Light Infantry Brigade in War Zone C (Tay Ninh Province). After several weeks with no significant contact, the operation encounters the VC 9th Division and the NVA 101st Regiment deploying to attack the Special Forces camp at Sui Da. The ensuing battles, beginning in late October, develop into the largest U.S. operation to date and involve the U.S. 1st Infantry Division; the U.S. 3rd Brigade, 4th Infantry Division; the U.S. 173rd Airborne Brigade; and several ARVN battalions. The operation terminates on 24 November 1966.

September 15 The 5th Special Forces Group at Nha Trang establishes a Reconno School to train selected troops in the techniques and skills of long-range patrolling.

September 16 Operation SUNSET BEACH begins. The U.S. 25th Infantry Division conducts a search and destroy operation in Hau Nghia Province. SUNSET BEACH terminates on 11 October 1966 but operations continue under the name KILLUA.

September 16 Thich Tri Quang ends his fast, begun June 8 in protest against the government of Premier Ky.

September 23 Operation HENRI HO 6 begins. The operation conducted by the FOK Cavalry Division in Binh Dinh Province terminates on 9 November 1966.

The U.S. Secretary of Defense discloses that U.S. aircraft are defoliating areas immediately south of the DMZ to deny cover to North Vietnamese military units.

September 27 The newly-elected South Vietnamese Constituent Assembly holds its first meeting in Saigon.

September The FOK 9th (WHITE HORSE) Division arrives and is assigned an area of responsibility in Khanh Hoa, Ninh Thuan, and Phu Yen Provinces in II Corps.

Under the name, Operation PAUL BUNYAN, engineer units equipped with special bulldozers ("Rome Plows") begin a jungle clearing project around base camps and along main supply routes.

October 2 Operation TRIVING begins. The combined operation by U.S. 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile), ARVN, and FOK units is mounted against the NVA 610th Division in Binh Dinh Province. It terminates on 24 October 1966.

October 3 Operation DECATUR begins. The U.S. 1st Infantry Division establishes a temporary brigade base at Quan Loi and conducts search and destroy operations around An Loc and Quan Loi. The operation terminates on 10 October 1966.

The Soviet Union announces a new aid agreement with North Vietnam providing for both military and economic assistance.

October 6 Operation CAMBERRA begins. The Australian 5th RAR, reinforced with an APC squadron, conducts a search and destroy operation to assist in securing Highway 15 in the 1st ARVN TROOP in support of the receipt and initial positioning of the U.S. 3rd Brigade, 4th Infantry Division at Bear Cat. The operation terminates on 10 October 1966.

October 7 Premier Souvanna Phouma dissolves the Lao National Assembly after it rejects a government budget proposal.

October 8 The RVN is reported to have tentatively agreed to political demands of dissident Montagnards of the central highlands.

October 10 The Soviet Union declares that an end to U.S. air raids on North Vietnam is the key to improved Soviet-American relations.

October 12 The deployment of the U.S. 4th Infantry Division to Vietnam is completed with the arrival of the 3rd Brigade.

October 13 Operation KATLUA begins. The U.S. 25th Division continues search and destroy operations in Hau Nghia Province begun 15 September 1966 under SUNSET BEACH.

President Johnson rules out ending the bombing of North Vietnam without an indication that Hanoi will, in turn, de-escalate its military activities in South Vietnam.

October 16 Operation SHENANDOAH begins. The U.S. 1st Infantry Division conducts a road runner operation in the Lai Khe-An Loc-Bau Trieng area that terminates on 29 October 1966.

October 18 Operation PAUL REVERE IV begins. The continuing operation near the Cambodian border is conducted by the U.S. 4th Infantry Division along with elements of the U.S. 25th Infantry Division and

Operation BATHURST begins. The search and destroy operation by the 6th RAR in the 1st ARVN TROOP terminates on 23 October 1966.

The Soviet Defense Ministry newspaper says that Soviet experts training North Vietnamese in the use of surface-to-air missiles have come under attack during U.S. air raids.



October 19	the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division. It terminates on 30 December 1966.  Prince Sihanouk causes the Cambodian National Assembly to designate Lt. Gen. Lon Nol as Premier, replacing Sihanouk's cousin, Prince Norodom Kanol.		
October 20	Operation ALLENTOWN begins. The multi-battalion search and destroy operation of the U.S. 1st Infantry Division in the vicinity of Lai Thieu - Di An - Thu Duc phases into operation LAM SON on 27 October 1966.  Operation BTHUPHUM begins. The 1/18 Infantry of U.S. 1st Infantry Division conducts a search and destroy operation southwest of Phu Cuong. It phases into ALLENTOWN for 25-26 October and, finally, into LAM SON for 27-31 October 1966.  The Lao government quells a rebellion by Lao air force units from Savannakhet under Gen. Thao Na, who flees to Thailand.	November 2	The 2000-man Philippines Civic Action Group arrives and deploys to Tay Ninh Province. The group, consisting of engineer and medical teams supported and protected by a security force, joins with local Vietnamese authorities in refugee relief, medical service, construction, and general assistance.  Following discussions in Seoul, President Johnson and President Chung Hae Park issue a joint statement which includes the following: "The two presidents stressed that the defeat of aggression in Vietnam is vital to the full achievement of the goals stated at Manila."
October 22		November 5	The first link in the Integrated Wideband Communications System in Thailand is activated between Korat and Udorn.
October 24	The Manila Conference, attended by the United States, the Republic of Korea, Thailand, Australia, the Philippines, New Zealand, and South Vietnam begins. Premier Ky tells the Conference that South Vietnam will pursue a program of political-economic reform.  The Viet Cong Liberation Radio in reporting on the "Third All-South Guerrilla Warfare Conference" places emphasis on the significance of the role of guerrillas as a strategic determinant of victory.  Operation THAYER II begins. This operation, preceded by THAYER I and followed by PERSHING, is conducted by the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) in Binh Dinh Province. It concludes on 12 February 1967.  As a result of the Manila Conference, the United States and five other nations assisting South Vietnam militarily offer to withdraw their troops from South Vietnam within six months after Hanoi disengages itself from the war.  President Johnson makes a short visit to U.S. troops at Cam Ranh Bay.	November 10	North Vietnam announces that the U.S.S.R., China, and other communist countries have pledged increased aid, both military and economic.  Prince Souvanna Phouma, Premier of Laos, announces the resignation of Gen. Kong Le as commander of the Lao nationalist army.
October 25		November 18	The U.S. 1st Squadron, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment is ambushed on the road from Long Binh to Xuan Loc by the 274th (Dong Nai) Regiment of the VC 5th Division.  Troops and civilian contractors of the 1st Signal Brigade are ambushed near Dalat in a communications equipment convoy en route to the mountain relay site at Pr' Line.  The Viet Cong announce a 48-hour truce to be observed both at Christmas and the Western New Year.  The advance party of the 199th Light Infantry Brigade arrives at Bien Hoa airbase.
October 26		November 21	Operation PAIRPAK begins. This operation, initiated by three battalions, one each from the U.S. 1st, 4th, and 25th Infantry Divisions, is conducted in the area immediately surrounding Saigon. It emphasizes joint U.S./ARVN territorial security operations and is taken over by the U.S. 199th Light Infantry Brigade in January 1967. The U.S. operation terminates on 14 December 1967 when responsibility for security in the PAIRPAK operational area passes to the ARVN 5th Ranger Group.
October 27	Hanoi and Peking reject the Manila Conference's mutual troop withdrawal offer.	November 24	The South Vietnamese government announces Christmas and Western New Year truces and adds a four-day period (8-12 Feb. 1967) for the Lunar New Year.
October 28		November 25	The Vietnamese Minister of Defense announces that in 1967, in accordance with the Combined Campaign plan, some 50 to 60 ARVN battalions are to provide
October 30	Operation BUNDABERG begins. The Australian 6th RAR conducts a cordon and seal operation around a village in the 1st ATP TAOR. It terminates on 1 November 1966.  The 1st Battalion, 3rd U.S. Marine Regiment occupies the Khe Sanh Combat Base (KSCB) and the CIDG camp is relocated at Long Wei, 9 kilometers to the southwest along Rte. 9.	November 28	
October		November 30	

security for the pacification program. U.S., ARK, Australian, and SVN Airborne and Ranger and Marine forces are to carry the war to the enemy main force units.

Ambassador Lodge establishes the Office of Civil Operations under Lt. Wade Latham to consolidate the U.S. civilian pacification effort.

December 2 Premier Ky announces that U.S. troops will be stationed in the Mekong Delta area where operations previously were conducted solely by GVN troops.

December 4 Eight U.S. aircraft (the highest total for any day to date) are lost in attacks over North Vietnam.

December 7 In a Newsweek interview, U.N. Secretary General U Thant says that the United States has thwarted his efforts to bring about peace talks three times between late 1964 and early 1965.

December 7 The U.S. State Department confirms reports that U.S. helicopter crews are flying Thai troops to zones where anti-guerrilla operations are taking place in Thailand.

December 8 Pope Paul urges the combatants in Vietnam to extend the holiday truces into an armistice and to begin peace negotiations.

December 13 The Soviet press agency TASS claims that U.S. aircraft attacked residential areas of Hanoi.

December 16 The first CIDG camp to be built to fighting camp specifications is begun at Plei Diereng in Pleiku Province. These camps are to be austere, easily defended bases to support a concept of aggressive combat operations backed by a capability to reinforce rapidly.

December 16 Communist China charges that American aircraft bombed its Embassy in Hanoi.

December 19 Taking note of the December 8 statement of Pope Paul, U.S. Ambassador Goldberg writes in a letter to Secretary General U Thant that the United States has explicitly stated: "A cessation of hostilities could be the first order of business at a conference or could be the subject of preliminary discussions." He reaffirms the U.S. commitment to this earlier proposal.

December 21 Advance contingents of the U.S. 9th Infantry Division arrive at Vung Tau.

In a statement on "The Work of the 21st Session of the U.N. General Assembly", Ambassador Goldberg includes the following remarks on Vietnam: "We especially hope that the Secretary General will find it possible...to help bring about discussions

which could lead to a mutual cessation of hostilities and an honorable settlement."

The first link in the Integrated Wideband Communications System in Vietnam is put into service between Phu Lam and Tan Son Nhut Air Base.

A 48-hour Christmas truce in Vietnam goes into effect at 0700 Vietnam time.

December 24 Replying to Ambassador Goldberg's letter of December 19, Secretary General U Thant reiterates his "three-point program" and states that the "first and essential part" of the program is "the cessation of the bombing of North Vietnam".

December 30 Britain invites the United States, North Vietnam, and South Vietnam to meet at once on British territory to arrange a cessation of hostilities in Vietnam.

December 31 President Johnson states that targets bombed in North Vietnam are military in nature and that the United States makes every effort to minimize civilian casualties.

Ambassador Goldberg replies to U Thant's letter of 30 December: "I assure you that my Government is prepared to take the first step toward peace: specifically, we are ready to order a prior end to all bombing of North Vietnam the moment there is an assurance, private or otherwise, that there would be a reciprocal response toward peace from North Vietnam". He asks U Thant to determine "what tangible response there would be from North Vietnam in the wake of such a prior step on our part".

U.S. troop strength in Vietnam totals 386,000 men, including 178 maneuver battalions, 28 tactical fighter squadrons and 107 helicopter units.

U.S. casualties for 1966 are 5008 killed. VC casualties are estimated by U.S. officials to be 55,000 killed.

A second 48-hour holiday truce in Vietnam goes into effect at 0700 Vietnam time.

The Australian Prime Minister announces that Australian strength in South Vietnam will be increased from 4500 to 6300 men.

A 200-man Thai naval group manning LST and PGH craft arrive in Vietnam.

## 1967

Operation SAM HOUSTON begins. The continuation of border surveillance operations in Pleiku and Kontum provinces is conducted by U.S. 4th and 25th Infantry



Divisions. Operations terminate 5 April 1967.  
An additional 4500 men of the U.S. 9th Infantry Division arrive in Vietnam.  
Elections are held in Laos for the National Assembly, but are boycotted by the Pathet Lao.

January 3  
Thailand announces its intention to send troops to Vietnam and begins to train a 2,400-man volunteer regiment, which is expected to be sent in the summer of 1967.

January 4  
North Vietnam formally rejects a British proposal for a Vietnam peace conference.

January 6  
Operation PALM BEACH by U.S. 9th Infantry Division begins in Binh Tuong Province, terminating 31 May 1967.

January 8  
Operation CEDAR FALLS begins. U.S. 1st and 25th Infantry Divisions, 173rd Airborne Brigade, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, and ARVN units mount a combined operation against VC Military Region 4. Headquarters in the Iron Triangle, terminating 26 1967.

January 9  
While dredging for the Dong Tam base near My Tho, the 30-inch pipeline cutterhead dredge is sunk by sappers.

January 14  
CIDG forces patrolling from Camp Bu Dop, Phuoc Long Province, encounter NVA units and capture documents indicating enemy plans to attack Bu Dop and 90 Duc Subsector. The 1st Company of the 3rd Kung Battalion (Airborne), III Corps MAF reinforces Bu Dop on 17 January. Heavy contact with the NVA continues until 24 January.

January 15  
Air strikes against the Hanoi area are resumed after having been suspended since December 1966.

January 18  
Premier Ky of South Vietnam begins a tour of Australia and New Zealand.

January 23  
In his annual posture statement before the Senate Armed Services Committee and the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, Secretary McNamara lists enemy strength in South Vietnam at 275,000 men, including 45,000 North Vietnamese regulars.

February 1  
Operation PRALIE II begins. The continuation of the U.S. 3rd Marine Division operations in the area of the DMZ terminates on 18 March 1967.

February 2  
Operation JADSPEN begins. Under control of the U.S. 25th Infantry Division, the 3rd Brigade of the 4th Infantry Division and the 196th Light Infantry Brigade mount a search and destroy operation against enemy forces and base camps in War Zone C along the Cambodian

border to the west and north of Tay Ninh City. The operation terminates on 21 February 1967.

February 8  
The four-day Lunar New Year truce begins.

In reply to a message from Pope Paul VI, Pres. Johnson says he hopes the truce in Vietnam may be extended and open the way for peace negotiations.

February 12  
Operation PERSHING begins in Binh Dinh Province. A long-range offensive against elements of the NVA 610th Division and VC units terminates it on 19 January 1968.

The allies resume ground action with the end of the truce, but U.S. aircraft do not bomb the north.

February 13  
Operation ENTERPRISE begins in Long An Province. A combined operation by the U.S. 9th Infantry Division with ARVN and Regional and Popular Forces, it terminates on 11 March 1968.

February 14  
The United States bombs North Vietnam after a pause of nearly 6 days. President Johnson cites Hanoi's "major resupply efforts" during the break as justification for this action.

February 16  
Operation TUCUOW begins. The U.S. 1st Infantry Division conducts a deception operation (prior to the launching of JUNCTION CITY) along the south-eastern edge of War Zone C and the northern sector of the Long Nguyen secret zone and the Michelin rubber plantation. The operation terminates on 21 February 1967.

February 17  
Operation RIVER RAIDER I begins in the Pung Sat area along the Long Tau shipping channel leading to the port of Saigon. The U.S. 3rd Battalion, 47th Infantry of the 9th Infantry Division is supported by U.S. Navy River Assault Division 91 of River Assault Squadron 9 in an attempt to disrupt enemy activities in a major Viet Cong base area. The joint operation is the first by units later to constitute the Mobile Riverine Force and terminates on March 1967.

February 17  
Operation LIEN KET 81 begins in Quang Ngai Province. The operation by the ARVN 2nd Division terminates 22 February 1967.

February 20  
President Johnson reiterates his refusal to stop the bombing of North Vietnam without some reciprocal reduction of military action by the North Vietnamese.

February 22  
Operation JUNCTION CITY begins in War Zone C (Tay Ninh Province) and bordering provinces. The largest operation in Vietnam to date comprises 22 U.S. and 4 ARVN battalions, including elements of the U.S. 1st, 4th, and 25th Infantry Divisions, 196th Light Infantry Brigade, 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, and 173rd Airborne Brigade. The operation terminates on 14 May 1967.

- March 20 DMZ and in the vicinity of the Sanh, heavy fighting continues in the area throughout the balance of 1967.
- March 20 Meeting at Guam, Presidents Johnson and Thieu decide to integrate the D.S. civilian and military support for pacification efforts under MACV (i.e., Gen. Westmoreland).
- March 21 The North Vietnamese Foreign Ministry reports that Ho Chi Minh has formally rejected Pres. Johnson's proposal of direct U.S.-North Vietnam talks to end the war in Vietnam.
- March 22 U.S. officials announce plans to base B-52 bombers in Thailand for use in Vietnam.
- March 23 General Kong Le is replaced by Col. Somphet as head of the neutralist armed forces in Laos.
- March 27 In South Vietnam, the Armed Forces Council approves the new constitution (presented by the Constituent Assembly) to go into effect on April 1, 1967.
- Radio Hanoi broadcasts a response to Secretary General U Thant's aide-memoire of March 14 reaffirming the 4-point stand of the IRV and the 5-point stand of the NLF and reemphasizing that the United Nations has no right to interfere in any way in the Vietnam question.
- April 1 A new constitution is promulgated in South Vietnam following its signing by Chief of State Nguyen Van Thieu.
- April 2 Local elections begin in South Vietnam at the village and hamlet level and continue for the next nine Sundays.
- April 3 In a speech, Gen. Giap outlines a new emphasis on militia and guerrilla forces and their part in strengthening political and economic warfare as a major element in the NVA-VC strategy.
- April 5 Operation FRANCIS MARION begins. Two brigades of the U.S. 4th Infantry Division, with elements of the U.S. 25th Infantry Division attached, mount operations along the Cambodian border in Pailin province against the NVA 1st Division and the Viet Cong that terminate on 12 October 1967. FRANCIS MARION followed SIM HOUSTON and, upon termination, combined forces with GREELEY to begin MAC ARTHUR.
- April 6 The White House announces the assignment of Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, Jr., as Deputy Commander, U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam.
- April 8 Three CIDG platoons from Camp Trung Dung (operating without Vietnamese or U.S. Special Forces personnel) relieve an RF outpost under attack by an NVA company, drive off the enemy after killing 42 of them and capturing 20 weapons.
- February 24 Mai Van Bo, North Vietnamese representative in Paris, repeats Hanoi's stand that cessation of U.S. bombing would make peace negotiations possible.
- February 24 U.S. artillery in South Vietnam shells North Vietnam for the first time.
- February 26 An enemy surprise rocket attack on the Da Nang Air Base destroys four vans housing the mobile message relay facilities.
- February 26 The U.S. Command in Saigon reports that D.S. cruisers and destroyers have begun shelling North Vietnamese coastal supply routes.
- February 27 U.S. aircraft begin to drop mines in North Vietnam's rivers.
- February 28 The Mekong Delta Mobile Riverine Force is activated at Dong Tam in Dinh Tuong Province. It comprises the 2nd Brigade of the D.S. 9th Infantry Division and a U.S. Navy task force (TF 117).
- March 5 Secretary-General of the United Nations, U Thant, says that "peace is not yet in sight" and predicts a "prolonged and bloody" conflict unless the United States halts the bombing of North Vietnam.
- March 7 Operation OH JAC KYO I begins, conducted by the ROK Capital and 9th Divisions to link their areas of responsibility along the central coastal area in Ninh Thuan and Binh Dinh Provinces.
- March 9 Thai Prime Minister Thanon Kittikachorn formally announces to his people that Thailand-based U.S. aircraft have been involved in bombing North Vietnam.
- March 10 D.S. aircraft bomb the North Vietnamese Thai Nguyen iron and steel works for the first time.
- March 14 In an aide-memoire to the parties concerned in the conflict in Vietnam, U.S. Secretary General U Thant says that the cessation of the bombing continues to be vital to talks to end the war. He envisages three steps: a stand-still truce, preliminary talks, and a reconvening of the Geneva Conference.
- March 15 Ellsworth Bunker is appointed by Pres. Johnson to replace Henry Cabot Lodge as U.S. Ambassador to South Vietnam.
- March 18 A U.S. aide-memoire is issued which accepts the three-step negotiating proposal of the U.N. Secretary General.
- March 19 A GVN aide-memoire agrees in principle with U Thant's proposals.
- March 19 Operation PRIMAIRE FIRE III begins. Conducted by elements of the U.S. 3rd Marine Division along the



The GVN proposes a 24-hour truce on May 23 to celebrate the birth of Buddha.

April 12 Task Force ORGON is established as a provisional division-size organization in southern I Corps. ORGON initially comprises the U.S. 3rd Brigade, 25th Infantry Division and the U.S. 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division from II Corps and the 196th Light Infantry Brigade from III Corps.

April 14 Ellsworth Bunker becomes Ambassador to Vietnam replacing Henry Cabot Lodge.

April 14 In the first large-scale attack on a Special Forces camp since A Shau was overrun in March 1966, the Viet Cong mount a mortar and ground assault on Camp Prek Klok in War Zone "C".

April 19 Eight Canberra bombers of No. 2 Squadron, RAAF arrive at Phan Rang airbase.

April 20 The 7th Battalion, PAR arrives to join the Australian Task Force in Phuoc Tuy Province.

April 20 The U.S. 3rd Marine Regiment takes over responsibility for the combat assets of the KSCB as Operation PRARIE IV begins.

April 20 U.S. aircraft bomb two powerplants inside Haiphong for the first time.

April 21 Operation UNION begins. A U.S. 1st Marine Division operation against NVA forces in Quang Nam and Quang Tin Provinces, it terminates on 17 May 1967.

April 24 The "hill fights" begin around Hills 461, 841N, and 841S near the Sanh. The major action ends on 5 May as the 2nd and 3rd Battalions, U.S. 3rd Marines drive the NVA 325C Division from the hills.

April 24 U.S. aircraft attack two North Vietnamese MIG bases, marking the first strike against such installations.

April 27 Operation BLACKJACK 33 begins. The unconventional operation is conducted by units of the III Corps MIG force, Mobile Guerrilla Force 957 and Project SIGMA, Detachment B-56. Long-range reconnaissance units, roadrunner teams, and MSP activities are based in Phuoc Vinh within the perimeter of the U.S. 1st Brigade, 1st Infantry Division. The operation terminates on 24 May 1967.

April 28 The Viet Cong announces that it will observe a 48-hour truce on May 23 to honor the birth of Buddha.

April 28 General Westmoreland tells a joint session of Congress that the United States "will prevail in Vietnam over the Communist aggressor".

April The allocation of U.S. Army hospital beds to Vietnamese civilian casualties begins under the MACV Civilian War Casualty Program (CWCP).

May 1 U.S. military strength in South Vietnam reaches 436,000 men.

May 1 The Special Forces camp at Plei Mrong is turned over completely to the control of the Vietnamese Special Forces -- the first camp to be so transferred.

May 4 Camp Lang Vei (Detachment A-101) in western Quang Tri Province is attacked by a company-sized enemy force supported by mortars and tanks. The attackers were aided by VC who had infiltrated the CIDG units by posing as recruits.

May 4 Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, Jr., and Ambassador Robert W. Komer arrive in Saigon to assume duties as Deputy COMUSMACV and Deputy to COMUSMACV for Civil Operations and Revolutionary Development Support, respectively.

May 5 U.S. Marines capture the third and final peak of Hill 881 after days of bitter fighting.

May 8 The CIDG camp (Detachment A-110) at Con Thien in Quang Tri Province is attacked by two battalions of the NVA 812th Regiment. Special Forces, CID; and U.S. Marine Corps troops repulse the attack inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy units.

May 11 Prime Minister Nguyen Cao Ky formally announces that he will run for president in the South Vietnamese elections in September.

May 13 Operation BLACKJACK 41C begins. The mission of this operation is to seal off Nui Gai in the Seven Mountains region of IV Corps and clear it of VC. Three companies of the 5th Special Forces Group Mobile Strike Force from Nha Trang open the action with a parachute assault on a drop zone south of Nui Gai. Mobile guerrilla and CIDG forces from IV Corps join in probing and assaulting VC positions on Nui Gai. The operation terminates on 18 May 1967 with two IV Corps companies remaining behind to deny the VC use of the mountain.

May 14 The U.S. 26th Marines take over responsibility for the KSCB as Operation CROCKETT begins with a mission to deny enemy access to the Khe Sanh area. It terminates on 16 July.

May 14 Chinese Premier Chou En-lai tells Western newsmen that China will intervene if North Vietnam were to be threatened by invasion.

May 14 Operation KOLE KOLE begins. A U.S. 25th Infantry Division operation in Hau Nghia Provinces, it terminates on 7 December 1967.

May 18 U.S. Marine and ARVN units enter the southern half of the DMZ for the first time.

May 23	A 24-hour cease-fire to celebrate the birth of Puidha takes effect in Vietnam.		
May 25	Operation UNION II begins. A U.S. 1st Marine Division operation against NVA forces in Quang Nam and Quang Tin Provinces, it terminates on 5 June 1967.	July 11	The Newport Marine Terminal facility near Saigon is officially opened.
May 28	The U.S. Embassy's Office of Civil Operations and the MACV Revolutionary Development Support Directorate are combined into the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Civil Operations and Revolutionary Development Support (CORDS) under MACV. The new office, under Ambassador Komer, is responsible for both civil and military aspects of U.S. support of pacification by MACV.	July 15	Headquarters, USARV moves to Long Binh near Bien Hoa.
June 1	Operation CORONADO begins. The first major American operation in the Mekong Delta is conducted by the 2nd Brigade, 9th Infantry Division and the Mobile Riverine Force and terminates on 24 July 1967.	July 16	The enemy fires 50 rounds of 122 mm rockets at the Da Nang airbase, the first use of these long-range weapons.
June 2	The Soviet government charges that a U.S. aircraft has bombed a Soviet merchant ship in a North Vietnamese port.		MARKET TIME coastal surveillance forces intercept a North Vietnamese trawler loaded with arms and ammunition destined for VC operating near Chu Lai.
June 3	The United States denies that it has bombed a Soviet ship.	July 17	Operation KING FISHER begins. Another of the continuing U.S. 3rd Marine Division operations in the DMZ, it terminates on 31 October 1967. KING FISHER followed HICKORY II and is followed by KENTUCKY and LANCASTER.
June 11	U.S. aircraft attack the North Vietnamese airfield at Kep.		Operation APPOHORE begins in the Khe Sanh area. It is a U.S. 26th Marines operation (a continuation of CROCKETT) to deny the enemy access to the area and terminates on 31 October.
June 17	United States aircraft bomb railroad yards and lines near Hanoi in the heaviest attacks since November 1966.		The first element of the Vietnam portion of the Automatic Secure Voice Communications (AUSCIVOCOM) System becomes operational in Saigon.
June 22	According to Department of Defense figures, total U.S. troop strength in South Vietnam is 463,000 as of June 17. Total ARVN strength is over 600,000; other free world forces in South Vietnam total 54,000. Communist force strength in South Vietnam is estimated to be 294,000, including 50,000 North Vietnamese regulars.	August 3	Pres. Johnson announces plans to send 50,000 more men to Vietnam to bring the total to 525,000 by June 1968. The decision to raise the U.S. troop ceiling from 484,000 to 525,000 had been made on July 12.
June 25	After meetings with Pres. Johnson, Soviet Premier Kosygin demands U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam as a prerequisite to improvement in Soviet - U.S. relations.	August 4	Headquarters of MACV moves from downtown Saigon to a new facility at Tan Son Nhut airbase on the outskirts of the city.
July 1	Premier Nguyen Cao Ky announces his withdrawal as a candidate for president of South Vietnam.	August 6	Civilian candidates in South Vietnam's presidential elections complain that the military government is sabotaging their provincial campaigns by not providing sufficient transportation.
July 2	Operation BUFFALO begins. One of a series of continuing U.S. 3rd Marine Division operations in the DMZ, it terminates on 14 July 1967. BUFFALO followed CIMARRON and is followed by HICKORY II.	August 8	Chief of State Thieu (also the military presidential candidate) says that the alleged "sabotage" of the civilian candidates' campaigns was due to "an inadvertent technical error".
July 7	Heavy casualties are sustained by both sides in five days of North Vietnamese assaults on the U.S. Marine base at Con Thien, just south of the DMZ.	August 12	An Air Force spokesman in Saigon discloses that the United States has been bombing Communist targets in Laos since May 1964 at the request of the Royal Lao government.
		August 20	U.S. aircraft fly a new 1-day record 209 bombing missions over North Vietnam.



August 27	The Viet Cong launch a series of terrorist attacks on civilians, prior to the national elections, resulting in at least 335 killed and wounded.	October 3	The South Vietnamese Constituent Assembly votes to accept the results of the presidential election despite protests by the civilian candidates that the election had been rigged in favor of the Thieu-Ky military slate.
September 3	Gen. Thieu is elected as President and Air Vice Marshal Ky as Vice President of the Republic of Vietnam with 35 percent of the vote.	October 4	U.S. military authorities in Saigon announce that massive U.S. firepower had broken the North Vietnamese siege of Con Thien.
September 4	Operation SWIFT begins. A U.S. 1st Marine Division operation in Quang Nam and Quang Tin Provinces, it terminates on 15 September 1967.	October 8	The Huey COBRA (AH-1) armed helicopter enters combat for the first time.
September 5	Operation DRAGON PIFE begins. Elements of the 304 2nd Marine Brigade conduct operations in Quang Ngai Province, terminating 30 October 1967.		The MIG base at Cat Bi is bombed for the first time by U.S. Navy aircraft.
September 7	The U.S. Secretary of Defense announces a decision to construct an anti-infiltration barrier just south of the DMZ, consisting of strongpoints, obstacles, and electronic devices.	October 12	Operation MAC ARTHUR begins as a continuing U.S. 4th Infantry Division operation in the western highlands.
September 10	President-elect Thieu says that Saigon will attempt to contact Hanoi in October about possible peace talks.	October 15	The Thai government announces municipal elections are to be held in December, the first elections in Thailand since 1957.
September 11	U.S. aircraft bomb the North Vietnamese port of Cam Pha for the first time.	October 17	Australia announces that it will increase the size of its Vietnam force from 6,800 to 8,000. New Zealand announces that it will send an additional 170 infantrymen to join the 370 already there.
September 12	U.S. aircraft attack four previously untouched targets in Haiphong.	October 21	North Vietnamese Defense Minister, Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, says that Hanoi will not compromise with the United States on the war in Vietnam.
September 13	Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia threatens to recall his envoys to Peking unless Communist China ceases the dissemination of propaganda in Cambodia.	October 22	More than 50,000 people demonstrate against the Vietnam war in Washington D.C.
September 21	The first group of Royal Thai Army volunteers, 1200 men, arrives in Vietnam.		Elections are held in South Vietnam for a new National Assembly (Senate and House of Representatives) as called for by the April Constitution.
September 22	Task Force ORPHEON is redesignated as the U.S. 23rd (Americal) Division and its troop list is revised to include the 11th, 196th and 198th Light Infantry Brigades as organic components with the 3rd Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) and the 3rd Brigade, 4th Infantry Division as attached units.	October 25	U.S. aircraft bomb North Vietnam's largest airbase, Phuoc Yen, for the first time.
September 26	Praviet Souvanna Phouma of Laos opposes the extension of a U.S. anti-infiltration barrier into Laos as being "foreign intervention" in Lao affairs.	October 27	The NVA 88th Regiment attacks the command post of a battalion of the RVN 9th Regiment near Song Be in Phuoc Long Province and is driven off with heavy losses.
September 27	Operation SHENANDOAH II begins. The U.S. 1st Infantry Division operation in Binh Duong Province is extended to include the Loc Ninh area of Binh Long Province after the enemy attacks the district town on 29 October 1967. The operation terminates on 19 November 1967.	October 29	The VC 273rd Regiment, 9th Division attacks the town of Loc Ninh, near the Cambodian border in Binh Long Province. The defending forces (three CIDG companies, an RF company, and a PF platoon) are reinforced over the next several days by RVN units and the U.S. 1st Brigade, 1st Infantry Division. The enemy breaks off the battle on 8 November 1967, retiring after suffering extremely heavy casualties.
September 29	The last elements of the Royal Thai Army Volunteer Regiment, "The Queen's Cobras" arrives in Vietnam and the regiment begins operations in Ban Hoa Province.		Acting on intelligence indicating that the NVA 1st Division is moving forces into Kontum Province, the U.S. 4th Division moves its Brigade headquarters to Dak To.

October 31 Gen. Thieu is inaugurated as President and Air Vice Marshal Ky as Vice President of the Republic of Vietnam.

November 1 Operation SCOTLAND begins. The U.S. 3rd Marine Division operation in the westernmost portion of Quang Tri Province is centered on the Khe Sanh area. The operation terminates on 31 March 1968. With the commencement of FEASUS on 1 April 1968. Operation KENTUCKY begins as a continuing U.S. Americal Division operation in the Con Thien area.

November 2 A defector from the NVA 66th Regiment indicates that his and four other regiments are converging on Dak To and the new CIDG camp at Ben Het. The U.S. 4th Battalion, 503rd Infantry, 173rd Airborne Division is ordered to meet the enemy threat.

November 3 The Viet Cong break off a five-day attack on Loc Ninh near the Cambodian border.

November 5 The 4th Battalion establishes a fire base on Hill 823 west of Ben Het, after engaging and driving off the NVA 66th Regiment.

November 11 Operation WHEELER/WALLOWA begins. The continuing U.S. Americal Division (two brigades) operation is conducted in Quang Nam and Quang Tin Provinces.

November 14 Three U.S. Army staff sergeants are released by the Viet Cong in Cambodia in what a VC broadcast describes as "solidarity and support" for the struggle of U.S. negroes.

November 14 Thailand's Cabinet gives final approval to the dispatch of a full division - 10,000 to 12,000 men - to Vietnam.

November 16 U.S. aircraft bomb Haiphong's shipyard No. 2 for the first time.

November 17 U.S. aircraft bomb the Bac Mai airfield near the center of Hanoi for the first time.

November 18 The Viet Cong announces that it will observe cease-fires at Christmas and during the Western and Lunar New Year holidays.

November 20-24 Heavy fighting between Allied and North Vietnamese troops rages around Dak To in Kontum Province. Elements of the U.S. 4th Infantry and 1st Cavalry Divisions, the 173rd Airborne Brigade, CIDG companies, and six ARVN battalions attack and defeat four NVA regiments.

November 21 The Cambodian government denies that its territory is being used as a base of operations by VC and NVA troops or that Sihanukville is being used to ship supplies to Communist forces.

November 29 General Westmoreland says he is convinced that the VC and NVA were "taking advantage of the eastern border area of Cambodia, with or without the consent of the Cambodian government".

December 5 Defense Secretary McNamara confirms that he will leave the Defense Dept and become president of the World Bank early in 1968.

December 5 The enemy overruns the Montagnard village of Dak Son in Phuoc Long Province killing over 200 and kidnapping some 400 civilian tribesmen.

December 8 Operation EAGLE THRUST begins. The U.S. 101st Airborne Division (less the 1st Brigade deployed in 1965) is airlifted from Port Campbell, Kentucky to Vietnam with the move completed on 18 December.

December 8 Operation YELLOWSTONE begins. The U.S. 25th Infantry Division operation in War Zone C (Tay Ninh Province) terminates on 24 February 1968.

December 8 Operation SARATOGA begins. The continuation of the U.S. 25th Infantry Division operations in the area west of Saigon and along the Cambodian border terminates on 11 March 1968.

December 14 Elements of the ARVN 21st Infantry Division trap part of a VC main force battalion and a local force battalion along the Kinh C Mon Canal, 100 miles southwest of Saigon, in the largest single engagement yet in the Mekong Delta.

December 14 In a document circulated among United Nations members in New York, the MLP outlines its future political plans after victory for establishing a "national union democratic government" in Vietnam.

December 17 Operation UNIONTOWN begins as a U.S. 199th Light Infantry Brigade operation in Bien Hoa Province. It later includes Tet offensive operations and terminates on 8 March 1968.

December 17 Operation MAENG HO 9 begins. A ROK Capital Division operation in Binh Dinh Province, it terminates on 30 January 1968.

December 19 Operation MUSCATINE begins. The U.S. Americal Division (one brigade) operation in Quang Ngai Province terminates on June 1968.

December 21 The 3rd Battalion, 26th Marines conducts a 5-day sweep to the west of the KSC8 with no contact but it does discover evidence that the enemy was moving into the area in force.

December 24 The U.S. 11th Light Infantry Brigade arrives in Vietnam, taking a position in southern I Corps as part of the U.S. 23rd (Americal) Division.



December 30 The 24-hour Allied Christmas truce goes into effect in Vietnam.

December 31 The Allies announce a 12-hour extension of the 24-hour New Year truce in response to a plea by Pope Paul.

January 1 U.S. military strength in Vietnam totals 486,000 (323,000 Army; 31,000 Navy; 78,000 Marine Corps; 56,000 Air Force; 1,200 Coast Guard). Free World strength is: Australian, 6,812; Korean, 47,800; New Zealand, 516; The Philippines, 2,020; and Thailand, 2,205.

January 1 President Johnson says he is "quite encouraged" by Prince Sihanouk's offer to permit U.S. troops to cross the Cambodian border in pursuit of Communist units.

January 3 Hanoi radio broadcasts a 24 December 1967 statement by North Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh saying that Hanoi "will hold talks with the United States on relevant questions" after an unconditional halt to the bombing and all other acts of war against North Vietnam.

January 4 The 36-hour Allied New Year truce ends and the United States resumes the bombing of North Vietnam.

January 5 Sihanouk says he has opposition in his cabinet to his decision to permit U.S. troops "hot pursuit" into Cambodia.

January 6 The White House announces that Ambassador Chester Bowles will represent the United States in talks with Prince Sihanouk.

January 7 Cambodia receives a shipment of aircraft and anti-aircraft guns from Communist China.

January 8 The Soviet Union and the United States exchange notes concerning the alleged attack by U.S. aircraft on a Soviet ship in Haiphong harbor.

January 9 The U.S. command in Saigon reports that U.S. strength in South Vietnam has reached 486,000.

January 10 President Thieu states that Saigon and Hanoi should be the principal parties to any peace negotiations.

January 11 Prince Sihanouk tells a news conference that his government and the United States have reached an agreement on preventing the war from spilling over into Cambodia.

January 12 A joint communique is issued in Phnom Penh describing the talks between Ambassador Bowles, Prince Sihanouk and other Cambodian officials. It states that Bowles emphasized that the United States "has no desire or intention to violate" Cambodian territory and hopes that "effective functioning of the ICC" would avert violations of neutrality by forces operating in Cambodia.

January 13 Cambodia makes public a note to the ICC requesting that it investigate Vietnam war incidents that occur in Cambodia and also report "all foreign infiltration into the country".

January 15 Speaking to a group of newspaper editors in Saigon, President Thieu says that peace efforts for Vietnam ought to be made by the Saigon Government and that he has doubts about U.S. negotiations with Cambodia.

January 16 The Royal Lao garrison at Nantac, 60 miles north of Luang Prabang, is overrun by Pathet Lao forces.

January 18 Operation CORNADO X begins. The Mobile Riverine force operates along the Rach Ruong Canal in western Dinh Tuong Province and later drives the enemy from My Tho, Cai Lay, and Vinh Long cities during the wet offensive. The operation terminates on 12 February 1968.

January 19 The Soviet news agency Tass reveals that the Soviet Government has sent a protest to Washington accusing the United States of planning to expand the Vietnam war into Cambodia and Laos.

January 20 Operation MCLAM begins. The 173rd Airborne Brigade conducts a continuing reconnaissance-in-force operation in support of pacification in Binh Thuan Province.

January 21 Cambodia charges that U.S. and GVN forces intruded into Cambodian territory and that three Cambodians were killed.

January 22 Opening the siege of Khe Sanh, a prolonged NVA mortar and rocket attack destroys the largest U.S. Marine ammunition dump and a strong probing attack is made on the outpost on Hill 861. A simultaneous battalion-size attack on the village of Khe Sanh and its CIDG camp is repulsed after partial penetration by the enemy. After beating off a second attack, the CIDG and the District headquarters are withdrawn into the KSCB.

January 23 Operation PERSHING II begins. This covers the continuation of the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) operations in Binh Dinh Province after the major division forces had deployed to I Corps. The operation terminates on 29 February 1968.

The U.S. State Department acknowledges that a joint U.S.-GVN patrol had entered Cambodian territory during a battle with a Viet Cong unit fleeing into that country.

Operation JEB STUART begins. This covers the initial move of major elements of the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) into I Corps and their early operations there, terminating on 31 March 1968.

A GVN convoy arrives in Quang Tri City from Saigon, the first to travel by way of Route 1 since it was cleared.

North Vietnamese forces employing tanks overrun a Lao Army post on Route 9, west of Khe Sanh just inside the Laos frontier. Following the attack, U.S. aircraft destroy one of five PT-76 tanks observed inside the RVN, moving along Route 9 toward Khe Sanh. Survivors of the 13rd Royal Lao Battalion and their dependents flee into South Vietnam to the Lang Vei Special Forces camp.

The last link of Phase I of the Integrated Wideband Communications System in Vietnam is put into operation between Vung Tau and Pleiku.

The Vietnamese 37th Ranger Battalion moves from Phu Loc to reinforce the U.S. Marine garrison at Khe Sanh.

The Communists announce their Lunar New Year (Tet) cease-fire is to begin at 0100, running until 0100 on 3 February 1968.

The Allied Tet truce begins at 1800 in all corps zones except I Corps.

A series of enemy attacks on towns and installations in I Corps causes the allies to cancel their truce at 1100.

Communist forces launch a coordinated, nationwide assault in South Vietnam attacking Saigon, 36 of 44 Provincial capitals, 5 of 6 autonomous cities, 64 of 242 district capitals, 50 barlets, and a number of military installations including most airfields.

President Thieu declares martial law throughout South Vietnam.

To counter the enemy build-up along the DMZ and in Laos, the U.S. 2nd Brigade, 101st Airborne Division is moved to the vicinity of Hue.

U.S. ground forces are committed to assist the ARVN

in clearing enemy forces which have penetrated and are holding out in the cities of Saigon, Hue, Quang Tri, Kontum, Phu Loc, My Tho, and Ben Tre.

Enemy forces are cleared from all cities except Saigon and Hue.

The U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff request that Secretary McNamara reduce the radius of the prohibited bombing zone around Hanoi and Haiphong.

Poland rejects suggestions for strengthening the policing role of the ICC along Cambodia's borders.

Operation TRAN HUNG DAO begins. The GVN operation under the direction of the Joint General Staff employs 6 RVN Marine Corps, 4 Ranger, and 5 Airborne battalions to defend the Saigon area during the Communist Tet offensive. It terminates on 17 February 1968.

President Thieu creates a Central Recovery Committee under Vice President Ky, to restore order and security, assist in reconstruction of urban areas, and to organize People's Self Defense Groups. A special task force from the U.S. Mission under Ambassador Komer is to assist and support Ky's committee.

The enemy launches a heavy artillery assault on the KSCB and a battalion of the NVA 325C Division assaults Hill 861A, being driven off with heavy losses.

Dang Quang Minh, the NLF representative in Moscow, states that the aim of the NLF in its latest attacks is to overthrow the Saigon government.

A North Vietnamese force, estimated to be of battalion strength and supported by 9 tanks, overruns the Special Forces camp at Lang Vei, near the Laos border a few miles southwest of Khe Sanh.

The U.S. State Department reveals that both India and Poland have refused to accept U.S. offers of helicopters and other equipment for use by the ICC in Cambodia.

A MACV Forward command post is established at Phu Bai under General Abrams to supervise the planned deployment of U.S. combat and logistic forces in the northern provinces.

The South Vietnamese government begins the mobilization of an additional 65,000 troops.

President Thieu says that more U.S. troops are needed in South Vietnam if the war is to be ended soon.

The Pentagon announces that, in response to



General Westmoreland's request for additional troops, an immediate airlift will be made of 10,500 -- a brigade of the 82nd Airborne Division and a Marine regimental landing team.

Operation CORONADO II begins. The Mobile Riverine Force, operating with elements of ARVN 9th and 21st Divisions, conducts riverine, air and ground search operations in Cai Rang and Phung Hiep Districts of Phong Dinh Province to locate and destroy Viet Cong MR 3 headquarters and to cordon and search Cu Lao May island in the Bassac River southwest of Can Tho. The operation to relieve enemy pressure on the city of Can Tho terminates on 6 March 1968.

February 16 Operation MARK II begins. The operation of the ROK Capital Division in Binh Dinh Province terminates on 1 March 1968.

February 17 Operation TRAN HUNG DAO II begins. This is a continuation of TRAN HUNG DAO in the Saigon area with slightly reduced forces. It terminates on 8 March 1968.

February 19 The Viet Cong attack Tan Son Nhut airbase, just outside Saigon, with mortar and rocket fire.

February 23 The U.S. Marine 27th Regimental Landing Team completes its movement by air from California to Da Nang.

General Wheeler, Chairman of the JCS, arrives in Saigon to review the military situation and manpower needs.

The KSCRF receives a record number of incoming rounds -- 1307 for the day -- and the first signs appear of an enemy trench system.

February 24 U.N. Secretary General U Thant issues a report on his 8-21 February peace mission to various world capitals saying that, if the United States ended the bombing and war acts against North Vietnam, he was "more than ever convinced" that "meaningful talks will take place -- perhaps even within a matter of a few days".

February 25 General Westmoreland says that additional U.S. troops "will probably be required" in Vietnam.

February 26 The U.S. 3rd Brigade, 82nd Airborne Division completes its movement from North Carolina by air, arriving at Chu Lai.

The last enemy troops are cleared from the city of Hue. The Imperial Citadel had been cleared the previous day.

February 27 The GVN replaces a number of Corps commanders and Province chiefs.

U.S. sources in Saigon report that American advisors are on the ground in Laos coordinating U.S. air strikes against NVA-Pathet Lao forces attacking Lao Army positions.

February 28 Upon his return from his trip to Vietnam, General Wheeler delivers a report to President Johnson representing his and General Westmoreland's view that an additional 206,756 troops (raising the ceiling to 731,756) are needed in Vietnam by the end of 1968, with roughly half by 1 May 1968.

The French Government declares that it has "specific information" that an end to the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam would be a "necessary and sufficient" condition for the opening of negotiations on the war.

February 29 An estimated enemy regiment attempts to attack the KSCB but is decimated by massed artillery and B-52 strikes resulting in their defeat in their own assault trenches before being able to reach the base's defensive wire. This is the last major attempt to assault the KSCB.

Prince Sihanouk threatens to resign, transferring power to the anti-Communist General Lon Nol, unless Communist China and "other foreign powers" call off the growing Communist guerrilla warfare in Cambodia.

Operation WAPLEON/SALINE begins. This is a continuing U.S. Marine Corps operation along the Cua Viet River to keep it open as a supply line of communications to the port facility in the Dong Ha area of Quang Tri Province.

February The last link of Phase II of the Integrated Wideband Communications System is activated between Vung Tau and Long Binh.

March 1 Clark M. Clifford is sworn in as U.S. Secretary of Defense.

Operation TRUONG CON: DINH begins. ARVN units and elements of the U.S. 9th Infantry Division conduct a continuing operation in Dinh Tuong and Kien Tuong provinces in IV Corps that is combined with DUONG CUA DAN on 21 May 1968.

The South Vietnamese House of Representatives rejects (85-10) a request that President Thieu be given emergency powers to rule by decree for one year.

March 6 The ARVN 32nd Regiment, supported by air and artillery, drives off an estimated enemy battalion that had penetrated the city of Ca Mau in An Xuyen Province.

March 7 The South Vietnamese Senate rejects (40-3) a government request for emergency economic powers.

March 8 The headquarters of the U.S. 101st Airborne Division is moved to the Hue area.

March 10 General Westmoreland appoints General Womyer, Deputy Commander MACV for Air Operations, as manager of all "tactical air resources".

March 10 MACV Forward is inactivated and Provisional Corps, Vietnam (PROVCORP) is established to control the U.S. units in northern I Corps.

March 23 The mobile riverine force shifts operations to near Cai Lay and Long Binh towns in Binh Tuong Province where troops of the U.S. 1st and 2nd Brigades, 9th Infantry Division, patrol along Highway 4 until 16 March 1968.

March 24 The U.S. 101st Airborne Division, controlling its own 2nd Brigade and the 3rd Brigade, 82nd Airborne Division, begins to conduct combat and security operations in the vicinity of Hue and Phu Bai.

March 24 North Vietnamese artillery attacks hit U.S. outposts just south of the DMZ.

March 30 The Pakhet Lao and North Vietnamese overrun the U.S. radar station at Zhou Pha Thi in Sam Neua Province of Northeastern Laos.

March 31 The largest operation to date, QUYET THANG (Resolved to Win) begins in the Saigon area and the five surrounding provinces. Participating are a total of 22 U.S. and 11 ARVN battalions from the U.S. 1st, 9th, and 25th Divisions, ARVN 5th and 25th Divisions, ARVN airborne units, and RVN Marine Corps. The operation terminates on 15 April 1968.

April 1 Operation DUONG CUA DAN (People's Road) begins to secure and improve Route 4 from the III Corps boundary south through Binh Tuong Province to the Mekong River. The U.S. 1st Brigade, 9th Infantry Division provides security for U.S. Army engineer companies making repairs and improvements to bridges and roadway. The GVN organizes 10 new Regional Force companies to assume responsibility for continuing security and maintenance.

April 1 The GVN 37th Ranger Battalion repulses a North Vietnamese probe along the eastern edge of the Khe Sanh defensive perimeter.

April 2 President Thieu announces plans to increase the South Vietnamese armed forces by 135,000.

March 7 The Mobile Riverine base, then located in the My Tho River south of Dong Tam, is attacked by the enemy using mortars and recoilless rifles. The

USS Benevise receives two 75 mm recoilless rifle hits that cause only minor damage.

President Johnson announces that he will nominate General Westmoreland to replace retiring Army Chief of Staff, General Harold Johnson, in July 1968.

North Vietnamese forces fire 1,100 rounds (including 92 rockets) into Khe Sanh defensive positions.

An enemy ammunition cache is discovered southwest of Hue which contained 76 mm shells used in Russian PT-76 tanks and 23 mm anti-aircraft ammunition.

The U.S. 173rd Airborne Brigade moves into Binh Dinh Province to relieve the U.S. 3rd Brigade, 4th Infantry Division. The latter joins its parent division in the Central Highlands, making the first time that the 4th Division is able to operate with all three of its brigades together.

President Johnson announces that he has ordered cessation of attacks on North Vietnam "except in the area north of the demilitarized zone where the continuing enemy build-up directly threatens allied forward positions and where the movement of their troops and supplies are clearly related to that threat". He asks North Vietnam to respond positively by agreeing to peace talks. At the conclusion of his statement, President Johnson says that he will not seek or accept nomination for another term as President.

The Phu Lam switching center of the worldwide Automatic Digital (AUTODIN) Network begins passing traffic. It is the first of its kind to be installed in a combat zone.

Operation PEGASUS/LAM SON 207 is begun by the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division, 1st and 26th Marine Regiments, the ARVN III Airborne Task Force, and the 37th Ranger Battalion to open Route 9 and reestablish ground communication with the Khe Sanh base area. The operation terminates on 15 April 1968 following the relief of the siege of Khe Sanh on 8 April 1968.

Operation CARENHAM II begins. The U.S. 101st Airborne Division and the 3rd Brigade, 82nd Airborne Division mount a combined operation with the ARVN 1st Division in the lowlands of Quang Tri and Thua Thien Provinces that terminates on 17 May 1968.

After some confusion regarding the cessation of the bombing of North Vietnam, the U.S. Defense Department states that the President's order permits bombing in North Vietnam south of the



20th parallel.

**April 3** In an official Vietnam News Agency broadcast from Hanoi, North Vietnam offers to send representatives to meet with U.S. representatives.

President Johnson announces that "the U.S. is ready to send its representatives to any forum, at any time, to discuss the means of bringing this war to an end". Also, he says that the U.S. will establish contact with the representatives of North Vietnam and suggests Geneva as a meeting site.

**April 4** River Assault Division 92 carrying the U.S. 2nd Battalion, 47th Infantry is ambushed at the cross-roads on the Song Ba Lai in Truc Giang District of Kien Hoa Province. The 2nd Battalion is reinforced with the 4th Battalion, 47th Infantry and the enemy eventually withdraw under cover of darkness. The two battalions continue to sweep the marshes south of the Song Ba Lai through 7 April 1968.

**April 5** In an interview with Charles Collingwood of CBS, North Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh suggests Phnom Penh, Cambodia as a meeting site.

**April 8** Operation TOAN THANG (Complete Victory) begins. It is a combined ARVN III Corps and U.S. II Field Force offensive to destroy VC and NVA forces within the Capital Military District. The largest operation to date, involving 42 U.S. and 37 RVN battalions, terminates on 31 May 1968.

Operation BURLINGTON TRAIL begins. The U.S. 198th Brigade of the Americal Division conducts a combat sweep in Quang Tin Province along the Quang Nam Province border.

The Delta Military Assistance Command (headed by the senior advisor to IV Corps, Major George S. Eckhardt) is established to control U.S. Army units based in the Mekong River Delta.

**April 10** President Johnson announces the appointment of General Creighton Abrams to replace General Westmoreland as COMUSMACV.

**April 11** Hanoi proposes Warsaw as the site for the initial US-DRV contacts, with the U.S. responding that it prefers a neutral site with adequate communications facilities.

Route 9 is opened between Khe Sanh and Ca Lu.

**April 15** Operation SCOTLAND II begins. This covers continuing U.S. Marine Corps operations around Khe Sanh upon termination of PEASUS.

**April 16** The 4th Battalion, 21st Infantry Regiment arrives

in Duc Pho from Hawaii for assignment to the 11th Light Infantry Brigade of the 23rd (Americal) Division.

President Johnson confers in Honolulu with U.S. military commanders in South Vietnam.

The U.S. 9th Division captures a North Vietnamese soldier in IV Corps confirming that Viet Cong forces there are being reinforced from North Vietnam by other than key cadre or advisory personnel.

Operation DELAWARE/LAM SON 216 begins. A combined reconnaissance by force into the A Shau Valley is conducted by the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division, 101st Airborne Division, elements of the 196th Light Infantry Brigade, and the ARVN 1st Division, and Airborne Task Force Bravo. The objective is to preempt enemy preparations for an attack on Hue by destroying the large enemy logistic base constructed in the valley. The operation terminates on 17 May 1968.

United States and North Vietnamese diplomats meet in Vientiane, Laos to discuss the choice of a site for preliminary peace talks.

Communist Chinese Foreign Minister, Chen Yi, accuses the United States of "trying to gain at the negotiating table what it could not get on the battlefield".

Hanoi reports state that on 20-21 April the Alliance of National Democratic and Peace Forces met near Saigon and issued a manifesto announcing that it "is prepared to enter into discussions with the U.S. Government" but that the NLF must be included in any settlement.

The U.S. State Department says that the United States is not prepared to engage in talks with the Alliance as "it seems obvious to us" that it is an artificial creation of the NLF and Hanoi.

President Johnson announces that the United States has accepted a North Vietnamese offer to meet in Paris for preliminary talks on 10 May or shortly thereafter.

Viet Cong and NVA forces launch another series of nationwide attacks against 109 military installations and cities in South Vietnam. Strong attacks were made against Bien Hoa airtase and in Binh Duong and Hau Nghia Provinces with moderately heavy fighting persisting around Saigon for several days. Heavy contact occurs also near Pong Ha in the northern portion of I Corps.

Operation ALLEN BROOK begins. The U.S. Marine Corps conducts an operation west of Hoi An in

May 7	southern Quang Nam Province.  The Mobile Riverine Force conducts an operation against the Viet Cong MR 2 headquarters in Giao Duc District of Dinh Tuong Province through 11 May 1968.	May 28	The South Vietnamese House of Representatives passes a general mobilization bill making all males between 19 and 38 eligible for the draft.  Allied troops repel a Viet Cong assault on Dalat.
May 10	The U.S. State Department announces that the U.S. delegation to the Paris talks with North Vietnam will be headed by Averell Harriman.	May 30	In the first confirmed use of 100 mm guns in II Corps, the enemy fires 13 rounds into Fire Support Base 29, 10 miles west of Dak To in Kontum Province.
May 12	After two days of enemy attacks, U.S. and CIDG troop and Vietnamese dependents are extracted by air from the Kham Duc Special Forces camp in western Quang Tin Province.	June 1	The Australian 4th Battalion replaces the 2nd in the Royal Australian Regiment operating from Nui Dat in Phuoc Tuy Province.
May 13	At the first substantive session of the Paris negotiations, Xuan Thuy of North Vietnam and Averell Harriman of the United States present the positions of their respective countries.	June 3	A second AUTODIN switch is activated at Nha Trang.
May 14	The U.S. 25th Infantry Division signal site, atop Nui Ba Den near Tay Ninh, comes under coordinated rocket, mortar, and ground assault. The enemy penetrates the perimeter and severely damages the radio relay equipment and facilities.	June 11	General Westmoreland turns over command of MACV to General Abrams.
May 17	Operation JFB STUART III begins. The U.S. 1st Cavalry Division conducts a continuing operation along the border of Quang Tri and Thua Thien Provinces.	June 18	U.N. Secretary U Thant predicts that the Paris negotiations will remain deadlocked for a long time because each side still seeks a military victory.
May 18	Premier Nguyen Van Loc and the South Vietnamese Cabinet resign at the request of President Thieu who asks Tran Van Huong to form a new government.	June 19	President Thieu signs South Vietnam's first general mobilization law.
May 19	Several Viet Cong rocket and mortar shells strike the center of Saigon.	June 20	Just north of Saigon, 141 members (about half North Vietnamese) of the VC Cuyet Thang Regiment surrender to two GVN Marine battalions in the largest single capitulation of the war.
May 22	Five 85 mm guns are captured by the 3rd Brigade 42nd Airborne Division southwest of Hue. This is the first time such large weapons have been captured in South Vietnam.	June 21	The U.S. command in Saigon reports that U.S. combat deaths in Vietnam have passed 25,000.
May 27	At the fifth negotiating session in Paris, North Vietnam's Xuan Thuy asserts that "any Vietnamese has the right to fight" the United States "on any portion of his dear country's territory".	June 26	A royal proclamation promulgates a new constitution in Thailand.
		June 27	Negotiators for the United States and North Vietnam report no progress at their tenth session in Paris.
		June 28	The U.S. command in Saigon announces that the combat base and airfield at Khe Sanh are being abandoned. Henceforth, the Khe Sanh plateau is to be defended by mobile operations from the new base at Ca Lu constructed during PEGASUS.
		July 3	At a news conference in Paris, Lao Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma calls for withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops from Laos before the bombing of North Vietnam is halted. Given that a cease-fire can be arranged, Phouma says an expanded ICC should be provided to enforce the neutrality pledged in 1954 and 1962.
			Responding to questions, the U.S. State Department says that the deployment of the Thai division to Vietnam will be carried out as scheduled before President Johnson's announcement of 31 March 1968.



- July 4 President Thieu and Vice-President Ky appear together at a ceremony inaugurating the People's Alliance for Social Revolution, a union of political groups supporting the two men, which is intended to become the government party in a two-party South Vietnam.
- July 9 The U.S. 2nd Battalion, 7th Marines, 1st Marine Division begins an operation to clear Vinh Loc Island, 15 miles east of Hue in Thua Thien Province. Little contact and no organized resistance is encountered and the operation terminates on 15 July 1968.
- July 10 The Mobile Riverine Force begins operations to locate and destroy enemy forces and equipment in Kuong My and Mo Cay Districts of Kien Hoa Province. The U.S. 3rd Battalion, 60th Infantry and the 4th Battalion, 47th Infantry using boats and helicopters search for the enemy through 13 July 1968.
- July 12 A five-man military tribunal in South Vietnam tries and sentences to death in absentia ten members of the Alliance of National, Democratic, and Peace Forces.
- July 17 North Vietnamese and U.S. negotiators hold their 13th meeting in Paris without any sign of progress.
- July 18 United States B-52 aircraft are used for the first time against suspected missile sites in North Vietnam.
- July 20 North Vietnam releases three U.S. airmen shot down over North Vietnam.
- July 20 Following their two-day meeting in Honolulu, Presidents Johnson and Thieu note that there has been no response by North Vietnam to the bombing limitation.
- July 22 Upon his return to Saigon from the Honolulu meeting, President Thieu says that during 1969 the United States will provide M-16 rifles for all South Vietnamese forces from regulars down to paramilitary units.
- July 26 The U.S. airbase at Dorn, Thailand is attacked by about 20 guerrillas.
- July 28 While working on the entrance channel to the Dong Tam base, the 12-inch pipeline cutterhead dredge Thu Bon 1 is sunk by sappers.
- July 30 The Mobile Riverine Force begins offensive operations in coordination with the 5th Battalion, Vietnamese Marine Corps in the Vi Thanh area of Chuong Thien Province. The U.S. 2nd Brigade, 9th Division bases on Vi Thanh while the MRP moves into
- July 31 the U Minh forest about 50 miles southwest of Can Tho along with U.S. Army, Navy and Air Force units and 3VN Marine Corps and Army forces. This is the first major Allied ground penetration of the U Minh area in over ten years.
- At his news conference, President Johnson says that the number of North Vietnamese soldiers now entering Vietnam at the end of the Ho Chi Minh trail is now greater than at any other time in this war. We estimated that 30,000 or more North Vietnamese soldiers entered South Vietnam in July.
- July The U.S. 1st Brigade, 5th Mechanized Division arrives in Vietnam and is assigned to the XXIV Corps tactical area.
- The PHOENIX (PHUON; HOANG) program is established by Vietnamese Presidential decree as a coordinated intelligence and operational effort designed to eradicate the Viet Cong infrastructure.
- August 1 General George S. Brown becomes Commander, 7th Air Force replacing General McMyer.
- The U.S. command in Saigon reports the arrival of 4,500 additional troops, bringing the total to 541,100 men.
- August 2 An American newsmen is told by an authoritative North Vietnamese source (later revealed to be Colonel Ha Van Ia of the Paris delegation) that the reduced level of military activity in South Vietnam since May 1968 constitutes a deescalation of the war on the Communist side, which the United States has ignored.
- August 4 Allied forces begin a sweep of the A Chau valley.
- August 6 The Republican National Convention adopts a platform promising a strategy in Vietnam "permitting a progressive de-Americanization of the war" and aimed at inducing "the South Vietnamese to assume increased responsibility--".
- August 9 The North Vietnamese return to their old position that the United States has no right to expect any deescalation in return for ending the bombing, saying the press has made too much of Colonel Ia's statement while not disavowing its content.
- August 12 The Provisional Corps, Vietnam is designated (XIV Corps and, under the operational control of III MAP, assumes command of all ground tactical units in northern I Corps.
- August 15 Speaking at a news conference, Defense Secretary Clifford speaks on conditions for halting the bombing of North Vietnam saying that all that the North Vietnamese have to do is get word to the

United States that they have reduced the level of combat and will continue to do so. He also says that the U.S. intends to limit its troop strength in South Vietnam to the previously announced ceiling of 549,500.

Heavy fighting occurs as South Vietnamese and U.S. troops pursue a North Vietnamese battalion into the DMZ.

The heaviest fighting in three months breaks out as North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops launch 19 separate attacks throughout South Vietnam.

President Johnson rules out any change in U.S. Vietnam policy until Hanoi makes a serious move.

Communist rocket fire strikes Saigon for the first time in two months.

President Thieu states that recent Communist attacks are aimed at influencing U.S. public opinion and particularly at the Democratic National Convention. On negotiations, he says: "We will never talk to the Front. We are willing to talk to Hanoi".

The Viet Cong announces that it has begun a new general offensive.

The first municipal elections in Bangkok in ten years are held with the opposition Democratic Party winning 22 of 24 seats.

At a National Day reception at North Vietnam's embassy in Peking, Chou En-lai declares "the scheme of peace talks in Vietnam" to be "jointly devised by U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism".

Three RP companies attempt a sweep of Vinh Loc island near Hue but are pinned down by intense enemy fire. Armed helicopters from the U.S. 101st Airborne Division provide suppressive fire permitting the RP units to break contact with the Viet Cong force estimated at two reinforced companies, possibly a battalion.

Operation VINH LOC begins. The cordon operation is conducted by elements of the U.S. 101st Airborne Division, U.S. Navy units, and ARVN forces around Vinh Loc island about 15 miles east of Hue. The successful operation ends 20 September 1968 with 154 VC killed, 370 captured (including 116 members of the infrastructure) and 56 fallers at the cost of 2 friendly troops killed and 9 wounded.

South Vietnamese and U.S. forces penetrate the DMZ to forestall an expected enemy influx.

President Thieu announces that he will ask

former Chief of State Major General Duong Van Minh to return from exile to become a presidential advisor.

The Mobile Riverine Force employs the U.S. 2nd Brigade, 9th Division in Operation HOMESTEAD, a search and destroy operation in Kien Hoa province that encounters special boat ambush teams armed with RPG-2 and RPG-7 rocket launchers.

Allied forces repel a sustained attack on Tay Ninh city by North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces.

Two thousand U.S. Marines are airlifted into the DMZ to cut North Vietnamese supply lines.

Xuan Thuy, the chief North Vietnamese negotiator, tells the 22nd session of the Paris peace talks that a bombing halt would be a first step toward a peaceful solution to the Vietnam war.

The U.S. Secretary of Defense says that the U.S. troop level in Vietnam has not yet reached the 549,500-man ceiling but that strength is continuing to build toward that level with no intention to lower the ceiling in the foreseeable future.

Action is begun in the DMZ by 4000 U.S. Marines in an attempt to trap a North Vietnamese division.

The 900th U.S. aircraft is lost over North Vietnam.

President Thieu denies reports that his government has suppressed an attempted coup d'etat.

Patrol boats of the MR penetrate the Cua Long River on the Ca Mau peninsula in the first of the SEA LORDS operations.

Communist troops launch their first major ground assault in a month in South Vietnam.

Under the name Operation LIBERTY CANYON, the U.S. 1st Cavalry Division begins to move from I Corps to Phuoc Vinh in III Corps. Movement of all three brigades and their combat-essential equipment is completed on 15 November 1968.

Xuan Thuy tells the 28th negotiating session in Paris that an end to the bombing "would enable the early discussion of other questions of interest to both parties so as to gradually find out a just political settlement of the Vietnam problem".

President Johnson announces that the United States will cease "all air, naval, and artillery bom-



<p>November 1 November 2 November 3 November 5 November 7 November 8 November 9 November 10 November 13 November 15 November 16</p>	<p>November 26 November 27 November 30 November December 2 December 3 December 6 December 8 December 11 December 16 December 18</p>	<p>Delta.</p> <p>The State Department issues a statement to clarify the U.S. position on the Paris talks and the make-up of the respective delegations. The statement says that the GVN would "take the lead" in matters of "principal concern to South Vietnam" and repeats that the United States will not impose a coalition government on South Vietnam.</p> <p>South Vietnam's Foreign Minister Tran Chanh Thanh announces that the RVN will participate in the Paris peace talks since the U.S. statement of 26 November has satisfied Saigon's earlier objections.</p> <p>South Vietnamese President Thieu appoints Vice-President Ky to oversee the SVN delegation to the Paris peace talks.</p> <p>The U.S.S.R. and North Vietnam announce an aid agreement under which the U.S.S.R. will provide large quantities of military equipment and civilian goods.</p> <p>The Royal Lao Army intelligence chief says that four North Vietnamese regiments are operating in Laos.</p> <p>The first automatic long-distance telephone switching center is completed at Bang Pla, near Bangkok, Thailand.</p> <p>The GVN announces that it will observe a 24-hour truce at Christmas. The U.S. Command states that U.S. forces will observe the cease-fire.</p> <p>The Royal Lao Army chief of staff announces that Communist Chinese troops have entered Laos.</p> <p>Operation GIANT SLINGSHOT begins. The third SEA LORDS barrier is established along the Vam Co Tay and Vam Co Dong rivers to interdict enemy routes leading from the Cambodian Parrot's Beak into the III Corps area of South Vietnam.</p> <p>Vice-President Ky arrives in Paris to lead the South Vietnamese negotiating team.</p> <p>The U.S. Mission in Saigon announces that 73.3 percent of the South Vietnamese population are living in relatively secure areas, 13.3 percent in contested areas, and the remaining 13.4 percent under VC control.</p> <p>The Kings of Thailand and Laos meet on the Mekong River to inaugurate an electric power link between the two countries.</p> <p>South Vietnam's Premier Tran Van Huong says he is</p>	<p>bardment of North Vietnam" as of 8 a.m. (Washington time), 1 November 1968.</p> <p>U.S. officials indicate that American forces will continue to bomb Communist supply lines in Laos and will continue reconnaissance flights over North Vietnam.</p> <p>The North Vietnamese delegation at Paris announces that a meeting including representatives of the DRV, NLF, U.S. and RVN will be held in Paris, not earlier than 6 November 1969.</p> <p>Operation SEARCH TURN begins. The first of the SEA LORDS barrier campaigns is a five-day U.S. and Vietnamese Navy operation to interdict the waterways and canals in Kien Giang Province along the Cambodian border and to secure the canals running between Ha Tien and Rach Gia.</p> <p>President Thieu tells the South Vietnam National Assembly that his government will not attend the Paris meeting scheduled for 6 November 1968 if the NLF attends as a separate delegation.</p> <p>The NLF agrees to participate in expanded peace talks.</p> <p>The expanded Paris peace talks are postponed indefinitely because of South Vietnam's refusal to participate.</p> <p>Prince Sihanouk says he will free 11 captured U.S. servicemen if the United States promises not to bomb Cambodian villages.</p> <p>President Thieu proposes a new phase of the peace talks consisting of two delegations: the Allies headed by the RVN and including the United States, and the Communist side headed by the DRV and including the NLF. North Vietnam rejects the idea saying that a single Communist delegation is unacceptable.</p> <p>South Vietnam protests the Communist shelling of populated areas since the bombing halt.</p> <p>Communist forces shell U.S. Marine positions from within the DMZ.</p> <p>The United States charges that North Vietnamese activity in the DMZ fails to live up to the terms of the bombing halt agreement.</p> <p>The COMMANDO HUNT program begins. The dry season phase of the air interdiction campaign in Laos employing IGLOO WHITE sensor fields terminates on 30 April 1969.</p> <p>Operation TRAW HUNG DAO begins. This is the second SEA LORDS barrier operation in the western Mekong</p>
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certain that if the North Vietnamese withdraw and U.S. troops pull back to their bases, the GVN can defeat the VC without any help.

December 19 The United States warns North Vietnam that an attack on Saigon might have serious consequences for the Paris talks.

December 22 Prince Sihanouk releases 11 U.S. servicemen as "a gift to the United States".

December 23 Vice-President Ky leaves Paris for Saigon amid rumors of a new South Vietnamese position toward the NLF.

December 27 The NLF's Tran Bui Kiem says that direct talks between the NLF and the "present Saigon administration" are impossible and the NLF and the United States will have to resolve the problem in South Vietnam.

Several members of the South Vietnamese delegation to the Paris peace talks are dismissed.

January 1 The Viet Cong release three U.S. prisoners of war in South Vietnam.

January 2 Operation BARRIER REEF begins. The fourth and last interdiction barrier in the Mekong Delta is established with naval patrols operating on the Lagrange-Onq Lon Canal from Tuyen Nhon on the Vam Co Tay River to An Long on the Mekong.

January 3 Operation WATER TRAP begins. Mobile River Group Alpha conducts a cordon and search operation on Thoi Son Island, in the My Tho River south of Dong Tam, terminating on 7 January 1969.

January 4 President-elect Nixon announces that he has asked Ambassador Bunker to remain at his post in Saigon.

January 5 Henry Cabot Lodge is named by President-elect Nixon to be chief U.S. negotiator at the Paris talks after 20 January.

January 7 Two battalions of the MRF land in Don Nhan District of western Kien Hoa Province to break up the enemy underground organization and disrupt enemy plans. The GVN announces that it has protested continued Communist violations of the DMZ to the International Control Commission.

January 10 The Defense Department reports U.S. combat deaths for 1968 at 14,592 and noncombat deaths at 1,919. The GVN claims Communist casualties of 191,307 killed, 24,050 captured, and 17,597 defectors while reporting its own combat deaths for 1968 at 17,486.

January 11 A U.S. pacification report states that 76.3 percent of the Vietnamese people live in "relatively secure" areas, the VC control 12.3 percent, and 11.4 percent live in contested areas.

January 15 River Assault Squadron 15, with the GVN 2nd Marine Battalion, begins operations along the Song Cai Tu and Song Ca Lon in Kien Giang Province in a region long used by the enemy for a storage area and a base for offensive operations.

January 16 South Vietnam's Premier Tran Van Huong says that U.S. troops could begin "a gradual phased withdrawal at the rate of 10,000 to 20,000 a month". He also says that the GVN is willing to enter into direct negotiations with the NLF as "a political group".

January 18 With the assent of the GVN and NLF, the United States and North Vietnam announce agreement on procedural matters relating to the commencement of substantive sessions of the Paris peace talks.

January 20 South Vietnamese and NLF delegations join the U.S. and North Vietnamese teams at the expanded peace talks in Paris.

January 25 President Nixon is inaugurated as the 37th president of the United States.

January 27 The first substantive session of the expanded Paris peace talks is held.

January 30 North Vietnam charges that U.S. aircraft have bombed north of the DMZ; the U.S. State Dept denies the charge.

January Mobile Riverine Force Bravo begins a water blockade along the Song Can Tho and the Kinh Ka Mo in Phong Dinh Province. The operation involves elements of the RVN 21st Division, the 2nd Marine Battalion and the 295th Phong Dinh Regional Force. The operation terminates on 3 February 1969 after inspecting over 7,000 sampans.

January At the Paris peace talks, North Vietnam and the NLF reject a U.S. proposal to restore neutrality in the DMZ, maintaining that military questions depend upon a political settlement.

January The Integrated Wideband Communications System is completed as the last link of Phase III is placed in operation between Qui Nhon and Nha Trang.

February 1 The clandestine radio, "Voice of the People of Thailand," announces the formation of the "Thai People's Liberation Armed Forces".

February 1 The 25 river assault craft of RAD 91 are transferred



to the Vietnamese Navy and River Assault Division 91 is dissolved.

February 14 The Viet Cong command orders its forces to "launch new simultaneous attacks" and to "increase military pressure on all fronts" during the new year.

February 15 The Viet Cong seven-day Lunar New Year (Tet) truce begins at 7 a.m.

February 16 Allied troops begin a 24-hour Tet truce at 6 p.m. Saigon time.

February 22 A long-distance direct-dial automatic telephone switch is completed at Can Tho.

February 23 Communist forces launch a series of mortar and rocket attacks on 115 targets in South Vietnam, including the cities of Saigon, Da Nang, and Hue and the U.S. base at Bien Hoa.

South Vietnamese police arrest militant Buddhist leader Thich Thien Minh and 50 to 60 of his followers.

March 1 The Pathet Lao rejects a Royal Lao government offer to hold talks to end the civil war.

March 4 Pres. Nixon tells a news conference that the administration is reviewing the current Communist offensive in Vietnam to determine if it constitutes a significant violation of the understanding with Hanoi leading to the U.S. bombing halt of 31 October 1968.

March 6 Arriving in Saigon, Defense Secretary Laird refuses to discuss the possibility of withdrawal of U.S. troops because "we're in the midst of an escalation" by the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese.

South Vietnam's Pham Quang Lam cuts short the 7th negotiating session at Paris saying "an atmosphere favorable to useful discussions does not exist".

The Communists indicate their intention to continue the offensive and deny the existence of any pre-bomb halt understanding between the United States and North Vietnam.

Heavy Communist rocket fire strikes Saigon.

March 8 U.S. military sources in Saigon reveal that Allied patrols are making unannounced probes into the southern sector of the DMZ and clashing with North Vietnamese regulars.

March 11 Cambodia releases four U.S. airmen captured by the Viet Cong in February.

March 12 The South Vietnamese cabinet is reshuffled, eliminating supporters of Vice President Ky.

March 14 The U.S. Defense Department estimates that 100,000 North Vietnamese troops are in South Vietnam, 85,000 of them in NVA line units.

Pres. Nixon states at a news conference that because of the current enemy offensive there is no prospect for a reduction of U.S. forces in Vietnam in the foreseeable future.

March 15 A RVN military court sentences Thich Thien Minh, leader of a militant Buddhist faction, to 10 years at hard labor for "harboring rebels and concealing weapons and illegal documents".

A U.S. Marine force moves into the DMZ for the first time since November 1968.

March 17 Cuba announces the establishment of an embassy with the NLP.

March 19 The NLP issues a statement urging its forces to initiate a final, all-out war effort in Vietnam.

March 20 Communist forces carry out 65 rocket and mortar attacks throughout South Vietnam.

March 23 Election of village leaders in RVN is concluded with the fourth consecutive Sunday of voting. Approximately 24% of the nation's villages participate in the first local elections since 1956.

March 25 Pres. Thieu of South Vietnam declares that the GVN is ready to have "private talks with the National Liberation Front if they like".

March 27 At the 10th session of the Paris talks, the NLP's Tran Bui Kiem denounces Pres. Thieu's offer to hold private discussions with the Front.

April 6 In an interview, North Vietnamese Defense Minister Vo Nguyen Giap predicts total victory through another Dien Bien Phu rather than through the Paris negotiations.

April 7 The U.S. Government releases a 347-page report on the Vietnam War prepared by Gen. Westmoreland and Admiral Sharp.

Speaking to the South Vietnamese National Assembly, Pres. Thieu enunciates six principles for a peace settlement.

April 8 NLP spokesman Tran Hoi Nam labels as "insolent and absurd" and "reactionary" Pres. Thieu's six-point program for a peace settlement with the Front.

April 12 The United States announces that it has sent a note to Cambodia stating that the U.S. recognizes and respects the sovereignty, independence, neutrality, and territorial integrity of Cambodia within its present frontiers.

April 16	Prince Norodom Sihanouk says that Cambodia will resume diplomatic relations with the United States because of the U.S. recognition of Cambodian frontiers.		of "apparently alluring words" that is really designed to avoid the key question of unconditional withdrawal of U.S. troops.
April 19	The United States turns over a squadron of 20 fighter-bombers to the South Vietnamese Air Force.	May 20	On the 11th attempt, U.S. and South Vietnamese troops capture Ap Bia Mountain (Hamburger Hill) overlooking the A Shau valley.
April 24	At the 14th session of the Paris talks, the Allies continue to press for mutual troop withdrawal and the Communists continue to demand "unconditional" withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Vietnam.		Lao Premier Souvanna Phouma says that he has informed North Vietnam that he will halt the bombing of Pathet Lao-held areas if North Vietnamese troops withdraw from Laos.
April 27	The enemy attacks the ammunition supply point at Da Nang causing the loss of about 40,000 tons of ammunition valued at \$96 million.	May 25	Pres. Thieu announces the formation of the pro-government National Social Democratic Front, an alliance of six political parties formed as a broad political union to oppose the Communists.
April 30	The U.S. releases figures showing that, at the end of March 1969, the GVN controlled 7,212 hamlets, the Viet Cong controlled 2,608 and 1,572 were contested. A captured COSVN document states that the major purpose of the latest offensive is to kill many American troops and that the purpose of the 1969 summer offensive is to "force the Americans to adopt a policy in our direction".	May 26	Royal Lao government troops capture a village near the North Vietnamese border in their deepest penetration into Pathet Lao-held territory.
	Prince Sihanouk withdraws his earlier decision to move toward resuming diplomatic relations with the United States.	May 28	North Vietnamese infiltration into South Vietnam is announced as being 8,000 - 10,000 per month, except for March when the figure was double.
May 1	COMMANDO HUNT II begins. This wet season campaign of air attacks on enemy LOCs terminates on 30 October 1969.		Ap Bia Mountain (Hamburger Hill) is abandoned by U.S. forces.
May 3	At the 16th session of the Paris talks, NLF delegate Tran Buu Kiem offers a 10-point peace proposal for "an overall solution to the South Vietnam problem".	May 30	South Vietnamese Pres. Thieu says he opposes a coalition government with the NLF.
	Ambassadors Lodge and Nguyen Xuan Phong reject demands for unilateral American withdrawal and replacement of the GVN with a coalition government as contained in the NLF 10-point proposal.	May 31	The U.S. command says that 84.2 percent of the South Vietnamese population lived in "relatively secure" areas during May.
May 9	The Cambodian government and the NLF agree to raise their diplomatic relationship to the embassy level.	June 5	U.S. aircraft bomb anti-aircraft batteries in North Vietnam that had shot down an unarmed reconnaissance plane.
May 12	The Communists launch more than 200 attacks against military and civilian targets throughout South Vietnam, the heaviest assault since the 1968 Tet offensive.	June 8	Following a meeting with Pres. Thieu at Midway Island, Pres. Nixon announces that the United States will withdraw 25,000 combat troops from Vietnam in July and August.
May 14	In a nationally televised speech, Pres. Nixon outlines an eight-point formula for peace in Vietnam.	June 10	The NLF's Liberation radio announces the formation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) of the Republic of Vietnam by the NLF: the Alliance of National, Democratic, and Peace Forces; and other "patriotic organizations".
May 16	At the 17th session of the Paris talks, Xuan Thuy describes the U.S. eight-point proposal as a collection	June 11	River Assault Squadron 9 is decommissioned and its craft turned over to the South Vietnamese Navy.
			The NLF's Liberation radio broadcasts the "program of action" of the PRG.
			Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia announces that diplomatic relations between his country and the United States will be established at the charge d'affaires level.



June 12	The U.S. 9th Infantry Division is notified that it will soon depart Vietnam.	July 17	The Communist delegations formally reject the South Vietnamese government's peace and election proposals at the 26th session of the Paris talks.
June 15	Communist China recognizes the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam and urges it to fight until complete victory.	July 20	Following a visit to Vietnam, Sen. Earle G. Wheeler says that the lull in the fighting does not appear to be a politically significant de-escalation by the enemy.
June 17	It is reported that North Vietnamese troops have reoccupied Ap Bia Mountain (Hamburger Hill).	July 24	Ambassador Lodge denies a North Vietnamese charge at the Paris peace talks that U.S. troops have invaded Laos.
June 20	The Pentagon indicates that the U.S. ground combat elements in Vietnam number about 263,000 men, or about sixty percent of the total Army and Marine strength of just under 440,000.	July 25	During a stopover in Guam on his around-the-world trip, Pres. Nixon says that the United States will keep its treaty commitments in Asia but that, except for the threat of a major power involving nuclear weapons, increasingly, the responsibility for their military defense would have to be taken by the Asian nations themselves.
June 21	Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia says that the Viet Cong have signed a paper admitting that its troops have violated Cambodian territory, particularly Svay Rieng Province.		
June 27	River Assault Squadron 11 is decommissioned and its craft are turned over to the South Vietnamese Navy.		
June 28	Preliminary figures indicate about 10,000 North Vietnamese a month entered South Vietnam during the first five months of 1969 compared with about 17,000 a month during 1968.	July 27	In Paris, Prince Souvanna Phouma, Prime Minister of Laos, charges that 60,000 North Vietnamese troops are waging war in his country. He says he has authorized U.S. bombing raids along the Ho Chi Minh trail as a legitimate measure of self-defense.
	U.S. military sources in Saigon report that heavy fighting has occurred between North Vietnamese troops and Cambodian units attempting to drive them from sanctuaries in Cambodia.		
	Military sources in Vientiane, Laos report that North Vietnamese forces have captured Muong Soui, giving them complete control of the Plain of Jars.		
July 1	South Vietnamese relief forces reach the Special Forces camp at Ben Het, lifting a siege of eight weeks.		
July 8	The first U.S. troops to be withdrawn from South Vietnam are flown to the United States.	July 28	It is reported that U.S. commanders in Vietnam have modified their battlefield strategy of "maximum pressure" to one of limited response to enemy tactics (i.e., "protective reaction") to hold down U.S. casualties.
July 10	The U.S. State Dept. confirms that a secret "military contingency" pact had been signed with Thailand in 1965.	July 29	In Operation DCUBLE SHIFT, 105 U.S. and Vietnamese Navy riverine craft are rapidly concentrated on the Vam Co Dong north of So Dau Ha to protect against enemy threats to Tay Ninh city.
	Pres. Thieu of South Vietnam challenges the Communists to compete in internationally supervised elections under the administration of a mixed elections commission.	July 30	President Nixon makes a brief, unannounced visit to South Vietnam.
July 11	The PRG of South Vietnam dismisses Pres. Thieu's new peace proposal as a "swindle and a farce".	August 2	The GVN confirms the arrest of nearly 50 persons in the previous ten days on suspicion of spying.
	The monthly sortie rate is reduced for B-52 operations in Southeast Asia.	August 4	North Vietnam releases three U.S. prisoners of war.
July 15		August 6	Pres. Thieu replaces four generals in a move long urged by the U.S. military command.
			The U.S. command in Saigon announces the arrest of the former commander and seven other members of the

August 12	U.S. Special Forces in Vietnam on suspicion of killing a Vietnamese national alleged to be a double agent.	August 31	Lodge says that the rate of B-52 raids has been reduced in an effort to reduce the level of violence in Vietnam.
August 15	Breaking an eight-week lull in the war, the Communists attack more than 100 cities, towns, and military bases throughout South Vietnam, using mortars, rockets, and infantry assaults.	September 4	According to official U.S. figures, 89 percent of the population of South Vietnam are living under "relatively secure" control of the Saigon government.
August 19	In Cambodia, a government of "national salvation" under Lon Nol is approved by the National Assembly and installed in office.	September 6	Hanoi Radio announces that Pres. Ho Chi Minh died on 3 September 1969 of a "sudden, very serious heart attack".
August 21	Official U.S. statistics show that 87.6 percent of the population of South Vietnam was considered to be under "relatively secure" government control during July.	September 12	The Viet Cong announce that they will observe a three-day cease-fire, beginning on 8 September, to mark Ho Chi Minh's death.
August 22	Foreign Minister Thana Khoman says that the Thai government has pledged to Pres. Nixon that it would never request U.S. combat troops to fight insurgents.	September 16	Formation of a collective leadership to succeed Ho Chi Minh is announced by Hanoi Radio.
August 23	Pres. Thieu announces that Premier Tran Van Huong has agreed to resign so that a more broadly based government could be formed.	September 17	The White House explains the 36-hour halt in B-52 raids following the September 8 three-day cease-fire as an attempt to see what the "other side intended to do in terms of the level of their military activity".
August 24	The State Department announces that the United States and Thailand have agreed to begin talks on reducing U.S. troop levels in Thailand.	September 19	Pres. Nixon announces that 35,000 more U.S. troops will be withdrawn from Vietnam by 15 December 1969.
August 25	Ten. Tran Thien Khien is named Premier (replacing Tran Van Huong) and also Minister of the Interior in South Vietnam.	September 20	The Viet Cong radio denounces Pres. Nixon's announcement of additional troop withdrawals as a plot to prolong the war.
August 26	The White House states that Pres. Nixon will defer a decision on further troop reductions in Vietnam because of the increase in enemy-initiated fighting.	September 21	South Vietnamese Pres. Thieu says his government will not agree to a cease-fire without a political settlement.
August 27	Company A of the 196th Light Infantry Brigade briefly refuses to resume assault operations in the Song Chang valley in an attempt to reach a helicopter shot down five days before.	September 22	Meeting in New York with Secretary of State Rogers and South Vietnamese Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam, the Foreign Ministers of the five allied governments fighting in Vietnam agree to maintain their combined troop strength of about 70,000 men.
August 28	U.S. military commanders in Saigon report that enemy troops have pulled back and that current operations involve small units attacking for limited objectives. At the same time, the presence of a full North Vietnamese regiment is reported in the Mekong Delta for the first time.	September 25	North Vietnam denounces the U.S. troop withdrawal from South Vietnam as a "perfidious trick".
August 29	The Army-Navy Mobile Riverine Force, which had operated in the Mekong Delta since February 1967, is reestablished and River Assault Flotilla 1 and 2nd Brigade, 9th Infantry Division are inactivated. The mission and equipment of the MRF are taken over by the Vietnamese Navy Amphibious Task Force 211.	September 27	The U.S. Navy-owned 27-inch pipeline cutterhead dredge Sandpumper sucks up live ordnance from the bottom of the My Tho River and is sunk.
August 30	The U.S. State and Defense Depts. announce a sharp drop in North Vietnamese infiltration into South Vietnam.	September 28	Hanoi's official news agency announces that Ton Duc Thang, Vice President of North Vietnam, has been chosen to succeed Ho Chi Minh as president.
August 31	At the 32nd session of the Paris talks, Ambassador	September 29	The Government of Cambodia concludes an agreement to sell rice legally to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam.
		September 30	South Vietnamese Pres. Thieu says that U.S. troop withdrawal will take "years and years" because his country has "no ambition" to take over the fighting.



September 29	Lao government troops supported by U.S. aircraft recapture the strategic outpost of Pucng Soui, which fell to the Communists in June 1969.	October 26	The New York Times reports that the United States maintains and controls an army of Meo hill tribesmen, the Armee Clandestine, in Laos.
September 30	The U.S. Secretary of the Army Stanley Resor announces that murder charges were being dropped against the U.S. Special Forces men in Vietnam.	October 30	On Pres. Thieu's order, the GVN releases 310 political prisoners (including Buddhist Monk Thich Thier Minh) in honor of the SVN National Day, 1 November.
	The United States and Thailand announce plans to withdraw 6,000 U.S. Air Force and Army men from Thailand in the next ten months.	October	Two P-100 tactical fighter squadrons at Bien Hoa and a B-57 tactical bomb squadron at Phan Rang are withdrawn from Vietnam and subsequently deactivated.
October 1	The monthly sortie rate for B-52 operations in Southeast Asia is reduced to 1,400.	November 1	COMMANDO HUNT III begins. This dry season air interdiction campaign in Laos terminates on 30 April 1970.
October 2	The lull in fighting in Vietnam is reflected in the lowest weekly U.S. casualties in more than two years.	November 3	Pres. Nixon releases his letter of 15 July 1969 to Pres. Ho Chi Minh in which he repeated U.S. proposals for peace and offered to discuss the NLF's ten points. In a response on 25 August 1969, Ho Chi Minh criticized the U.S. for its "war of aggression" and called the NLF's ten points "a logical and reasonable basis for the settlement" of the war.
October 7	Prince Souvanna Phouma, Prime Minister of Laos, holds separate meetings with Pres. Nixon and Secretary of State Rogers to discuss requests for materiel assistance and air support for Laos against Communist attacks.		In a radio and television address, Pres. Nixon says that the U.S. has worked out a plan in cooperation with the South Vietnamese for complete withdrawal of U.S. combat forces and their replacement by JVN forces on an orderly time table.
October 9	In a news conference, Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird confirms that American commanders in South Vietnam have been operating under a policy of "protective reaction" rather than "maximum pressure" since August.	November 4	South Vietnamese troops engage North Vietnamese forces near Duc Lap in their biggest battle in four months.
October 10	South Vietnamese forces take over full responsibility for the defense of Saigon.	November 5	Vice President Nguyen Cao Ky says that "at the end of 1970, we will replace all American combat troops".
October 12	The U.S. Command in Vietnam reports that the lull in the war continues and that B-52 missions have been reduced as a response to the lull.	November 6	Xuan Thuy, North Vietnam's chief delegate to the Paris talks, charges the United States with "breaking its promises" by revealing the secret talks and the Nixon-Ho letters.
October 14	Hanoi Radio broadcasts an open letter acclaiming the efforts of U.S. anti-war protesters.	November 7	Viet Cong guerrillas attack police posts on the southern edge of Saigon, reportedly the first significant ground attack on the city since May 1968.
October 15	It is announced in Moscow that the Soviet Union and Hanoi have signed new agreements on Soviet aid to North Vietnam and the "granting of new long-term credits".	November 11	Meeting with newsmen in Vientiane, a Lao Communist official displays a list of 158 American airmen held prisoner by the Pathet Lao.
October 16	In the Paris peace talks, North Vietnam proposes "private and direct" talks between the United States and the Viet Cong; Ambassador Lodge proposes secret talks among all four participants.	November 12	The U.S. Army announces that Lt. William Calley has been charged with murder in connection with the reported slayings of South Vietnamese civilians at My Lai in March 1968.
October 23	In protest over the other side's failure to negotiate seriously, Ambassador Lodge refuses to speak formally at the 38th session of the Paris talks.	November 13	General Duong Van Minh calls for a national referendum on "vietnamization".
October 24	South Vietnamese Pres. Thieu decrees an economic austerity program to reduce government deficits in an effort to avoid currency devaluation.		North Vietnamese troops mount the heaviest assault in a year against U.S. forces in the DMZ.

November 14 Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, NLP representative in Paris, says that if Gen. Duong Van Minh became head of a South Vietnamese "peace" cabinet, "we are ready to begin conversations with him".

November 17 The South Vietnamese government reports that it has extended its control to 92 percent of the people of South Vietnam.

November 17 U.S. aircraft strike at enemy guns across the Cambodian border near the USSR camp at Bu Prang.

November 19 Secretary of Defense Laird tells the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations that troop strength in Vietnam is down to 489,200 as of 13 November 1968.

November 20 Henry Cabot Lodge announces that he will resign as chief U.S. negotiator at the Paris peace talks, effective 8 December. Philip C. Habib is named to replace him.

November 21 The U.S. Defense Dept. announces that another 24 men are under investigation in connection with the alleged My Lai massacre.

November 22 Sappers sink the 30-inch pipeline cutterhead dredge New Jersey which is later raised, repaired, and returned to duty in May 1970.

November 23 It is reported that South Vietnamese forces suffered heavy losses in two battles on 18 and 22 November against Viet Cong forces in the Mekong Delta. These are the first major Viet Cong actions since withdrawal of U.S. forces from the area.

November 24 The U.S. Army orders a court martial for Lt. William C. Calley for his part in the killing of Vietnamese civilians in Sonq My village March 1968.

November 29 A captured enemy document released by U.S. military authorities says that nearly 2900 South Vietnamese had been "eliminated" during the Communist occupation of Hue in the 1968 Tet offensive.

November 29 A SVN military court convicts four men, one a former special assistant to Pres. Thieu, of high treason and 37 others of lesser charges of espionage.

November Under the Vietnamization program, the USAP transfer the airbase at Nha Trang to the Vietnamese Air Force.

December 2 A U.S. Army board of inquiry begins hearings on the alleged massacre at My Lai.

December 4 At the 45th session of the Paris peace talks (and his last), Ambassador Lodge says that "the only concrete progress here is agreement on the shape of the table".

December 8 State Department officials say that Chinese army engineers are building a road from the Chinese border through Northeast Laos near the Thai border.

December 11 Xuan Thuy, Chief North Vietnamese delegate to the Paris peace talks, boycotts the 46th session in protest against the United States "downgrading" the talks by refusing to replace Lodge with a delegate of ambassadorial rank.

December 13 The GVN makes public a captured Viet Cong document, COSVN Resolution No. 9, that outlines plans to revert to more traditional forms of guerrilla and political warfare and that urges attacks to inflict casualties on American forces.

December 15 In an address to the American people, Pres. Nixon cites progress in the Vietnamization program and announces that 50,000 more troops will be withdrawn from Vietnam by 15 April 1970.

December 18 The GVN claims control over 92.5 percent of the South Vietnamese people at the end of November.

December 18 In a statement broadcast from Hanoi, the NLF says it is "ready to create any condition" necessary to permit U.S. and other non-Vietnamese troops to "rapidly and safely withdraw from South Vietnam".

December 20 The South Korean Foreign Minister tells the National Assembly that it will keep its 50,000 man force in Vietnam as long as it is necessary.

December 21 Suspected enemy concentrations in the A Shau Valley are bombed by U.S. aircraft for the first time in two months.

December 21 Thai Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman says that he will formally request the Cabinet to order the withdrawal of some of the 12,000 Thai troops in Vietnam.

December 28 Lt. Gen. William Peers and a five-man team arrive in Saigon to continue the U.S. Army's investigation of a possible cover-up of the alleged Song My (My Lai) massacre.

December 30 At the Paris peace talks, the United States submits a list of 1406 men missing in action and requests that their status as prisoners be confirmed.

December 31 Strength of U.S. forces in Vietnam is reported at 474,400 men. United States troops killed in combat in 1969 total 9,404 compared with 14,591 in 1968 and 9,378 in 1967.



## 1970

January 2	Vice President Spiro Agnew pays a one-day visit to South Vietnam.	January 31	Prince Souvanna Phouma suggests that the plaine des Jarres be neutralized.
January 4	Thai Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn says that Vice-Pres. Agnew has assured him that there will be no lessening of the U.S. commitments to Thailand and Southeast Asia.	January	The aircraft shelter construction program at airbases in Vietnam is completed by U.S. Air Force RED HORSE units.
January 6	American officials in Saigon estimate that infiltration into South Vietnam from North Vietnam totaled from 100,000 to 110,000 men during 1969.	February 1	North Vietnam tells its people to be prepared to continue fighting for "many years".
January 8	Pres. Thieu of South Vietnam says that the withdrawal of all U.S. troops in 1970 is "impossible and impractical".		Lao Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma says that he could "close his eyes" to Communist activity on the Ho Chi Minh trail and ask the United States that air attacks there be stopped if the Communists would withdraw their 50,000 troops from the rest of Laos.
January 11	Official sources in Saigon report that the enemy has used surface-to-air missiles for the first time in Laos and that B-52 raids over the Ho Chi Minh trail are continuing.	February 2	Pres. Nixon's proposed 1971 budget calls for an increase in economic aid to South Vietnam to a total of \$474 million.
January 19	Pres. Thieu continues his shake-up of the South Vietnamese Army, reshuffling three military commands in Central Vietnam and promoting ten new brigadier generals.	February 5	The JVN orders that the PSDP be up-graded to take over functions now performed by Popular Forces.
January 21	The New York Times reports that the level of military activity has increased and security decreased in the Mekong Delta during the past two months because of increased enemy infiltration.		80th Allied and Communist forces in South Vietnam begin separate Tet truces.
	North Vietnam refuses to publish the names of captured pilots declaring they are "criminals" not prisoners of war.	February 6	Pathet Lao and North Vietnam reject the proposal by Lao Premier Souvanna Phouma to neutralize the plaine des Jarres.
January 23	State Department officials report a build-up of supplies and 15,000 North Vietnamese troops on the plain of Jars in Laos.		Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia condemns American "imperialism" in Asia but admits that the U.S. presence assures Cambodia's independence and territorial integrity by diverting the pressures of Asian Communism.
January 24	South Vietnam protests to the ICC that 4,619 civilians were killed, 1,879 kidnapped, and 14,412 injured in Communist terrorist acts during 1969.	February 9	Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird and Gen. Earle Wheeler leave for a trip to Vietnam to assess the progress of the war.
January 28	Secretary of the Air Force Robert Seamans, returning from a ten-day trip to Vietnam, says that the South Vietnamese will be able to take over half the air war in Vietnam "in the next year and three-quarters" compared with the 25 percent they fly currently.	February 11	Communist gun positions inside Cambodia are attacked by U.S. aircraft.
January 30	The U.S. command announces that aircraft were lost in a 28 January attack on a SAM base 90 miles inside North Vietnam that had fired on an unarmed U.S. reconnaissance aircraft.	February 12	North Vietnamese forces launch a major offensive in northeastern Laos.
	In a news conference, Pres. Nixon says that "the policy of Vietnamization is irreversible" although the pace might vary.	February 18	Pres. Nixon submits his first annual foreign affairs message to Congress which stresses a new strategy for peace in Asia and announces the formation of a Vietnam Special Studies Group to continually analyze Vietnam policy.
		February 19	Lao Premier Prince Souvanna Phouma tells a press conference that the current North Vietnamese offensive is aimed at recovering territory lost in 1964 and 1965 and that U.S. ground forces are not needed although more arms would be helpful.
		February 21	The last major stronghold of the Lao government on

- February 25 the Plaine des Jarres, the airfield, falls to the North Vietnamese.
- In New York on a visit to the United States, Thai Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman suggests that Asian nations develop regional security arrangements in preparation for the time when the United States withdraws its troops from Asia.
- In Saigon, two members of the House of Representatives are convicted by a military court of dealing with the Communists.
- The U.S. military role in Laos is criticized in the U.S. Senate.
- February 26 Defense Secretary Laird says that no U.S. troops are engaged in Laos and that U.S. air strikes are directed only at North Vietnamese supply lines into South Vietnam.
- Following the 56th session of the Paris peace talks, it is confirmed that the chief MIP delegate, Mme. Nguyen Thi Binh, has joined the chief North Vietnamese delegate in boycotting the talks in protest over the failure to name a ranking replacement for Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge.
- March 1 Lao Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma sends a letter to Britain and the Soviet Union (as co-chairman of the 1962 Geneva Conference on Laos) protesting North Vietnamese military activity in Laos.
- All U.S. Army medical services are reorganized into the U.S. Medical Command, Vietnam under USARV.
- March 5 Pres. Nixon delivers a statement to the nation on U.S. policy and activity in Laos. He says that the total of 1,040 Americans in Laos had not increased during the past year although the North Vietnamese had sent 13,000 additional combat troops into Laos, raising their total to over 67,000 men; he also reports that he has asked the U.S.S.R. and the UK to initiate efforts to restore the terms of the 1962 Geneva Agreements.
- March 7 In a broadcast from Hanoi, the political arm of the Pathet Lao issues a five-point peace proposal including complete withdrawal of U.S. forces, a coalition government, and strict neutrality for Laos.
- March 8 Demonstrations occur in several Cambodian border areas protesting against the presence of North Vietnamese troops in Cambodia.
- March 9 Lao Premier Souvanna Phouma agrees to discuss the Pathet Lao five-point peace plan.
- March 11 The North Vietnamese and FR: embassies in Phnom Penh are sacked by Cambodian demonstrators
- March 12 protesting the activities of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops in Cambodia.
- In Laos, Prince Souvanna Phouma urges Pathet Lao leaders to join in discussions to insure adherence to the terms of the Geneva agreements.
- March 13 The Cambodian government issues an ultimatum demanding that North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops leave Cambodia within 72 hours. The demand is issued by Lon Nol (acting for the government) as Chief of State, Prince Sihanouk, is out of the country visiting France.
- March 17 Following an investigation led by Gen. William Peers, the U.S. Army charges 14 officers, including two generals, of involvement in the suppression of information concerning the alleged 1968 massacre of civilians in the village of Song My.
- Following the expiration of Lon Nol's ultimatum, Cambodian troops attack North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces on the South Vietnamese border and are provided with artillery support by South Vietnamese units at Cambodian request.
- March 18 Phnom Penh radio announces that Prince Norodom Sihanouk has been deposed as Chief of State of Cambodia by Lt. Gen. Lon Nol and Prince Sisowath Sirik Hatak. Cheng Heng, President of the National Assembly, is designated Interim Chief of State, pending elections.
- March 19 The Cambodian National Assembly proclaims a state of emergency and grants Prime Minister Lon Nol full emergency powers.
- March 20 A Joint GVN Joint General Staff - U.S. MACV committee convenes for the purpose of terminating the CIDG program in an orderly manner. It recommends that all remaining CIDG camps be converted to ARVN units between August and December 1970.
- The Associated Press reports that two battalions of Thai soldiers have been flown into the Lao base at Long Tieng to help defend against an expected North Vietnamese attack.
- March 22 Pathet Lao leader Prince Souphanouvong sends a letter to Lao Premier Souvanna Phouma containing a "proposition" for ending the war which demands an immediate end to U.S. bombing as a pre-condition to talks.
- The new government of Cambodia charges that Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops are occupying the country and asks the ICC for assistance in stopping the occupation peacefully.
- March 23 At a news conference, Secretary of State Rogers discloses that Pres. Nixon has sent a letter to the Soviet Union asking that it "exercise its



March 26	responsibilities" to encourage the carrying out of the 1962 agreements in Laos.	April 13	the Royal Lao government submits a series of counter-proposals, says it is willing to negotiate on the Pathet Lao points but refuses to accept demands for a halt in U.S. bombing in Laos.
	In a statement issued in Peiking, Prince Sihanouk says he will form a "national union government" and a "national liberation army". North Vietnam, the Viet Cong, and the Pathet Lao declare their support for Sihanouk.	April 14	Four enemy rockets strike Saigon, the first in nearly four months.
March 27	Pres. Thieu signs into law the "Land to the Tiller" land reform bill.		In a broadcast from Phnom Penh, Premier Lon Nol appeals for aid from any country, asking for no other form of assistance but arms.
March 28	South Vietnamese forces launch their first major attack against VC strongholds in Cambodia, penetrating about two miles beyond the border.	April 15	The U.S. Defense Department announces the suspension of the use of the herbicide 2,4,5,T ("agent orange") as a defoliant in Vietnam.
March 30	The North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong withdraw their diplomatic representatives from Phnom Penh.	April 16	Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces in Cambodia are estimated to have increased to 54,500 since 8 March.
March	Commenting on the Pathet Lao formula for peace in Laos, Prince Souvanna Phouma says in an interview that insistence that U.S. bombing be halted is an obstacle to negotiations.	April 19	Communist forces capture Saang, about 20 miles south of Phnom Penh in Cambodia.
April 1	Royal Lao government troops recapture Sam Thong, a strategic base seized two weeks earlier by North Vietnamese forces.	April 20	Premier Lon Nol of Cambodia asks Pres. Nixon for military equipment and arms and for active assistance from American-trained ethnic Cambodian units serving in South Vietnam.
	As part of the Vietnamization effort, the United States turns over control of Binh Thuy airbase near Can Tho to the VNA.		In a report to the nation, Pres. Nixon announces the withdrawal of 150,000 U.S. troops to be completed in the spring of 1971, depending upon "the military and diplomatic situation". He also refers to "enemy escalation" in Laos and Cambodia and warns the enemy against using American withdrawals to endanger the remaining U.S. forces.
April 4	The Cambodian government reports that several thousand Viet Cong troops are fighting Cambodian forces near the Vietnamese border.	April 21	South Vietnamese armored and ranger units conduct an overnight operation in the Parrot's Beak area.
April 5	France proposes an international conference on Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.		An ARVN force penetrates an enemy base area in Cambodia across the border from South Vietnam's Chau Doc Province.
April 8	Cambodia denounces all foreign incursions into its territory.	April 22	The U.S. Administration reveals that the United States and the GVN have agreed to supply Cambodia with about 6,000 captured Soviet and Chinese rifles.
April 9	Communist forces in South Vietnam launch 115 shellings and 13 ground assaults throughout the country, breaking a lull that began in September 1969.		The Australian government announces that it will withdraw one of its three battalions serving in Vietnam.
	Heavy fighting is reported near the DMZ and the Cambodian border.	April 26	Official press statements from North Vietnam and Communist China reject Indonesian proposals for an Asian conference to restore neutrality to Cambodia.
	Two South Vietnamese battalions move against Viet Cong sanctuaries in Cambodia across the border from Tay Ninh.	April 27	Hanoi radio reports that a "Conference of the Indochinese Peoples" took place in southern China on 24 April 1970. Attending were Pham Van Dong, Prime Minister of North Vietnam; Nguyen Huu Tho of the PRC; Prince Souphanouvong, President
	Cambodian government forces are driven back by Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops in heavy fighting nine miles from the South Vietnamese border in the Parrot's Beak.		
	In a formal reply to Pathet Lao peace proposals,		

of the Lao Patriotic Front; Prince Sihanouk; and Chou En-lai, the Chinese Foreign Minister.

April 29 Cambodia assures South Vietnam that it will protect Vietnamese citizens in Cambodia and cooperate in their repatriation.

April 30 Operation ROCK CEUSHER begins in the Parrot's Beak area. The GVN operation is directed against NVA and Viet Cong forces deployed in Cambodia with U.S. air, artillery and logistic support.

April 30 In an address to the nation, Pres. Nixon announces that U.S. troops are attacking North Vietnamese and Viet Cong sanctuaries in Cambodia in an action taken to protect the remaining U.S. forces in Vietnam and to assist with the Vietnamization program.

April Communist troops capture Attapeu in Laos, their furthest advance into government territory.

April The U.S. 3rd Brigade, 4th Infantry Division departs Vietnam for the United States.

May 1 Operation TOAN THAN; (TOTAL VICTORY) begins in the Fishhook area of Cambodia. Under the command of the U.S. 1st Air Cavalry Division, the ARVN 2nd and 3rd Airborne Brigade and 1st Armored Cavalry Regiment conduct a combined air and ground assault to clean out enemy sanctuaries between Mimot and Fong in Cambodia. The operation terminates on 29 June 1970.

May 2 It is announced that U.S. troop strength in Vietnam was 427,550 on 30 April.

May 3 The Pentagon announces that U.S. aircraft have carried out limited protective reaction strikes in North Vietnam with targets limited to anti-aircraft sites and supply areas south Dong Hoi, about 45 miles north of the DMZ.

May 4 Communist China denounces the United States for sending troops into Cambodia and promises support for the people of Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam.

May 5 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces cut the highway to Saigon 29 miles from Phnom Penh.

May 5 In Peking, Prince Sihanouk announces the establishment of the Front Uni National de Kampuchea--FUNK--or the National United Front of Cambodia and, under it, a Royal Government of National Union for Cambodia. The latter is quickly recognized by China.

Elements of the U.S. 1st Air Cavalry Division overrun a large enemy supply depot in the Fishhook area covering three square kilometers. According to captured supply records, the facility (dubbed "the city") primarily supported the NVA 7th Division.

May 6 North Vietnam breaks diplomatic relations with Cambodia and recognizes Prince Sihanouk's government in exile.

Two new advances into Cambodia are begun by U.S. troops--one across the border from Ray Ninh Province and the other into the jungle region 23 miles north of Phnom Pinh.

The North Vietnamese and Viet Cong delegations cancel the 66th session of the Paris peace talks to protest the renewed bombing of North Vietnam.

May 8 Troops of the U.S. 2nd Brigade, 1st Air Cavalry Division capture a North Vietnamese Army base (nick-named ROCK ISLAND EAST) containing 329 tons of ammunition.

South Vietnamese troops repulse North Vietnam attacks near the DMZ: 64 bases and towns in South Vietnam are shelled in a coordinated Communist attack.

Pres. Thieu says that South Vietnam will not be bound by the 30 June time limit on U.S. operations in Cambodia.

The U.S. command in Vietnam announces that 30 U.S. gunboats have joined with 60 South Vietnamese craft in a push up the Mekong River into Cambodia.

Col. Thong Phanh Knosky, spokesman for the Lao Ministry of Defense, says that three North Vietnamese battalions (involving about 1,000 troops) have advanced to within 18 miles of the royal capital of Luang Prabang.

Forty-seven South Vietnamese Navy vessels arrive at Phnom Penh carrying relief supplies and begin to evacuate ethnic Vietnamese.

Premier Souvanna Phouma says that because of the Cambodian operations, he expects an intensification of the war in Laos by the North Vietnamese and the Pathet Lao.

Vice Pres. Nguyen Cao Ky of South Vietnam announces that allied vessels, including ships of the U.S. Navy, have established a blockade along a 100-mile stretch of the Cambodian coast from the South Vietnamese border to Kompong Som (Sihanoukville).

Lao military officials state that North Vietnamese troops have attacked Royal Lao government forces in the Bolovens Plateau, apparently with troops from Cambodia.

May 11 The 12-nation Asian Conference on Cambodia holds its first meeting in Jakarta, Indonesia.



May 17	The United States announces that it has withdrawn 5,500 troops into South Vietnam from the Cambodian operation near Sa San, 40 miles west of Pleiku.	June 3	Pres. Nixon announces that following the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Cambodia (scheduled for 30 June 1970), the U.S. would continue to fly interdiction missions in Cambodia when necessary to hinder enemy troop and supply movement that might threaten allied forces in South Vietnam.
May 19	After an air and ground assault, Cambodian forces regain full control of Kompong Cham following a Communist attack begun the previous day.	June 11	Communist forces are reported to have seized the ruins at Angkor in Cambodia.
May 20	In South Vietnam, enemy forces shell more than 60 allied positions on the 80th anniversary of the birth of Ho Chi Minh.	June 25	Cambodia decrees general mobilization for all citizens from 18 to 60.
May 22	About 2,500 South Vietnamese, supported by U.S. advisors and air attacks, open a new front in Cambodia west of the Special Forces camp at Duc Lap in Quang Duc Province.	June 27	Cambodian government forces are reported to have abandoned the last of the four northeastern provinces.
May 23	The GVN announces that it has increased its troop strength in Cambodia to about 40,000 as a result of beginning two new operations into the Cambodian provinces of Takeo and Kampot.	June 30	The Cambodian National Assembly extends wartime powers to Premier Lon Nol.
May 24	Royal Lao troops are reported to have begun a counterattack against recent advances by North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao forces.	June	Pres. Nixon addresses the nation at the termination of the Cambodian incursion and states that thereafter there would "be no United States ground personnel in Cambodia except for the regular staff of our Embassy in Cambodia".
May 27	China and North Vietnam sign an agreement providing more economic and military aid for North Vietnam in 1970.	July 1	Under the Vietnamization program, the airbase at Pleiku is turned over to the VNAF.
May 28	The foreign ministers of Cambodia and South Vietnam sign documents re-establishing diplomatic relations which provide for South Vietnamese military operations in Cambodia as long as necessary.	July 12	Pathet Lao troops capture the provincial capital of Saravane in Northern Laos.
May 30	The New York Times reports that Cambodia and the United States have agreed to raise the level of their diplomatic representation by an exchange of ambassadors.	July 22	South Vietnamese forces open an offensive in northeastern South Vietnam.
May 31	Thailand announces the resumption of full diplomatic relations with Cambodia.	July 31	Cambodian Premier arrives in Bangkok for talks with Thai Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn.
June 1	The Department of Defense announces that U.S. combat deaths total 42,425 (1 January 1961 to 30 May 1970). U.S. troop strength on 28 May 1970 was 428,050; South Vietnamese armed forces were 1,200,000; and Communist strength was estimated to be 240,000.	August 11	The Pathet Lao send Prince Souk Vongsak (a member of the Neo Lao Hak Sat Central Committee) as a "plenipotentiary" to Vientiane for negotiations with Prince Souvanna Phouma, a cousin.
June 1	Martial law is proclaimed for an indefinite period in Cambodia.	August 17	Souvanna Phouma and Souk Vongsak reach an agreement for talks to take place between Prince Souvanna Phouma and Prince Souphanouvong at Khang Khay on the edge of the Plaine des Jarres.
June 1	Thailand agrees to provide military assistance to Cambodia.	August 19	The Pathet Lao report a breakdown in efforts to establish peace talks with the Lao government.
		August 20	The United States and Cambodia conclude a military assistance agreement in Phnom Penh.
		August 20	Cambodian and Communist forces clash only about seven miles from Phnom Penh.

August 31	The first CIDG camps (two in each Corps area) are absorbed by ARVN with the civilian irregulars being converted to government soldiers and redesignated as Ranger units.		
September 3	North Vietnamese chief negotiator returns to the Paris peace talks.	November 23	North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces begin a new assault south of Phnom Penh.
September 7	United States troop strength in Vietnam falls below 400,000 for the first time since January 1967.	November 25	The North Vietnamese and Viet Cong boycott the Paris peace talks in protest against the U.S. resumption of bombing in North Vietnam.
September 17	Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, the chief negotiator for the P.P., puts forth an eight-point peace initiative.	December 1	The GVN promulgates a law authorizing the exploration and exploitation of oil concessions in its territorial waters.
October 7	Pres. Nixon outlines a five-point peace initiative including an Indochina cease-fire, an all-Indochina peace conference, a mutual withdrawal of all outside forces from South Vietnam, release of all prisoners of war in Indochina, and a political settlement for South Vietnam.	December 10	The U.S. and South Vietnamese delegates to the Paris peace talks call for an immediate prisoner of war exchange.
October 9	China and North Vietnam announce a new economic and military aid agreement.		In a press conference, Pres. Nixon warns that he would order further bombing of North Vietnam if needed to protect U.S. troops in South Vietnam.
October 9	Cambodia is proclaimed officially the Khmer Republic, effective 1 November.	December 12	North Vietnam denounces Pres. Nixon's warning of possible bombing as a threat to expand the war.
October 12	Pres. Nixon announces the planned withdrawal of 40,000 troops from South Vietnam by Christmas, 1970.	December 15	South Vietnamese troops are reported to have been airlifted to Kompong Cham as a result of a personal appeal from Premier Lon Nol to Pres. Thieu.
October 14	North Vietnam officially rejects Pres. Nixon's five-point Indochina peace plan.		Secretary of Defense Laird says that a U.S. presence will have to be maintained in Vietnam until a satisfactory agreement on prisoners of war can be arranged.
October 25	South Vietnamese forces open a new offensive into Cambodia.		
October 29	The Royal Lao government accepts a Pathet Lao formula for peace talks.	December 17	The North Vietnamese delegation to the Paris peace talks calls upon the United States to suggest a "reasonable deadline" for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Vietnam.
October 31	Pres. Thieu of South Vietnam reiterates his strong opposition to a coalition government with the Communists.	December 21	Cambodian troops are reported to have opened a drive to reopen the highway from Phnom Penh to Kompong Som.
November 5	United States military sources report a massive enemy supply build up in southern North Vietnam.	December 22	The U.S. Congress approves a military aid bill for Cambodia that includes a ban on the use of U.S. ground forces.
November 8	A combined Cambodian and South Vietnamese force is reported to have launched an offensive south of Phnom Penh.		North Vietnam releases a "definitive" list of U.S. prisoners of war.
November 9	North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces open an offensive near Kompong Cham.	December 25	Allied forces observe a 24-hour Christmas truce; the Viet Cong announce a 72-hour truce.
November 13	An unarmed U.S. reconnaissance aircraft is shot down over North Vietnam.	December	The PRC enunciates a three-point statement on the question of a cease-fire in Vietnam.
November 21	Heavy attacks by U.S. aircraft are carried out in		



## 1971

January 1	Repeal of the Tonkin Gulf Resolution becomes effective.	March 5	South Vietnamese troops are reported to have entered the North Vietnamese supply and communications center of Tchepone in Laos.
January 15	The conversion of CIDG camps to ARVN Ranger units is completed.	March 11	South Vietnamese troops are reported to be withdrawing from Tchepone under heavy pressure from North Vietnamese forces.
January 22	South Vietnamese and Cambodian forces are reported to have met in Pich Nil pass, clearing Cambodian Route 4 of Communist control.	March 15	Communist forces launch a heavy mortar and rocket attack on Khe Sanh, the support base for South Vietnamese operations in Laos.
January 26	Communist sappers attack Phnom Penh airport destroying a large fraction of the Khmer Air Force; downtown Phnom Penh is shelled for the first time.	March 21	North Vietnamese missile sites are bombed in retaliation for attacks on U.S. reconnaissance and bomber aircraft in Laos.
January 27	The U.S. Defense Department reveals that a U.S. force in civilian clothes had landed at Phnom Penh airport to retrieve damaged helicopters.	March 24	Major assault forces of LAM SON 719 are withdrawn into South Vietnam although some airmobile raids into Laos continue for the next two weeks.
February 8	Cambodian troops launch a drive against Communist concentrations west and northwest of Phnom Penh.	March 28	A North Vietnamese attack on Fire Base Mary Ann south of Da Nang kills 33 U.S. military personnel, the most in a single attack since July 1970.
February 17	Operation LAM SON 719 begins. The combined operation, involving troops of the ARVN I Corps and the U.S. XXIV Corps, is aimed at eliminating enemy base areas in the Tchepone area of Laos. The operation terminates on 9 April with all friendly units safely withdrawn back into South Vietnam.	March	A Commodity Import Program is begun in Cambodia.
February 18	Cambodian Premier Lon Nol is reported to have suffered a paralyzing stroke.	April 7	President Nixon announces that 100,000 U.S. troops will be withdrawn from South Vietnam between May 1 and 1 December.
February 20	At a news conference, President Nixon rules out the use of tactical nuclear weapons in Indochina but places no limit on U.S. air support of South Vietnamese offensives.	April 8	The Paris peace talks are resumed.
February 25	The Paris peace talks are suspended as the North Vietnamese delegation charges that recent U.S. moves in Indochina threaten North Vietnam and China.	April 11	Elections are held for membership in the North Vietnamese National Assembly.
February 28	Heavy ground fighting stalls the South Vietnamese advance into Laos as heavy anti-aircraft fire hinders U.S. air support.	April 13	Breaking a two-week siege, relief forces reach Fire Base 6 in the Central Highlands of South Vietnam.
March 4	In his foreign policy report to Congress, President Nixon calls Cambodia "a concrete illustration of the Nixon Doctrine principles".	April 15	North Vietnamese chief delegate Xuan Thuy ends a seven-week boycott of the Paris peace talks.
	United States tank forces take up positions along the Laos-South Vietnam border to counter an expected North Vietnamese tank assault into South Vietnam.	April 16	President Nixon says U.S. air power will continue to be used in Vietnam as long as North Vietnam holds U.S. prisoners of war.
	President Nixon says that as long as there are American prisoners in North Vietnam, a residual force of U.S. troops will have to stay in South Vietnam. He says "that is the least we	April 20	Cambodian Premier Lon Nol resigns for reasons of health, precipitating a government crisis.
		April 21	President Nixon announces that "he can report that Vietnamization has succeeded".
		April 23	North Vietnamese missile sites come under U.S. air attack for the sixth straight day, the heaviest series of bombings since 1968.
		April 29	At the Paris peace talks, Xuan Thuy proposes negotiations for a date for total U.S. withdrawal.

can negotiate for".

draval from South Vietnam.

May 3 The Cambodian government crisis is resolved with Lon Nol as titular premier and Sirik Matak holding principal executive power.

May 8 Prince Souphanouvong of the Pathet Lao proposes a general cease-fire to the Lao government including cessation of U.S. bombing and reopening of talks between the two political groups.

May 13 North Vietnamese forces are reported to have made two strong attacks on South Vietnamese forces in the A Chau valley of western Thua Thien province.

May 17 The Royal Lao government announces the loss of its remaining major positions on the Bolovens Plateau to North Vietnamese forces.

May 23 Viet Cong infiltrators destroy large stocks of aviation fuel at the U.S. airbase at Cam Ranh Bay.

May 31 North Vietnamese troops are reported to have driven South Vietnamese troops from Snoul, Cambodia.

June 2 Cambodian Chief of State Cheng Heng proposes talks to end the fighting in Cambodia if the Viet Cong and NVA will withdraw their forces.

June 3 In a private meeting in Paris, Nguyen Van Tien, the second-ranking member of the PKG negotiating delegation, tells U.S. Congressman Robert Leggett that if the United States sets a date for the complete withdrawal of U.S. forces from Vietnam, they will release all American prisoners before that date.

June 9 North Vietnamese troops in Cambodia are attacked by U.S. bombers and helicopters responding to a South Vietnamese request for assistance in preventing an invasion of South Vietnam.

June 13 The South Vietnamese National Assembly passes an election reform law requiring presidential candidates to have the endorsement of a specific number of legislators and councillors.

June 7 The U.S. Senate meets in secret session to review the U.S. role in the war in northern Laos.

June 9 The SVN announces that it will begin screening applicants for bidding on oil leases in its offshore waters.

June 13 The New York Times begins publication of the "Pentagon papers".

June 16 In Cambodia, the Expanded Joint Commission (set up in April by the National Assembly) begins work

June 24 on a new constitution.

North Vietnamese forces drive ARVN troops out of fire Base Fuller in northern Quang Tri Province along the DMZ. Fuller is later recaptured.

North Vietnamese special advisor Le Duc Tho returns to the Paris peace talks for the first time in over a year.

June 25 A Pathet Lao proposal to end the fighting in Laos is renewed at the Paris peace talks.

June 27 Saigon military sources report that at least two North Vietnamese regiments have infiltrated across the DMZ and are participating in the current series of attacks.

July 1 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong delegates to the 197th session of the Paris peace talks offer a seven-point peace plan including release of all U.S. prisoners by the end of 1971 if all U.S. troops are withdrawn from Indochina by the same time.

July 7 Neo troops loyal to the Royal Lao government are reported to have gained complete control of the Plaine des Jarres.

July 8 In a plenary session of the Paris talks, Ambassador Bruce says that the United States is trying to find common areas of agreement in Mme Binh's proposals of 1 July and the GVN representative reiterates his government's willingness to talk with Communist representatives from North and South Vietnam; North Vietnam rejects a U.S. proposal that the recent peace offer be discussed in restricted session.

South Vietnamese troops are airlifted into the Parrot's Beak area of Cambodia in a new assault on enemy troops and supply areas.

July 9 South Vietnamese troops take over responsibility for defenses along the DMZ.

July 12 In testimony before a House sub-committee, Marshall Green (Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs) says that U.S. troop strength stands at 236,000 and the current rate of withdrawal is about 14,200 men per month.

July 28 William J. Porter replaces David K.E. Bruce as chief U.S. delegate to the Paris peace talks.

July Le Duc Tho says that if President Nixon tries to base agreement on fixing a withdrawal date with a cease-fire throughout Indochina, "there can be no accord".



August 5	The South Vietnamese Supreme Court approves the applications for presidential candidacy of President Thieu and General Duong Van Minh and rejects that of Vice-President Ky.	October 3	In South Vietnam, President Thieu wins an uncontested election to a second four-year term.
August 15	A massive air and artillery assault on North Vietnamese concentrations near the DMZ is reported.	October 18	In Cambodia, Marshal Lon Nol takes over by decree the lawmaking power of the National Assembly which is charged only with drawing up a new constitution.
August 20	General Duong Van Minh withdraws from the South Vietnamese presidential race charging President Thieu with rigging the election.	October 20	Cambodian Premier Lon Nol declares a state of emergency and names a new government to rule by "ordinance".
August 21	The South Vietnamese Supreme Court reverses its decision excluding Vice-President Ky from the presidential ballot.	October 29	The Cambodian government announces a comprehensive program of reforms aimed at stabilizing the economy.
August 23	Vice-President Ky withdraws his candidacy for president of South Vietnam protesting the illegality of the procedures surrounding both his disqualification and his reinstatement.	November 12	President Nixon announces that U.S. troop strength in Vietnam would be reduced by an additional 45,000 men by February 1972, bringing the total down to 139,000.
August 29	Elections are held in South Vietnam for an expanded House of Representatives, the lower house of the GVN National Assembly: 22 opposition candidates are elected and 79 previous members are defeated -- a result interpreted to indicate growing resentment of government policy.	November 13	Military sources in Saigon say that the North Vietnamese are massing supplies for a major push down the Ho Chi Minh trail into Laos and Cambodia.
September 5	Cambodia and South Vietnam begin negotiations for the withdrawal of the 100,000 ARVN troops still in Cambodia.	November 15	South Vietnamese President Thieu announces an economic reform program that includes a devaluation of the piaster.
September 6	South Vietnamese forces launch a major sweep against North Vietnamese positions near the Lao border.	November 17	Thai Premier Kittikachorn and a "revolutionary" council seize full power in a bloodless coup d'etat, dissolve the parliament and cabinet and declare martial law.
September 11	President Thieu declares that he will resign if he fails to get at least 50% of the vote in the forthcoming Vietnamese presidential election.	November 22	South Vietnamese troops begin the sixth phase of Operation TOAN THANG (TOTAL VICTORY), a major drive into eastern Cambodia along Route 7 to disrupt enemy troop concentrations and to safeguard the road into Phnom Penh.
September 16	Royal Lao government forces recapture Pak Song in southern Laos.	December 2	Heavy North Vietnamese attacks are reported on Cambodian defenses near Phnom Penh.
September 21	Air strikes inside North Vietnam are mounted by U.S. aircraft.	December 6	In southern Laos, Saravane is evacuated by Royal Lao forces.
September 22	The South Vietnamese Senate passes a resolution asking President Thieu to postpone the presidential elections.	December 12	Communist forces in southern Laos occupy Thateng.
September 24	The United States Air Force announces that the AC-119G gunships of the 17th SOS have been turned over to the VNAF under the Vietnamization program.	December 18	Communist forces (including North Vietnamese, Pathet Lao, and neutralist units) in Laos launch a major offensive against the Plaine des Jarres.
September 26	Royal Lao government forces capture their former base at Muong Soui, east of the Plaine des Jarres.	December 20	North Vietnamese troops are reported to have overrun the Plaine des Jarres.
September 28	North Vietnamese forces launch heavy attacks on South Vietnamese positions along the Cambodian border.	December 26	Sustained U.S. air strikes are launched against North Vietnamese military installations.
		December 28	North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao forces attain

virtual control of the Bolovens Plateau in southern Laos.

The U.S. command in Saigon announces the end of intensified bombing of North Vietnam after five days. The South Vietnamese offensive in Cambodia ends after 39 days.

December 30

## 1972

In southern Laos, Pak Song falls to advancing Communist troops.

January 3

South Vietnamese troops are reported to have moved into northeast Cambodia for the fourth such operation in two months.

January 7

Royal Lao forces are driven from the Bolovens Plateau in southern Laos by North Vietnamese troops as the last government outpost, Ban Wbik, falls.

January 11

Pres. Nixon announces that 70,000 more U.S. troops will be withdrawn from Vietnam within three months, leaving 69,000 there by May 1972.

January 13

Souanna Phouma, Premier of Laos, states that Thai "volunteer" strength in Laos has risen to about 15 battalions and is expected to increase by another 5 or 6 by the end of the month.

January 14

A MIG-21 is shot down over North Vietnam by a U.S. aircraft, the first such occurrence since 28 March 1970.

January 19

In Laos, neutralist forces under Col. Deuane Sisaspeuth cut Highway 13 between Vientiane and Luang Prabang, capturing the town of Sala Phou Khoun.

January 21

In his Address to the Nation, President Nixon promises that within six months of an agreement, all U.S. and allied forces will be withdrawn from Vietnam, prisoners will be exchanged, a cease-fire will be in effect throughout Indochina, and there will be a new Presidential election. He also reveals that an eight-point plan to end the war had been submitted in October 1971 to the North Vietnamese Paris delegates but subsequent negotiations have gone on without results.

January 25

North Vietnamese delegates to the Paris talks release a nine-point peace plan said to have been submitted secretly to the United States in June 1971.

January 31

In Laos, the neutralists' hold on Highway 13 is strengthened with their capture of the town of Huong Kassy.

February 2

At a new conference in Paris, Le Duc Tho elaborates on two key points of the PFG seven-point solution to the Vietnam problem, i.e., fixing a specific date for complete withdrawal of U.S. forces and the establishment of a government of national concord in South Vietnam.

Lao government forces recapture the town of Muong Kassy.

February 13

The United States ends 29 hours of intensive bombing raids against artillery positions in southern North Vietnam and the DMZ.

February 17

As the Paris peace talks resume after a one week suspension, North Vietnamese and Viet Cong delegates walk out in protest against U.S. bombing raids over North Vietnam.

February 24

South Vietnamese forces begin a drive into Cambodia to block preparations for a suspected Communist offensive.

February 27

Thai troops are withdrawn from Vietnam.

February

Royal Lao troops call off their month-old offensive in the vicinity of the Plaine des Jarres.

March 6

Cambodian Premier Lon Nol (declaring himself President) seizes power as head of state following the resignation of Cheng Heng, dissolves the National Assembly, and nullifies the nearly completed constitution.

March 10

The Paris peace talks resume after a three-week interruption.

March 16

The 100th "protective reaction" strike by U.S. aircraft is carried out against North Vietnam.

March 19

In Cambodia, an 18-man cabinet is announced with Lon Nol as president and Son Ngoc Thanh as premier.

March 20

The U.S. delegate to the Paris talks, William Porter, announces that the United States is suspending the talks indefinitely.

March 23

President Lon Nol of Cambodia establishes a new committee to review the previously prepared draft constitution.

March 24

North Vietnamese forces open a major drive (the "Easter offensive") across the DMZ into South Vietnam employing three divisions supported by tanks and artillery.

March 31

South Vietnamese forces abandon the northern half of Quang Tri Province.

April 2



April 5	South Vietnamese Regional Forces at Loc Minh are assaulted by elements of the NVA 5th and 7th Divisions. North Vietnamese forces begin a new offensive into Binh Long Province and cut the main highway between An Loc and Saigon.		
April 6	The Cambodian presidential committee submits a draft constitution.	May 10	South Vietnamese Pres. Thieu declares martial law and replaces the military commander in the Central Highlands.
April 7	Heavy, sustained attacks on North Vietnam are begun by U.S. aircraft and naval gunfire.	May 12	The Cambodian military command reports that Communist forces have captured four positions in Takeo Province.
April 10	North Vietnamese forces capture Loc Minh, a district capital in Binh Long Province.	May 13	South Vietnamese forces begin a series of counterattacks in Quang Tri Province and the Central Highlands.
April 16	Deep penetration raids into North Vietnam are begun by B-52 aircraft for the first time since November 1967.	May 23	The U.S. Defense Department announces that the air war against North Vietnam has been expanded to include new targets.
April 18	Full-scale aerial attacks on North Vietnam are resumed as the Hanoi-Haiphong area is attacked by B-52 and Navy fighter-bomber aircraft.	May 25	North Vietnamese assault forces seize control of scattered areas of Kontum city.
April 19	A North Vietnamese tank assault on An Loc is repulsed as fierce fighting continues in the area.	May 29	Presidents Nixon and Brezhnev issue a communique in Moscow in which the U.S. view is stated that the President's May 8 proposals would be the quickest way to bring the war to an equitable conclusion.
April 26	North Vietnamese shore batteries hit the destroyer U.S.S. Buchanan in the Gulf of Tonkin.	June 4	Lon Nol is elected to a full five-year term as President of Cambodia with about 55% of the vote, 26% for In Tam, and 19% for Keo An.
April 30	North Vietnamese forces overrun the district capital of Hoai An in the Central Highlands and cut Highway 19 between Qui Nhon and Pleiku.	June 7	North Vietnamese forces are driven out of Kontum city.
May 1	Pres. Nixon announces his intention to withdraw 20,000 more U.S. troops in the next two months despite the continuing North Vietnamese offensive.	June 8	A North Vietnamese spokesman in Paris charges that U.S. aircraft had deliberately destroyed dams and dikes in North Vietnam.
May 4	In Cambodia, a referendum is held that approves the new Republican constitution that is to go into effect on 12 May.	June 11	The U.S. command in Saigon announces that B-52 aircraft using laser-guided bombs had destroyed a major hydroelectric plant in the vicinity of Hanoi.
May 8	Communist forces in Cambodia capture Kompong Trach.	June 12	The road to An Loc is cleared of enemy troops and opened to civilian traffic.
May 1	South Vietnamese forces abandon the city of Quang Tri.	June 19	The U.S. command in Saigon reveals that over 150 U.S. aircraft have been transferred from Vietnam to Thailand.
May 4	Royal Lao government forces reopen Highway 13 between Vientiane and Luang Prabang.	June 27	After opposition members walked out, the South Vietnamese Senate grants Pres. Thieu authority to rule by decree for six months.
May 8	Another indefinite suspension of the Paris peace talks is called by the U.S. and South Vietnamese delegations.	June 28	The White House names Gen. Frederick C. Weyand to be commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam, succeeding Gen. Creighton Abrams who becomes U.S. Army Chief of Staff.
	The United States orders 50 additional fighter-bombers and another aircraft carrier to Vietnam.		South Vietnamese troops open a major drive to recapture Quang Tri Province.
	In a speech, Pres. Nixon says that the United States now has "a clear hard choice" in Indochina among three courses of action: immediate withdrawal, continuing attempts at negotiations, or decisive		

June 29

At a televised news conference, Pres. Nixon says that the Paris peace talks will resume on 13 July on the assumption that North Vietnam is prepared to negotiate seriously.

July 7

South Vietnamese military sources state that contrary to previous reports, the drive to recapture Quang Tri is stalled.

July 13

The Paris peace talks resume after a ten-week suspension.

July 19

Presidential advisor Henry Kissinger meets privately with Le Duc Tho, chief advisor to the North Vietnamese delegation to the Paris peace talks.

July 22

Hanoi is bombed by U.S. aircraft for the first time in a month.

July 24

Secretary General Waldheim of the United Nations says he has evidence that the United States is deliberately bombing North Vietnamese dikes.

August 3

Saigon reports that South Vietnamese troops have retaken Fire Base Bastogne, lost a week earlier to enemy attack.

August 5

South Vietnamese Pres. Thieu issues a decree placing new restrictions on the press.

August 6

Heavy fighting is reported in eastern Cambodia as North Vietnamese troops attack Kompong Trabek.

August 10

The Cambodian Government requests U.S. assistance in coping with the increasing flow of refugees from combat areas. A U.S. review team recommends that assistance be rendered through United Nations or private voluntary organizations to minimize direct U.S. involvement.

August 12

The last U.S. combat troops leave Vietnam.

August 16

Henry Kissinger arrives in Saigon for talks with Pres. Thieu.

August 19

Communist forces capture Que Son, a district capital in Quang Nam Province in northern South Vietnam.

August 24

North Vietnam rejects a South Vietnamese offer to repatriate 600 disabled North Vietnamese prisoners.

August 28

The Pentagon reports that a small Chinese minisweeper has entered Haiphong harbor.

August 29

The White House announces that a 12,000 man reduction

in U.S. troop strength in Vietnam will bring the authorized total down to 27,000 by 1 December.

September 2

Hanoi announces that it plans to release three U.S. prisoners of war, the first to be freed since 1969.

September 3

Elections are held in Cambodia for the lower house of the National Assembly. All 26 seats are won by the pro-government Socio-Republican party.

September 7

South Korea announces that its 37,000 troops remaining in Vietnam will be withdrawn starting in December.

Heavy fighting occurs as over 1000 Communist troops attack the district capital of Tien Phaoc near Da Nang.

September 8

Food riots occur in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

September 11

U.S. aircraft destroy the Long Bien bridge over the Red River in downtown Hanoi.

September 15

South Vietnamese troops recapture the devastated provincial capital of Quang Tri.

September 16

North Vietnamese forces begin a new offensive in southern Quang Ngai Province.

September 17

Three U.S. prisoners of war are released in Hanoi into the custody of anti-war activists.

Elections are held in Cambodia for the upper house of the National Assembly. All 40 seats go to government candidates.

September 29

The Cambodian government announces that its troops have failed to dislodge Communist forces from Angkor.

October 5

Air Force F-111 aircraft return to combat after five days of tests following the mysterious disappearance of one on 28 September, their first day of action since 1968.

October 11

The French diplomatic mission's quarters in Hanoi are damaged during a U.S. raid.

October 17

Preliminary peace talks between the Royal Lao government and the Pathet Lao begin in Vientiane.

A new Cambodian Cabinet headed by Hang Thun Rak is presented to Parliament: Rak succeeds Son Ngoc Thanh who resigned on 14 October.

October 23

U.S. presidential advisor Henry Kissinger leaves Saigon after five days of secret talks.

October 24

Pres. Thieu, in a nationwide broadcast, says that peace terms reportedly worked out between the United States and North Vietnam and the Viet Cong are unacceptable.



October 26	Hanoi radio reports that a nine-point peace plan has been agreed between the United States and North Vietnam; in Washington, Kissinger tells a news conference that peace in Indochina is "at hand"; in Paris, North Vietnamese and Viet Cong negotiators demand that the agreement be signed by October 31.	December 16	Henry Kissinger says that the cease-fire negotiations are stalled because North Vietnam reneged on an earlier agreement but he also admits that South Vietnamese objections are serious; in Paris, the Viet Cong accuse the United States of "schemes to revise the contents" of the October peace agreement.
October 27	The military command in Saigon reports that Communist forces have initiated the largest number of assaults throughout the country of any 24-hour period since the 1968 Tet offensive.	December 18	The White House announces that Pres. Nixon personally orders the resumption of full-scale bombing and mining in North Vietnam until such time as a settlement is arrived at.
November 1	Defense Secretary Laird confirms that U.S. bombing of North Vietnam north of the 20th parallel has been halted.	December 20	Pope Paul VI deplors the "sudden renewal of harsh and heavy military operations" in Vietnam.
November 2	In a National Day speech, Pres. Thieu denounces the draft cease-fire agreement as "a surrender of the South Vietnamese people to the Communists".	December 22	The White House says that Pres. Nixon is "determined" to continue heavy bombing of North Vietnam until it decides to resume negotiations "in a constructive attitude".
November 3	In a nationally televised political speech, Pres. Nixon says that a Vietnamese cease-fire would be signed only "when the agreement is right".	December 24	North Vietnamese chief negotiator Xuan Thuy says in a television interview that his country would not resume negotiations with the United States as long as bombing north of the 20th parallel continued.
November 4	United States military sources disclose that additional North Vietnamese reinforcements are moving into South Vietnam.	December 26	The U.S. command in Saigon announces the resumption of bombing of North Vietnam after an 36-hour Christmas pause; in Washington, a Defense Dept. spokesman says bomber losses have been running about 2-3%.
November 20	The chief North Vietnamese negotiator at the Paris peace talks, Xuan Thuy, indicates willingness for another cease-fire negotiation session provided the United States is "serious".	December 28	The U.S. command in Saigon announces the heaviest weekly U.S. casualties in nearly two years: 7 killed, 73 missing, 29 wounded and, since 18 December, 14 B-52 aircraft lost.
November 25	A new round of private peace talks opens in Paris between Henry Kissinger and Le Duc Tho.	December 30	The White House announces that Pres. Nixon has ordered a halt in bombing of North Vietnam north of the 20th parallel and that private peace talks would resume in Paris on 8 January 1973.
November 30	The Kissinger-Tho talks in Paris end but are scheduled to resume on 4 December.	December	The first U.S. grant (\$50,000) for refugee assistance in Cambodia is made to the International Red Cross (ICRC). Subsequently, additional larger grants are made to ICRC, the Catholic Relief Services, and to CARRP.
December 4	North Vietnamese charges that the United States has deadlocked the Paris peace talks by demanding basic changes in the draft agreed to in October.		
December 12	Private peace talks resume in Paris between Henry Kissinger and Le Duc Tho.		
December 13	South Vietnamese Pres. Thieu proposes a Christmas truce to be maintained indefinitely while peace talks continue.	January 6	Hanoi radio announces that Premier Pham Van Dong has ordered a national emergency to cope with the effects of heavy U.S. bombing in December 1972.
December 15	The Kissinger-Tho private peace talks in Paris are broken off.	January 10	Thai Prime Minister Thanom Kittikachorn announces that the United States would keep its bases in Thailand after a Vietnam cease-fire.
	In the heaviest raid of the war to date, U.S. B-52 aircraft mount a 16-mission attack on supply bases in North Vietnam.		
	A new interim constitution is published in Thailand.		

## 1973

January 18	A joint statement announces that U.S. Presidential advisor Kissinger and North Vietnamese negotiator Le Duc Tho will meet again on January 23 "for the purpose of completing the text of an agreement".	February 21	A cease-fire agreement on Laos is negotiated by Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma which provides for a cease-fire in place, withdrawal of all foreign forces within 90 days, and a new provisional coalition government to be founded within 30 days.
January 19	South Vietnamese government forces begin a series of offensives north of Quang Tri City, south of Da Nang near Que Son, and northwest of Saigon in Binh Dinh province for the purpose of gaining territory prior to a cease-fire.	February 26	The International Conference on Vietnam convenes in Paris.
January 22	In Laos, the airfield at Luang Prabang is struck by 30 rockets damaging one light observation aircraft.	February 27	North Vietnam says they will refuse to release additional U.S. prisoners until the cease-fire is implemented. In response, President Nixon orders Secretary of State Rogers not to attend the Paris Conference, halts U.S. troop withdrawals from Vietnam, and stops the minesweeping in Hanoi harbor.
January 23	The U.S. command in Saigon announces that U.S. forces in South Vietnam now are down to 23,700 men.	February 28	North Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh assures Secretary Rogers in Paris that discussions on the release of U.S. prisoners will resume in Saigon.
January 27	In a nationwide television address President Nixon announces that an agreement had been reached to end the war in Vietnam with a cease-fire to go into effect on 27 January 1973.	March 2	Agreements guaranteeing the Vietnam settlement are signed by the 12 nations attending the Paris conference.
January 28	In "Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam" is signed at Paris. The Agreement provides for a cease-fire in Vietnam, return of prisoners, withdrawal of U.S. and allied forces from South Vietnam within 60 days, and several other measures relating to Laos and Cambodia intended to insure their sovereignty and neutrality.	March 7	South Vietnam and the Viet Cong reach agreement on a second phase prisoner exchange after a two-day impasse.
January 31	In Cambodia, President Lon Nol declares a unilateral cessation of hostilities, reserving only the right of self-defense.	March 17	A Cambodian Air Force pilot bombs the presidential palace in Phnom Penh. President Lon Nol, escaping unhurt, declares a state of emergency and suspends civil liberties.
February 5	The military commissions set up to monitor the Vietnam cease-fire have their first official meeting in Saigon.	March 19	Representatives of South Vietnam and the Viet Cong begin full-scale political talks in Paris.
February 12	Representatives of the Royal Lao government and the Pathet Lao begin secret peace negotiations in Vientiane.	March 27	The White House says that the United States will continue bombing in Cambodia until Communist forces stop their offensive operations and agree to a cease-fire.
February 14	International truce observers begin taking up positions in the South Vietnamese countryside as truce violations continue.	March 28	In a statement before the Senate Armed Services Committee, Defense Secretary Richardson states that the North Vietnamese threat in Southeast Asia remains formidable, noting that there remain in the RVN 230,000 NVA/VC troops; in Cambodia, 70,000 - 90,000 VC/NVA and Khmer Communist troops; and over 100,000 NVA and Pathet Lao in Laos.
February 17	First group of U.S. prisoners freed by North Vietnam are flown from Hanoi to Clark AFB in the Philippines.	April 3	U.S. troop withdrawal from South Vietnam is completed.
February 19	Following talks in Hanoi between Henry Kissinger and Premier Phom Vam Dong, a communique announces agreement to create a Joint Economic Commission to channel U.S. reconstruction aid to North Vietnam.		Following a meeting at the Western White House, Presidents Nixon and Thieu issue a joint communique expressing concern that the unconditional withdrawal of foreign forces from Laos and Cambodia (called for by Article 20 of the Agreement) had not been carried out.
February 28	The Joint Military Commission in Vietnam issues an urgent appeal that South Vietnamese and Communist forces end their fighting.		



April 4	The Cambodian government declares a "state of national danger" as Khmer Rouge forces close part of Highway 5, the last remaining land supply route into Phnom Penh.	Control and Supervision (ICCS) in Vietnam within 60 days because the observers are not being permitted to do their jobs properly.
April 7	Viet Cong shoot down a helicopter carrying international observers of the Vietnam cease-fire.	Special Envoy of the National United Front of Cambodia (FUNK), Ieng Sary, announces the determination of FUNK to fight on to final victory and claims control already of 80% of the country with a population of 5.5 million (of a total of about 7 million).
April 12	Presidential advisor General Alexander Haig reports to President Nixon on his three-day trip to assess truce violations in South Vietnam and the military situations in Cambodia and Laos.	The U.S. Senate votes 63-19 to cut off all funds for combat activities in Laos and Cambodia, a milder measure having been passed previously by the House.
April 16	U.S. aircraft resume bombing North Vietnamese positions in Laos following reports that the Communists had overrun a town on the Plaine des Jarres.	In agreement aimed at strengthening the Vietnamese cease-fire is signed in Paris by representatives of the United States, North and South Vietnam, and the Viet Cong.
April 17	The Cambodian Cabinet's resignation is announced by President Lon Nol as he attempts to broaden the base of his government.	U.S. aircraft strike Khmer Rouge troop concentrations in Cambodia for the 100th straight day.
April 19	The United States announces that mine-clearing operations in North Vietnam and U.S.-North Vietnamese talks on economic assistance have been halted in response to North Vietnamese violations of the cease-fire agreement.	In compliance with the new Paris agreement, the GVN and the Viet Cong order their troops to stop shooting.
April 24	Cambodian President Lon Nol replaces his resigned Cabinet with a four-man High Political Council including opposition leaders Sisowath Sirik Matak, In Tam, and Cheng Heng.	Khmer Rouge forces launch a strong offensive near the Cambodian provincial capital of Kompong Speu as heavy fighting continues around Phnom Penh.
May 9	In a note to the participants in the Paris Conference on Vietnam, the U.S. states that because the forces of North Vietnam continue offensive operations against the Government of the Khmer Republic, the United States is giving air support to the Khmer forces.	The U.S. Congress gives final approval to a compromise with President Nixon that will end U.S. bombing in Cambodia on August 15, 1973 unless Congress approves an extension.
May 11	Former U.S. Ambassador to Laos, G. McMurtrie Godley, tells the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that 15,000-20,000 Thai irregulars are stationed in Laos.	Two Canadian officials of the ICCS in Vietnam are released after being held for 17 days by the Viet Cong.
May 16	Two helicopters of the Joint Military Commission ferrying 10 Viet Cong liaison officers are hit by Communist anti-aircraft fire near An Loc.	The Department of Defense admits to bombing Cambodia prior to the incursion of May 1970 and to falsifying records to keep the information secret.
May 17	Having resigned as U.S. Ambassador to South Vietnam, Ellsworth Bunker leaves Saigon.	The Cambodian government orders conscription of men from 18 to 35 as the Khmer Rouge threat to Phnom Penh intensifies despite heavy U.S. bombing.
May 23	In Cambodia, a new 24-member coalition Cabinet is formed with In Tam as Premier.	Agreement is reported between the Royal Lao government and the Pathet Lao, setting broad outlines for a political and military settlement of the Lao conflict.
May 29	Henry Kissinger and North Vietnamese negotiator Le Duc Tho end a week of discussions in Paris regarding plans for implementation of the Vietnam cease-fire.	Canada formally ends its participation in the Vietnam peacekeeping operation, being replaced by Iran.
August 4	The Canadian government announces its intention to withdraw from the International Commission of	South Vietnamese troops repulse an attack on Kontum in the Central Highlands.

August 6	A U.S. air strike accidentally hits the town of Nakh Luang in Cambodia, killing 137 and wounding 282 civilians and Cambodian government soldiers.	October 15	The Viet Cong issue an order directing Communist units to "fight back at the Saigon administration as long as it has not discontinued its war acts" to compel Saigon to "strictly implement the Paris agreement on Vietnam".
August 15	U.S. combat participation in Cambodia ends although supply and reconnaissance activities continue.	October 20	The Viet Cong make public orders to its forces that indicate that it plans increased fighting in South Vietnam.
August 20	Troops loyal to Lao Premier Souvanna Phouma crush an attempted right-wing military coup led by the exiled ex-Lao Air Force General Thao Va who dies after his plane crashes at Vientiane airport.	November 4	Pierce fighting is reported between North Vietnamese and South Vietnamese forces near the Cambodian border.
August 21	Ending a five-day lull, Khmer Rouge forces attack two Cambodian provincial capitals.	November 19	A single aircraft bombs the presidential palace again in Phnom Penh; President Lon Nol is uninjured.
August 22	The Viet Cong attack the GVN Ranger camp at Ly Thai Loi in Pleiku Province with artillery and a ground assault.	December 3	A Viet Cong rocket attack on South Vietnam civilian oil depot at Mha Be, a few miles southeast of Saigon, destroys an estimated 30-40% of the country's reserves.
August 24	The United States announces formal restitution to help rebuild Nakh Luang and to compensate survivors of the accidental U.S. air raid.	December 7	Premier In Tam of Cambodia offers his resignation to President Lon Nol citing lack of cooperation by several cabinet officers.
August 26	Negotiations begin in Bangkok on reduction of U.S. strength in Thailand.	December 16	King Bhumibol of Thailand dissolves parliament and convenes a large civilian group (2346 strong) to choose a new 299-man assembly to be charged with drafting a new constitution.
September 4	Elections are held in South Vietnam for 31 of 60 seats in the Senate. Supporters of General Thieu win them all as opposition candidates refuse to file, believing they cannot penetrate the election machinery created by the Saigon government.	December 19	Meeting in a Bangkok race track, the 2346-man "national convention" appointed by King Bhumibol elects the 299 members of a new National Assembly.
September 6	In Cambodia, there is heavy fighting around Kampong Cham as communist forces continue their assault on the town.	December 20	Teachers in Cambodia go on strike demanding that their salaries be trebled.
September 12	The U.S. 561st Tactical Fighter Squadron (F-105 aircraft) leaves Korat Royal Thai Airbase bound for George Air Force Base in California.	December 26	President Lon Nol of Cambodia accepts the resignation of Premier In Tam and appoints Foreign Minister Long Boret as his successor.
September 14	The Cambodian government announces that enemy forces have been cleared from Kampong Cham.	December	The North Vietnamese politburo issues a statement which describes the Paris Agreement as a "means of postponing the war" to facilitate "preparations for another war".
September 15	Representatives of the Royal Lao government and the Pathet Lao formally sign an agreement to set up a coalition government of national union.		
September 15	The Cambodian high command announces that government troops have reopened Route 4, the main road between Phnom Penh and Kompong Som.		
October 14	Military government of Thanom Kittikachorn in Thailand falls after a week of violent student demonstrations. King Bhumibol appoints a former Supreme Court Justice and rector of Thammasat University, Sanya Thammasak, as interim Prime Minister.	January 1	President Thieu says Hanoi has about 400,000 troops in South Vietnam and is planning a large-scale offensive.
		January 4	The GVN and the P23 agree "in principle" to resume the prisoner exchange broken off in July 1973.

## 1974



January 5	In a speech while reviewing troops in Can Tho, President Thieu calls upon ARVN to "hit them in their base areas".		
January 6	The North Vietnamese are reported to be rapidly expanding and improving their road network in the Central Highlands of South Vietnam using the division-size 470th transportation group from North Vietnam.	February 8	The exchange of prisoners of war between South Vietnam and the Viet Cong resumes after a seven-month suspension.
January 9	Cambodian government troops reopen Highway 4 to Kompong Som which had been closed since rebel troops blocked it about 35 miles southwest of Phnom Penh on 12 November 1973.	February 11	Nearly 200 civilians are reported killed as Khmer Rouge forces shell Phnom Penh.
January 14	Student unrest and rioting breaks out in Bangkok in protest against the visit of the Japanese premier. They demand the ouster of U.S. Ambassador Kintner because of his CIA background.	March 18	Large-scale fighting breaks out in the Central Highlands of South Vietnam.
January 16	Cambodian forces launch an attack 5 miles west of Phnom Penh to forestall an anticipated major enemy offensive.	March 22	Communist forces in Cambodia capture Oudong, a provincial capital 24 miles northwest of Phnom Penh.
January 19	Cambodian rebels cut Highway 4 again about 16 miles from Phnom Penh.		A North Vietnamese document calls on the Communist armed forces to regain the land and people lost since the cease-fire and to undermine the fighting capabilities of ARVN.
January 20	State Department officials say that it has been agreed with the Thai government that all Thai "irregular" forces will be withdrawn from Laos by 1 July 1974.	April 3	Prince Souphanavong arrives in Vientiane to join the coalition government, having traveled from Sam Neua via Hanoi.
January 23	Chinese forces take possession of the Paracel Islands driving off South Vietnamese who also claim the islands.	April 5	A neutralist, rightist, and Pathet Lao coalition government is formed in Laos with Prince Souvanna Phouma continuing as Premier, with the Pathet Lao's Prince Souphanouvong as head of an advisory body, the National Political Council, and with Phoumi Vongvichit as vice-premier and foreign minister.
January 30	The GVN files a note of protest with the U.S. Security Council over the Communist Chinese claim to the Paracel Islands.	April	General Lon Nol establishes a High Executive Council in Cambodia consisting of himself, Premier Long Boret, Major General Sosthene Fernandez (Army Chief of Staff) and former strong-man Lt. General Sirik Matak.
January	Communist forces launch an attack on Phnom Penh in Cambodia.	May 1	The Cambodian riel is devalued from 375 to 418 to the U.S. dollar.
January 6	In a speech, South Vietnamese President Thieu says that the "first step to cleansing society will be to clean the administration, the Army's ranks, the cadre, the policy, from top to bottom".	May 11	The scheduled opening session of the Lao National Assembly on Constitution Day is blocked by the Pathet Lao members of the Cabinet arguing that the old membership was not representative of the people.
January 9	Cambodian President Lon Nol declares a six-month state of emergency.	May 17	A large force from the North Vietnamese 9th Division inflicts a severe defeat on the ARVN 18th Division at Ben Cat in the Iron Triangle north of Saigon.
February 6	Thailand lifts its 14-year ban on trade with Communist China.	May 21	Thai Prime Minister Sanya Thammasak resigns but six days later is prevailed upon by the King to resume his post to forestall any possible return to military government.
February 8	The South Vietnamese National Assembly approves a constitutional amendment allowing President Rieu to run for a third term and extending the term of office from four to five years.		
February 10	The Royal Lao government and the Pathet Lao agree on		

May 24	The Lao National Political Council adopts an 18-point program for a "peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, united, and prosperous Kingdom of Laos" that closely follows recommendations of Prince Souphanouvong.		
May	The last of the Thai "volunteer" troops are withdrawn from Laos, two weeks in advance of the agreed June 4 deadline.	July 14	in charge of day-to-day affairs.
	The U.S. Air Force begins a slow withdrawal from Thai air bases. Half the 50 B-52s and 175 other aircraft are to leave by the end of 1974.		South Vietnam holds elections for 478 local municipal and provincial councils with the GVN reporting that 80% of the seven million registered voters cast ballots.
	The 354th Tactical Fighter Wing completes its redeployment from Korat, Thailand to Myrtle Beach, South Carolina.	July 19	The Saigon military command says that 380 Communist and 106 JVN soldiers were killed in the heaviest 24-hour period of fighting since the cease-fire agreement of 4 June deadline.
June 4	Cambodian students march in Phnom Penh to protest the May arrests of students and teachers and in the ensuing riots Education Minister Keo Sangkim and his aide are killed along with two students.	July 24	A Communist rocket attack on the airbase at Da Nang kills 16 persons and wounds 73.
June 20	South Vietnam sinks a North Vietnamese vessel off the Cua Viet estuary in Communist-held Quang Tri Province. The GVN says the ship carried munitions; North Vietnam calls it a "civilian supply" vessel.	July 29	Heavy fighting takes place around the district town of Duc Duc, about 25 miles southwest of Da Nang.
June 23	The Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese again suspend their participation in both the two-party and four-party cease-fire commissions.		About fifteen 122 mm rockets hit the airbase at Da Nang, killing 7 and wounding 24 persons.
June 28	The Thai Supreme Command says agreement has been reached that U.S. forces will withdraw from the airbase at Takli by 1 October and from that at Ubon by the end of 1974.	July 30	Seven outposts are overrun by Communist forces around the district capital of Thuong Duc, near Da Nang.
	Serious rioting breaks out in the Chinese section of Bangkok lasting for three days and resulting in an estimated 25 persons killed.	August 4	In the Central Highlands, Communist troops capture the district town of Mang Suk.
July 3	Lon Nol proposes peace talks with the insurgents "without prerequisites or conditions" but Sihanouk, from Peking, says there can be no negotiations with "traitors".		Communist attacks in Quang Ngai Province overrun ten outposts.
July 9	Cambodian government troops re-enter Oudong after a two-month offensive along Route 5, north of Phnom Penh.	August 5	The 8th Tactical Fighter Wing completes its redeployment from Ubon, Thailand.
	Lao rightists stage a demonstration in Vientiane protesting the presence of North Vietnamese troops in the country.	August 6	Counterattacking GVN forces recapture two of the recently lost outposts near Da Nang.
July 10	The Lao Cabinet dissolves the National Assembly.	August 8	At a press conference in Paris, the PKG charges that U.S. pilots are still flying combat missions in South Vietnam.
July 12	Lao Premier Souvanna Phouma suffers a mild heart attack; the two vice-premiers, Pathet Lao Phoumi Vongvichit and rightist Leuam Insiengmay are put		According to reports by U.S. officials in Washington, Hanoi has alerted six of its Army divisions still based in North Vietnam.
		August 9	President Nixon announces in a televised address that he will resign the presidency.
		August 15	Gerald Ford is sworn in as 38th President of the United States.
			North Vietnamese troops, supported by tanks and artillery, attack JVN positions near Phu Cuong, about 20 miles north of Saigon.



August 21	On the anniversary of the Diem government's attack on Buddhist pagodas, the United Buddhist Church launches a new campaign placing itself in opposition to the Thieu regime.	September 18	conditional clemency to Vietnam war deserters and draft evaders.
August 25	A member of the Pathet Lao central committee, Colonel Pradith Thiangtham, says in Vientiane that Emmet J. Kay, the last known U.S. prisoner in Indochina will be released on 12 September.		The Pathet Lao release Emmet Kay, the last known U.S. prisoner in Indochina, who was a civilian pilot for a charter airline when forced down in Northern Laos on 7 May 1973.
August 26	Lao Premier Souvanna Phouma leaves for Paris to recuperate from his July heart attack.	September 20	The GVN announces that President Thieu has fired or transferred nine province chiefs including Colonel Ton That Thien, chief of Thua Thien Province in which Hue is situated.
August 28	The GVN sends a formal protest to the ICC accusing the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong of intensifying their military operations, citing their capture in the last three weeks of the GVN towns of Minh Long and Thuong Duc, south of Da Nang, and Mang Buk, in the Central Highlands.	September 23	Demonstrators in Saigon protest the confiscation of three newspapers that print the text of Reverend Tran Huu Thanh's six-count "indictment" of President Thieu for alleged corruption.
September 2	Cambodian government forces launch a new operation in an attempt to recapture some of the temples at Angkor.		The GVN pledges to contribute \$2.8 million of its share of the cost of the ICC to help ease the financial crisis arising from refusal of the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese to pay any of their shares.
September 3	The GVN holds a nationally televised news conference to announce that traces of oil have been found in test drilling off the coast of South Vietnam.	October 1	In a nationwide speech, South Vietnamese President Thieu denies charges of corruption, offers to liberalize restrictive press laws and to resign "if the entire people and Army no longer have confidence in me".
September 8	In Cambodia, two students are sentenced to death by a military tribunal and 10 others to long prison terms for the killing of the Minister of Education in June.	October 2	On a visit to Saigon, Deputy Secretary William P. Clements accuses North Vietnam of "total disregard" of the 1973 peace agreements and indicates support for South Vietnam's request for more aid.
September 12	Reports that North Vietnamese Defense Minister Vo Nguyen Giap is gravely ill with cancer is denied by Colonel Nguyen Ton Tu, acting chief of the North Vietnamese delegation to the Four-Party Joint Military Commission in Saigon.	October 4	After five days of direct attacks, Communist forces capture the district town of Chuong Nghia, 25 miles northeast of Kontum on Route 5 leading to the coast at Quang Ngai.
September 14	Police in Hue use tear gas to break up an anti-government demonstration led by Catholic Father Tran Huu Thanh.	October 5	The Thai National Assembly approves a new constitution with elections scheduled for 1 February 1975.
September 15	The airbase at Takhlil is returned to the Royal Thai government.	October 7	King Bhumibol promulgates Thailand's new constitution but voices his objection to a provision requiring the president of the Privy Council to countersign the King's order choosing the members of the Senate.
September 16	President Ford appeals personally to Congressional leaders to restore the deep cuts made in the Administration's foreign aid request for South Vietnam and the rest of Indochina.	October 10	Anti-government demonstrations continue in Saigon with three U.S. newsmen being roughed up by police.
September 22	Buddhists in Saigon launch a Buddhist National Reconciliation Force to lead a movement for a new peace policy.	October 20	The National Assembly building in Saigon is stoned by demonstrators as anti-government activities also take place in Hue and Can Tho.
September 24	Roman Catholics hold a rally in Hue to protest against alleged government corruption.	October 22	Opponents of the GVN claim that 14 students involved in an anti-government organization have been arrested over the last two weeks.
September 26	President Ford signs a proclamation offering	October 24	In South Vietnam, four cabinet ministers resign,

October 25	including Information Minister Hoang Duc Nha, a cousin of President Thieu, who has been a continuing target of the vocal opposition.  President Thieu dismisses 377 army officers on charges of corruption.	November 28	plan to "exert pressure" on the case.  The cabinet in South Vietnam is realigned with little known members replacing ministers who had resigned on 24 October.
October 31	President Thieu announces the transfer of three corps commanders, Lt. General Nguyen Van Toan of the Second Corps, Lt. General Pham Quoc Thuan of the Third Corps and Lt. General Vinh Nghi of the Fourth Corps.		In the United Nations, the Communist Chinese attempt to allot Cambodia's seat to the Sihanouk government-in-exile narrowly fails to gain the required margin. The vote is 56 for, 54 against, and 24 abstentions.
November 1	Violence breaks out in Saigon between police and anti-government demonstrators.  In a speech commemorating the 11th anniversary of the overthrow of President Diem, President Thieu appeals for the majority of the South Vietnamese people to disassociate themselves from political opportunists and "underground henchmen" of the Communists.  Premier Souvanna Phouma returns to Laos from Paris.	December 3	The New York Times reports that enemy documents in the possession of South Vietnamese military intelligence indicate that the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong plan to step up their attacks significantly in the forthcoming dry season.
November 8	A group of 44 opposition legislators in Saigon call upon the U.S. government to use its influence to stop the repressive tactics of the South Vietnamese government.	December 6	Communist troops open an offensive in Phao Long Province near the Cambodian border about 75 miles north of Saigon.
November 13	A report on how the My Lai massacre was covered up is issued by the U.S. Army.	December 9	The South Vietnamese command in Saigon says that Communist forces committed 319 violations of the cease-fire in the past 24 hours, the second highest number of "incidents" recorded since the Paris peace agreements.
November 14	The lower house of the South Vietnamese National Assembly blocks an opposition attempt to insure press freedom by passing a modest relaxation of the present law as proposed by President Thieu.	December 11	The United States calls upon North Vietnam to cease operations in South Vietnam that violate the Paris agreement and to return to the negotiating table.  It is reported that a regiment of the North Vietnamese 5th Division has broken through GVN armored cavalry units in Kien Raong Province and moved into northeastern Binh Tuong Province where it threatens Route 4 to Saigon.
November 16	Opposition leader Reverend Tran Hau Thanh, who heads a Catholic anti-corruption front, urges formation of a national leadership and advisory council to take over policy-making duties of the South Vietnamese government.	December 17	The Saigon military command confirms the loss of Hang Long, a district capital in Chuong Thien Province in the lower Mekong delta.  The district capital of Duc Phong and Ba Ma outpost in Phao Long Province are captured by Communist forces resulting in the isolation of Phao Binh (Song Be), the province capital, 75 miles north of Saigon.
November 26	The United Nations opens a debate on a motion submitted by Communist China and 37 other nations to take the seat of Cambodia from the Lon Nol government and give it to Prince Sihanouk's government-in-exile.  The GVN denies a request by Reverend Thanh's opposition group for permission to stage a protest march.	December 23	The Saigon military command announces that the district capital of Bo Duc, 5 miles southeast of Phao Binh (Song Be) has been overrun after heavy enemy shelling and ground attack.
November 27	In Paris, Le Duc Tho says that Hanoi will press for the debt due for "U.S.-inflicted war wounds".  The South Vietnamese Ministry of the Interior requests delay in the trial of three newspapers (scheduled for 28 November) because demonstrators	December 26	In a letter to the North Vietnam Foreign Ministry, the Thai government urges Panoi to withdraw its troops from Laos and Cambodia and to cease its support of Communist terrorists operating in Thailand.
		December 27	Former Premier Thanom Kittikachorn returns to Thailand unannounced, reportedly to visit his



ailing father.

Lao Theung tribesmen in the border town of Ban Houayray in northwest Laos revolt over, among other things, a 1971 law banning the cultivation for sale of opium.

December 31 Communist forces capture the district town of Phuoc Binh in Phuoc Long Province (not to be confused with the province capital also called Phuoc Binh that was once known as Song Be).

January 1 A Khmer Rouge offensive on several fronts begins in Cambodia.

January 1 Communist troops led by Soviet-made T-54 tanks overrun GVN defense positions outside Phuoc Binh (Song Be), the capital of Phuoc Long Province.

January 6 The Saigon command reports that it has suffered 27,335 men killed, 110,777 wounded, and 15,084 missing since the 27 January 1973 cease-fire and lost 11 district towns to Communist forces; enemy casualties are claimed to be 104,670 killed.

January 7 Supported by air strikes and artillery fire, GVN forces continue to repulse North Vietnamese assaults on Phuoc Binh city.

January 6 The North Vietnamese newspaper Nhan Dan says that the operations recently launched in South Vietnam by the "armed forces of liberation" constitute "a legitimate right of riboste" in defense of the Paris peace agreements of 1973.

January 7 After a week-long series of attacks, North Vietnamese forces overrun and capture Phuoc Binh (Song Be), the capital of Phuoc Long Province.

January 8 Communist troops capture a GVN communications facility, defended by Regional Forces, on Mui Ba Den (Black Virgin Mountain) located in Tay Ninh Province, about 65 miles northwest of Saigon.

January 8 Heavy fighting takes place around Meak Luong on the Mekong River, 38 miles southeast of Phnom Penh.

January 8 Communist rockets aimed at the Phu Lam communications facility on the western edge of Saigon fail to damage it but kill 4 and wound 13 civilians.

January 8 Heavy air attacks by VNAF aircraft are carried out against the Viet Cong de facto capital of Loc Ninh, 75 miles north of Saigon.

January 8 The Saigon government denounces the Communists for their seizure of Phuoc Binh (Song Be) calling it

January 11 "the most blatant violation of the Paris agreement ever perpetrated".

January 11 A VNAF fighter-bomber supporting South Vietnamese government troops in the Mekong delta is shot down by a SAM-7 missile.

January 11 A Pentagon spokesman confirms that the United States is carrying out unarmed reconnaissance flights over South Vietnam and Cambodia.

January 11 An airlift flown by USAF cargo aircraft begins to carry military equipment and supplies into Phnom Penh.

January 13 The State Department sends a diplomatic note to the USSR, Communist China, Great Britain, France, Hungary, Poland, Indonesia, Iran and the Secretary General of the United Nations accusing North Vietnam and the PRG of South Vietnam with serious violations of the Paris Agreement by continuing recourse to armed attack and the strengthening of their military forces.

January 13 The GVN announces that its aircraft have attacked a 400-truck North Vietnamese convoy only six miles from Kontum city resulting in the destruction of over 200 trucks.

January 14 Premier Khien opens a conference on the Saigon University Thu Duc campus to examine the plight of South Vietnam's children. The 10-day conference is organized by the GVN assisted by the United Nations Children's Fund.

January 14 Hanoi Radio says that the U.S. State Department has distorted "the determination by the South Vietnamese people and armed forces of their legitimate rights to self-defense to punish the Saigon troops and defend the Paris agreements".

January 15 Cambodian rebels tighten the siege of Meak Luong on the Mekong River, sink an ammunition barge and force a seven-sbip convoy to return to South Vietnam.

January 15 The U.S. airlift of arms from Thailand to Phnom Penh is doubled from 5 to 10 flights a day because of the insurgent's blockade of the Mekong river shipping channel.

January 15 The U.S. Embassy in Phnom Penh says it has an emergency contingency plan for a large supply airlift into Cambodia "as a last resort".

January 21 President Ford denounces North Vietnam for violating the Paris cease-fire accords and says he will ask Congress for \$300 million in additional military aid for South Vietnam.

January 22 An ammunition convoy moving up the Mekong River toward Phnom Penh reaches the besieged Cambodian naval base at Meak Luong.

January 23	Two ammunition barges reach Phnom Penh after running the Communist blockade of the Mekong River.	February 13	of aircraft provided to Bird Air for the Phnom Penh airlift.
January 25	A fuel tanker and two ammunition barges reach Phnom Penh.		Thai government forces discover a large insurgent base camp near the Thai-Lao border, about 450 miles north of Bangkok.
	Nuns from the An Quang pagoda in Saigon clash with police during an anti-government march.		The Thai Parliament chooses Seni Pramoj, leader of the Democrat party, as the prospective Premier.
	Nationwide elections are held in Thailand for the 269 seats in a new House of Representatives. No party wins a majority but the Democrats of Seni Pramoj win the most with 71 seats.		Admiral Noel Gayler, U.S. Commander-in-Chief, Pacific visits Phnom Penh to confer with President Lon Nol and Cambodian armed forces commander, Lt. General Sosthene Fernandez.
January 27	On the second anniversary of the Paris cease-fire agreements, the U.S. State Department pledges to continue to support the GVN with military and economic aid.	February 17	South Vietnamese reports indicate that portions of four North Vietnamese divisions, the 3rd, 10th, 320th, and 968th, are deploying to interdict the roads and isolate the cities of the Central Highlands.
January 28	Hanoi says that if the United States wants a peaceful settlement in Vietnam it must halt reconnaissance flights over North Vietnam, provide the promised reconstruction aid, and end "military involvement and intervention" in South Vietnam.	February 23	Defense Secretary Schlesinger says that if Congress fails to provide the \$222 million supplemental aid, Cambodia would "absolutely" fall to the Communists.
	President Ford asks Congress for supplemental aid of \$300 million for South Vietnam and \$222 million for Cambodia.	February 24	The State Department announces that the United States will begin a food airlift into Phnom Penh.
February 1	The GVN arrests the leading Hoa Hao "general" and moves to round up and disarm the Hoa Hao militia in the Mekong delta.	February 25	President Ford and Secretary Kissinger warn Congress that Cambodia will fall unless the supplemental aid request is approved "very soon".
February 3	Khmer Rouge forces successfully blockade the Mekong River, using mines for the first time.		Cambodian government forces are driven out of Oudong, the ancient capital, about 25 miles north of Phnom Penh.
	The GVN closes five opposition newspapers for publishing a political "indictment" of President Thieu by the Roman Catholic-led People's Anti-corruption Movement and arrests 18 journalists as "confirmed Communist agents".	February 26	In Thailand, the government and cabinet of Seni Pramoj is sworn in.
February 5	A convoy attempting to run the Communist blockade of the Mekong River to Phnom Penh is forced to return to South Vietnam as 3 tugs are sunk.	March 3	The new Thai government of Seni Pramoj announces a plan to set an 18-month deadline for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Thailand.
February 6	Lt. General Nguyen Van Toan, who was relieved in October 1974 as head of Second Corps, is appointed commander of Third Corps, the politically sensitive region surrounding Saigon.	March 5	The Cambodian rebels shell Phnom Penh airfield with artillery for the first time as well as with rockets.
	At a gathering on the steps of the National Assembly building in downtown Saigon, General Duong Van Minh, opposition members of the Assembly, and religious figures call upon President Thieu to step down during the lunar new year period so that "national reconciliation shall be a reality".	March 6	The Thai government of Seni Pramoj is defeated, 152-111, on a vote of confidence in the National Assembly.
February 10		March 7	North Vietnamese troops destroy six bridges and overrun Base 94 on Highway 19 between Pleiku and Qui Nhon and blow three bridges on Highway 21 between Ban Me Thuot and Nha Trang.
		March 9	The Viet Cong overrun the district town of Duc Lap in Quang Duc Province.
February 11	The Pentagon announces that it will double the number	March 10	The Viet Cong open an offensive in the Central Highlands with an assault on Ban Me Thuot led by



tanks.			
North Vietnamese troops capture the district towns of Tien Phuoc and Hau Duc in Quang Tin Province.			
The Lon Nol government denies foreign news reports about the possibility of surrender to the Communists.			
The U.S. State Department, in accusing North Vietnam of gross violation of the Paris accords, says Hanoi has moved 50,000 troops into South Vietnam since mid-January.			
An Air Vietnam airliner is shot down by the Viet Cong near Pleiku, killing all 25 aboard.			
An enemy force led by tanks overruns the district town of Tri Tam in rubber plantation country about 40 miles northwest of Saigon.			
President Lon Nol installs a new Cambodian armed forces commander, General Saksut Sakhan, to replace General Sosthene Fernandez.			
Communist troops overrun Ban Me Thuot driving out its defenders, the ARVN 23rd division.			
The ARVN II Corps headquarters is airlifted from Pleiku in the Central Highlands to Nha Trang on the South China Sea.			
In Thailand, Kukrit Pramoj's seven-party coalition is confirmed by King Bhumibol.			
The U.S. Embassy begins to evacuate international relief personnel from Cambodia.			
South Vietnamese forces abandon Kontum, Pleiku and Darlac Provinces in the Central Highlands under orders from President Thieu.			
South Vietnam's Airborne Division is moved from Hue to the Saigon area and other government troops are withdrawn from Quang Tri Province.			
Heavy fighting breaks out around Xuan Loc, 50 miles northeast of Saigon.			
Communist forces capture Cheo Reo, capital of Phu Bon Province, after it is evacuated by GVN units.			
The Thai National Security Council decides to stop the U.S. airlift of war materiel to Cambodia from Thailand although permitting "humanitarian" assistance.			
North Vietnamese tanks move south across the Thach Tan River that has formed the demarcation line between the two sides since the cease-fire of 27 January 1973.			
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The British announce their decision to close their Phnom Penh Embassy and evacuate the staff.

The Saigon command announces the loss of the base camp and district town of Duc Hue in Hau Nghia Province about 40 miles west of Saigon.

Kien Duc, the district town in western Quang Duc Province, and the province capital, Gia Nghia, fall to the Communists.

Along Route 21, between Ban Me Thuot and the coast, enemy forces capture the district town of Khanh Duong in Khanh Hoa province.

Cambodian Premier Long Boret forms a new cabinet including the recently appointed army chief, Lt. General Saksut Sakhan, as defense minister and first vice premier.

The U.S. airlift into Phnom Penh is suspended indefinitely until the "military situation near the airport improves".

North Vietnamese forces capture Tam Ky, the capital of Quang Tin Province 35 miles south of Da Nang, and Quang Ngai city against little resistance.

Senator Vu Van Mau, chairman of the Forces for National Reconciliation, urges President Thieu to resign because of the deteriorating military situation.

The U.S. airlift into Phnom Penh resumes.

The city of Hue is abandoned by GVN forces.

The United States organizes an airlift to evacuate about 10,000 people a day from Da Nang which is cut off by Communist-held provinces to the north and to the south.

President Ford sends Army Chief of Staff Frederick C. Weyand to Saigon to assess the military situation.

The head of the Viet Cong delegation in Paris says that reports of North Vietnamese divisions fighting in South Vietnam are slanderous and false and that all combat forces are purely those of the PRC.

President Thieu broadcasts an appeal to the people and armed forces of South Vietnam to fight the Communists to the end "in this historic hour".

Former Vice-President Ky and other opposition politicians urge President Thieu to "turn over full powers to a new government".

- After a seven-hour assault, North Vietnamese forces overrun the district town of Tam Quan, on the coast of Binh Dinh Province.
- March 28 The U.S. airlift into Phnom Penh is suspended again because of lack of security at the airfield.
- North Vietnamese troops enter Bao Loc, capital of Lan Dong Province, about 90 miles northeast of Saigon on Route 20 to Dalat.
- The Soviet Union orders the Cambodian government of Lon Nol to withdraw its embassy from Moscow.
- March 29 Cheng Heng, Cambodia's first chief of state after the coup against Prince Sihanouk in March of 1970, flees Cambodia for Paris.
- Rioting refugees interfere with the airlift out of Da Nang.
- The United States begins an emergency airlift of military supplies and equipment into Saigon.
- March 30 South Vietnamese resistance around Da Nang collapses and North Vietnamese troops occupy the city.
- March 31 South Vietnamese forces abandon Qui Nhon, the capital of Binh Dinh Province, on the coast about 250 miles northeast of Saigon.
- Radio Hanoi broadcasts a statement from the PRG saying that they were prepared "to quickly settle all the affairs of South Vietnam" with a new Saigon government that excluded General Thieu and that abided by the Paris cease-fire accord.
- April 1 Led by tanks, North Vietnamese forces take over Nha Trang, capital of Khanh Hoa Province. Tuy Hoa, capital of Phu Yen Province, and Qui Nhon, capital of Binh Dinh Province.
- Lon Nol leaves Cambodia and Sankham Khoy becomes acting president.
- Khmer Rouge forces capture Neak Luong, on the Mekong River, 35 miles southeast of Phnom Penh.
- April 2 South Vietnamese abandon Phan Rang, Phan Thiet, Dalat, and Cam Ranh without a fight.
- The South Vietnamese Senate unanimously passes a resolution calling for "new leadership" to end the war.
- The U.S. State Department announces that it will begin to airlift South Vietnamese orphans out of Saigon to the United States.
- April 3 The United States Embassy in Phnom Penh announces that it will begin to evacuate diplomatic and other personnel on 3 April.
- The remnants of six divisions (the ARVN 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 22nd and 23rd and the Marines) arrive at Vung Tau by sea from the evacuated northern provinces.
- April 4 In a radio speech, acting president of Cambodia Sankham Khoy calls on the insurgents to join in negotiations to end the civil war.
- The first U.S. Air Force aircraft evacuating Vietnamese orphans from Saigon crashes shortly after take off killing at least 178 of the persons aboard.
- In an hour-long speech, President Thieu blames the United States for permitting the Communist build-up while failing to adequately re-supply South Vietnam and appeals to the American people and Congress to "help us more effectively to protect our nation".
- President Thieu dismisses Premier Tran Thien Khieu.
- United States intelligence sources estimate that 1,000 troops a day are entering South Vietnam from North Vietnam and that there are now about 225,000 North Vietnamese combat soldiers in South Vietnam.
- Khmer Rouge forces fight their way into the province capital of Kompong Speu, 24 miles west of Phnom Penh.
- A single F-5 jet bombs President Thieu's Independence Palace in Saigon; Thieu is unhurt. The PRG later announces that the pilot, Lt. Nguyen Thanh Trung, landed his aircraft in Communist territory and had been given a medal.
- After testifying before the Senate Armed Services Committee concerning his recent trip to Vietnam, Army Chief of Staff General Weyand offers reporters the opinion that there was a "chance" South Vietnam could survive with sufficient military aid from the United States.
- Two North Vietnamese divisions, the 3rd and the 5th, launch a series of coordinated attacks in the upper Mekong Delta, particularly around Moc Hoa, the capital of Kien Tuong Province.
- Cambodian Premier Long Boret returns to Phnom Penh, after having accompanied Lon Nol as far as Indonesia.
- April 9 The Communist Seventh Division attacks Kuan Loc, capital of Long Khanh Province, about 38 miles northeast of Saigon.



- A White House statement says that President Nixon privately assured the Saigon government in 1973 that the United States would react vigorously to a major Communist violation of the Vietnam cease-fire agreement.
- President Ford is considering contingency plans to evacuate thousands of South Vietnamese whose lives might be in jeopardy in case of a Communist takeover.
- Communist-led forces attack Thai government forces, killing 16 and wounding 20, in Thunh Channy District of Nan Province, bordering Laos.
- In a televised address to a joint session of Congress, President Ford asks for \$972 million in aid for South Vietnam and for clarification of his authority to use U.S. troops to insure the evacuation of Americans, if necessary.
- Heavy fighting continues in Xuan Loc as the NVA 341st Division also is identified in the battle.
- The U.S. State Department announces that helicopters from a naval task force are evacuating U.S. personnel from Cambodia in an airlift called Operation EAGLE PULL.
- In a diplomatic note to North Vietnam, the United States advises Hanoi to "cease immediately its military offensive against South Vietnam and honor the terms of the Paris Agreement" or "be held responsible for the consequences".
- President Lon Nol of Cambodia arrives in Hawaii after ten days in Bali.
- Premier Lon Boret of Cambodia announces that a committee of generals has been formed to run the country as acting-President Sakhum Khoy has left the country in the U.S. evacuation.
- France recognizes Prince Sihanouk's Royal Government of National Union.
- In Peking, Prince Sihanouk says that he has received an offer to head a new government in Phnom Penh through George Bush, chief of the U.S. liaison office in Peking, but that he had refused as he had handed all government responsibilities to the Khmer Rouge.
- Premier Long Boret of Cambodia says "there will be no surrender" but that his government would "make every effort" to persuade the Khmer Rouge to "accept our offer of a cease-fire followed by negotiations and national reconciliation".
- The North Vietnamese renew their attack on Xuan Loc, 38 miles east of Saigon, committing the 6th, 7th and 341st divisions to the battle.
- President Thieu announces a new government in Saigon headed by Nguyen Ba Can replacing General Tran Thien Kiem as premier.
- King Savang Vatthana dissolves the Lao National Assembly to allow establishment of a new legislature with equal representation for the right-wing and the pro-Communists.
- Khmer Rouge forces penetrate into the western and northern outskirts of Phnom Penh.
- The Bien Hoa airbase, 15 miles from Saigon, is shelled by Communist forces employing 130 mm artillery, the first use of these guns in the provinces around Saigon.
- A North Vietnamese force, led by tanks, captures Phan Rang, the capital of Ninh Thuan province on the coast 165 miles northeast of Saigon.
- The Cambodian military government asks for an immediate cease-fire but reports from Peking say that Prince Sihanouk rejects the proposal as unacceptable.
- The Thai government orders that all Cambodian refugees flown to Thailand by the United States must leave within 30 days.
- Phnom Penh falls to Communist forces as the Cambodian military government surrenders.
- The new Cambodian government is jointly recognized by the ASEAN bloc, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Singapore.
- Continued enemy artillery shelling of the Bien Hoa airbase forces VNAF to begin moving its F-5 aircraft to Tan Son Nhut at Saigon.
- The North Vietnamese reinforce their troops around Xuan Loc to five divisions including the 6th, 7th, 312th, 325th, and 341st -- the 312th and 325th being newly arrived from the north.
- The new Cambodian government reportedly has ordered that all citizens evacuate the city of Phnom Penh.
- Phan Thiet, the last coastal town north of Saigon in SVN hands, is overrun by Communist forces.
- Khmer Rouge troops march unopposed into Poipet, a town on the Thai border.
- General Nguyen Van Thieu resigns as president of South Vietnam, naming Vice-President Tran Van Huong as his replacement. In his resignation

speech, Thieu accuses the United States of breaking its promise to support an anti-Communist government in Saigon.

France issues a statement appealing urgently for quick resumption of the negotiations to carry out the 1973 Paris agreements on Vietnam accompanied by a cease-fire covering all of South Vietnam.

In Laos, Pathet Lao attacks 90 miles north of Vientiane threaten to cut Highway 13, the road to Luang Prabang, at its junction with Highway 7.

North Vietnamese forces launch artillery and ground attacks on the airbase at Bien Hoa.

All GVN forces are withdrawn from Xuan Loc and Ham Tan, capital of Binh Tuy Province 60 miles east of Saigon, is captured by North Vietnamese forces.

The U.S. Justice Department announces plans to waive immigration restrictions for up to 130,000 refugees from Indochina as the first Vietnamese arrive at Travis Air Force Base in California.

In a broadcast from Phnom Penh, the commander of Communist forces in Cambodia, Khieu Samphan, thanks the "people of the entire world" and also "the peace- and justice-loving American people and high-ranking American personalities" for support during the five-year war.

The U.S. Senate approves, 75-17, a bill giving the President limited authority to use troops to protect the evacuation of Americans and South Vietnamese from Saigon.

The British, West German, Dutch, and Thai close their embassies in Saigon.

The Lao coalition government announces that it will recognize the PRG in South Vietnam and that it has ordered Communist troops to return to their cease-fire positions, giving up the territory recently captured at the junction of Highways 7 and 13.

President Huong tells the National Assembly that he will step aside to turn over governmental power to General Duono Van Minh if the National Assembly will agree in a formal vote.

A broadcast from Phnom Penh says that Prince Sihanouk has been named Cambodian chief of state for life and that Penn Mouth would remain as premier with Khieu Samphan as deputy premier and commander of the armed forces.

The Philippine government formally notifies the United States that it wants to discuss changes in security agreements between the two countries, particularly the question of U.S. base rights.

April 26 General Thieu, accompanied by former Premier Tran Van Khiem, leaves Vietnam for asylum in Taiwan.

The South Vietnamese National Assembly adopts a resolution empowering President Tran Van Huong to "select a man to replace him".

Communist rockets fall in downtown Saigon and North Vietnamese armor cuts Highway 15 between Saigon and Vung Tau.

The South Vietnamese National Assembly approves transfer of all power from President Tran Van Huong to General Duong Van Minh.

General Minh is sworn in as president of South Vietnam and offers to open peace talks.

A Communist air attack is made on Tan Son Nhut airfield using captured U.S.-built A-37 fighter-bombers, as Communist ground forces assault the western defenses of the city of Saigon.

Communist forces launch a massive attack on the ARVN 25th Division base at Cu Chi, 20 miles northwest of Saigon.

President Ford orders the implementation of Operation FREQUENT WIND, the final evacuation of Saigon.

The first aircraft carrying South Vietnamese refugees arrives at Camp Pendleton, California.

In a five-minute radio address, General Minh announces the unconditional surrender of the GVN to the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG).

The ARVN 5th Division commander, Brig. General Le Nguyen Vy, commits suicide in his headquarters at Lai Khe, 35 miles north of Saigon.

The PRG announces that Saigon has been renamed Ho Chi Minh city and that they will work for the peaceful reunification of Vietnam while pursuing a foreign policy of non-alignment.

Demonstrations against General Sisouk na Champassak, Ngon Sananikone, and Health Minister Khampha Abhay occur in Vientiane.

Britain recognizes the new government of Cambodia.

The United Nations recognizes the Khmer Rouge government of Cambodia.

Communist insurgents kill 10 Thai government officials and border patrol police in an attack on a road construction camp between Hae Sot and

April 22

April 23

April 24

April 25

April 26

April 27

April 28

April 29

April 30

May 1

May 2

May 3



Umphang, about 200 miles northwest of Bangkok near the Burma border.

May 5 In Bangkok, Thai and U.S. authorities announce that authorized American troop strength in Thailand will be reduced from 27,000 to 19,500 in the next two months.

President Ford asks Congress for \$507 million for the resettlement of refugees from Vietnam over the next 28 months.

The military committee governing Saigon announces that former South Vietnamese government officials and military men have until 31 May to turn themselves in to avoid being severely punished.

May 6 In Laos, Prince Boun Om, the brother of former premier Prince Boun Kum, is assassinated as an unidentified motorcyclist throws a grenade at him.

May 7 The Military Management Committee in Saigon organizes a rally at Independence Palace to celebrate the surrender of South Vietnam and the 21st anniversary of the victory over the French at Dien Bien Phu.

Pathet Lao troops overrun the town of Huong Kassy, 75 miles north of Vientiane; Pathet Lao and royalist deputy premiers of Laos sign a cease-fire memorandum ordering both sides to stop fighting.

May 8 In his first news conference in Saigon, the head of the Communist military committee, Lt. General Tran Van Tra, says that he cannot predict when the transition to a civilian government would take place.

May 9 Lao Defense Minister, Sisouk na Champassak, Finance Minister Ngon Sananikone and two others tender their resignations to Premier Souvanna Phouma who defers action.

A bloc of left-wing groups, the "21 Organizations," holds a demonstration in Vientiane demanding the resignation of Sisouk na Champassak and others and the end to all U.S. aid activities.

May 10 In Laos, the resignation of Sisouk na Champassak and three other ministers is formally announced; General Yang Pao, head of the U.S.-supported Meo army, and Brig. General Chokbengyoun, commander of the 5th Military Region around Vientiane, resign; the deputy army commander, Major General Abhay, is dismissed.

May 11 In a radio broadcast, the Khmer Rouge salute their strong ties with China and thank North Korea, North Vietnam, and Laos for their support in "defeating the U.S. imperialists"; the Soviet Union is not mentioned in the statement.

Premier Souvanna Phouma appoints Pathet Lao General

May 12 Khamouan Poupou as the new Defense Minister of Laos.

Premier Kukrit Pramoj of Thailand tells newsmen that Lao General Yang Pao, who headed the Meo army, has fled to Thailand.

The five Association of Southeast Asia Nations (ASEAN), Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Singapore open a meeting in Kuala Lumpur.

Cambodian gunboats seize the U.S. merchant ship Mayaguez near the Wai Islands, 60 miles from the Cambodian coast.

May 13 The United States alerts its forces in the western Pacific for possible participation in operations to recover the Mayaguez and her crew.

Thailand protests the U.S. use of Thai bases from which to conduct operations seeking the return of the Mayaguez.

Hanoi radio says that the PRG claims title to the South Vietnamese embassy in Washington and has appointed Algeria to take over its premises.

Britain recognizes the PRG of South Vietnam.

Two Cambodian patrol boats are sunk by U.S. aircraft in an attempt to prevent transport of the Mayaguez crew to the Cambodian mainland.

The government of France announces that it is raising its official contacts with the PRG in South Vietnam to the "ambassadorial level".

In Laos, demonstrators ransack U.S. mission buildings in Luang Prabang and Savannakhet.

Cambodia returns the Mayaguez crew after U.S. forces capture the ship and assault Tang Island where the crew was thought to have been taken; U.S. naval aircraft strike the airfield at Ream near Sihanoukville.

The U.S. House of Representatives approves the appropriation of \$405 million for resettlement of Indochina refugees.

May 15 The Khmer Rouge government says it decided not to hold on to the Mayaguez because "our weak country cannot have a confrontation with the U.S.A.".

May 16 A South Vietnamese PRG delegation arrives in Bangkok to demand the return of ships and aircraft that fled to Thailand when the GVN collapsed.

Pathet Lao troops from the Bolovens Plateau occupy the town of Pakse in southern Laos.

- May 17 Thailand formally protests U.S. use of U Tapao in the Mayaguez incident and Thai students demonstrate at the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok.
- May 19 A three-day victory celebration ends in Saigon. Among those attending were North Vietnamese President Ton Duc Thang, Pham Huong, and Le Duc Tho; The GLP's Nguyen Huu Tho, Mme. Nguyen Thi Binh, and Tran Nam Trung; the PRG's Nguyen Tan Phat, and Saigon's military chief, Lt. General Van Tran Tra.
- May 19 At a Hanoi rally marking Ho Chi Minh's 85th birthday, Premier Pham Van Dong and others say that North and South Vietnam will be reunited as that was Ho's ultimate wish.
- Thailand accepts as a formal apology the U.S. note of regret over the use of U Tapao to recover the Mayaguez and her crew.
- May 20 Pathet Lao troops take over the town of Savannakhet without resistance.
- May 21 Students and Lao employees loot and occupy the U.S. aid program compound in Vientiane and issue a series of demands for U.S. withdrawal.
- Three Soviet tankers arrive at Mha Be, near Saigon, with fuel for South Vietnam.
- A 13-member North Vietnamese delegation arrives in Bangkok to discuss "normalization" of relations between Hanoi and Thailand.
- May 22 General Chulabraham, commander of the Thai Border Patrol Police, says that fighting is underway at the Preah Vihear temple on the Thai-Cambodian border where Khmer Rouge troops are attempting to dislodge a small holdout force of the old Cambodian army.
- The United States, at the request of the Lao government, agrees to negotiate the complete termination of the U.S. aid mission's programs.
- May 23 The South Vietnamese embassy in Washington closes.
- The United States begins to withdraw dependents of officials of the aid mission to Laos, flying them from Vientiane to Bangkok.
- May 24 The contract carrier, Bird Air, closes its operation in support of the U.S. Mission in Laos.
- May 27 The PRG formally requests the United Nations to assist in the repatriation of South Vietnamese refugees wishing to return home.
- May 28 Students and employees end their occupation of the U.S. aid program compound in Vientiane.
- May 29 In Bangkok, Thailand and North Vietnam conclude a
- May 31 week-long series of talks on normalizing relations between the two countries.
- The coalition Defense Minister, Pathet Lao General Phamouan Bouppha, orders the armed forces to cut off all relations with U.S. personnel.
- A joint U.S.-Thai announcement in Bangkok says that the remaining 17 B-52s will start leaving Thailand on 6 June and the last 31 F-111s on June 15; the U.S. airbase at Ubon will be closed as soon as possible.
- June 2 Assistant Secretary of State Philip Habib meets with Lao Premier Souvanna Phouma in Vientiane to discuss the views of the Lao government concerning continuation of U.S. aid.
- In a speech to the North Vietnamese National Assembly, Premier Pham Van Dong offers to normalize relations with the United States if Washington were to "seriously implement" its 1973 pledge of economic aid to Hanoi.
- June 3 Assistant Secretary of State Philip Habib meets with Premier Kukrit in Bangkok and promises full cooperation regarding the withdrawal by March 1976 of the 23,000 U.S. troops remaining in Thailand.
- The PRG in Saigon orders three U.S. newsmen to leave the country.
- June 4 The U.S. State Department rejects a North Vietnamese offer to normalize relations if the United States would live up to the 1973 Paris cease-fire accords.
- The last dependents of U.S. officials in Laos are flown out to Thailand.
- The Royal Lao government announces that the Cabinet has proposed that coalitions administer the cities and towns throughout Laos.
- June 6 The last sixteen B-52 aircraft remaining at U Tapao, Thailand begin their redeployment to the United States.
- The Provisional Revolutionary Government announces that it held its first official Cabinet meeting in Saigon on 4 June.
- The North Vietnamese National Assembly re-elects the Pham Van Dong government to a new four-year term.
- The Lao government announces that the first two new coalition governments have been set up in Sayaboury Province in the northwest and in the southern city of Phonethong in Champassak Province.



June 8	The North Vietnamese National Assembly issues a report which states that it "hopes the people of Hanoi will develop the revolutionary tradition to establish Hanoi as the capital of the entire country".	June 26	The U.S. aid mission to Laos is closed out in Vientiane turning over control of all remaining supplies and equipment to Lao personnel.
June 10	The coalition government in Laos orders the disarming of local defense forces.		At a Lao Cabinet meeting it is decided that the government must choose local officials but it is also decided to recognize provisionally all those already installed by Communist-led protesters. The Cabinet also announces that the elections scheduled for 10 July are postponed indefinitely although recognizing that the Constitution requires that they be held.
June 11	The PRG of South Vietnam announces a re-education program for former SVN military and civilian personnel --- three days for ordinary soldiers, 10 days for junior officers and civil servants, and one month for senior officers and officials.	June 27	The United States formally withdraws its last personnel from Ubon Airbase in Northeast Thailand leaving only four active bases: U Tapao, Udorn, Korat, and Nakhon Phanom.
June 13	In a statement over Phnom Penh radio, the new government of Cambodia blames France, Japan, and the United States for the country's economic backwardness.		Pathet Lao soldiers and police seize and occupy three U.S. facilities in Vientiane, including a support unit office and warehouse and a living quarters compound.
June 15	North Vietnam says there can be no search for U.S. personnel missing in Indochina unless the United States provides postwar aid to North and South Vietnam.	June 30	The U.S. Embassy in Laos informs the Lao Foreign Ministry that it may have to close for lack of administrative support due to the continuing occupation of U.S. facilities by the Pathet Lao.
June 17	Thai and Cambodian patrol vessels exchange fire about 20 miles off the coast of Thailand near the island of Kut.		In an interview in Saigon with the German news magazine Der Spiegel, the President of the MLP, Nguyen Huu Tho, says that "we do in fact have security problems" as "our enemies surrendered but they were not destroyed".
June 19	The last P-111 unit in Thailand begins to redeploy to the United States.	July 1	Thailand and Communist China establish formal diplomatic relations; part of the agreement requires Thailand to break relations immediately with the Chinese Nationalist government on Taiwan.
June 21	Dr. Kham Seng Khao Sengstith of the Lao coalition government Information Ministry says that the Royal Armed Forces of Laos have asked the Pathet Lao to supply military advisors to each unit from company level up to the Defense Ministry.	July 2	In Peking, Premier Kukrit of Thailand says that the Chinese deny the existence of a Thai-language broadcasting station in Yunnan province and that they "had never given any support inside our country".
June 23	More than 60 Lao air force officers and men at the Long Thieng airbase join the Pathet Lao.	July 3	The Lao coalition government says that the USIA library in Vientiane enjoys diplomatic immunity but armed Pathet Lao soldiers continue to occupy it.
June 24	The last 16 P-111 aircraft in Thailand depart Korat Airbase for Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada; 10 P-4 aircraft leave Udorn Airbase for unspecified U.S. bases outside Thailand.	July 4	Pathet Lao troops return the USIA library building to U.S. control.
	Premier Kukrit of Thailand says that Thailand and China will re-establish diplomatic relations on 1 July and that he will lead a 30-man delegation to Peking to sign the agreement.	July 7	Pathet Lao Phoumi Vongvichit, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister of Laos, leaves Vientiane for Hanoi and Peking ostensibly for medical treatment amid rumors that men of more "ideological firmness" are beginning to assume more power in the Pathet Lao.
	In Moscow, Pravda charges that Communist China is trying to undermine and subvert the government of Thailand by manipulating its large Chinese population and by disrupting its economy.	July 8	Laos warns Thailand over reported exchanges of fire between Thai patrol boats on the Mekong River and Lao

- border guards.
- July 10 In a series of articles published in official Hanoi and Saigon newspapers, Gen. Vo Nguyen Giap, North Vietnamese defense minister, and his deputy, Gen Van Tien Dung, say that even direct U.S. intervention could not have saved the GVN from defeat because good planning and a strong rear area made Hanoi's victory inevitable.
- July 11 In Saigon, the ruling military committee denies that any former South Vietnamese officers have been killed while attending re-education courses.
- July 12 The Lao Government orders armed Pathet Lao guards to end their occupation of the U.S. Information Agency warehouse in Vientiane and return its control to U.S. officials.
- July 15 The official North Vietnamese news agency releases an article that appears to be a statement of the case for re-unification of North and South Vietnam.
- July 17 Thailand announces that China has agreed to buy 200,000 tons of Thai rice.
- July 18 The Lao government bans distribution of the English language Bangkok Post and sets up stricter requirements for newsmen entering Laos.
- July 20 Thailand recalls its Ambassador to Laos saying it needs to know the policy toward Thailand of the Pathet Lao-dominated government.
- July 22 The Foreign Minister of the PRG, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, says in an interview published in Paris that there have been "certain acts of sabotage" since the Communist takeover in South Vietnam and that "we must affirm our resolve to punish all acts that strike at the revolutionary authority, which is the authority of the people".
- July 27 Premier Kukrit Pramoj of Thailand says that the bilateral military agreements with the United States are no longer valid, that all U.S. forces must withdraw by 20 March 1976, and that although SEATO had "carried out its task in a very satisfactory way", the situation had changed and "SEATO should be dissolved".
- July 29 At the opening session of a two-day policy conference in Saigon, Nguyen Huu Tho, senior advisor to the PRG, says that Saigon's three biggest problems are the economy, security, and education. The conference decides to form a 59-man advisory board for the Saigon People's Revolutionary Committee that is to assume control after the abolishment of the Military Administration Committee now governing Saigon.
- August 1 The coalition government in Thailand headed by Premier Kukrit Pramoj wins a vote of confidence (141-110)
- August 3 on the annual budget debate in the National Assembly.
- August 3 Phnom Penh and Hanoi radios announce that top-level meetings have taken place in Phnom Penh between officials of the new Cambodian regime and North Vietnam whose delegation was headed by Le Duan, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the North Vietnamese Communist party.
- August 5 The permanent observers to the United Nations of North and South Vietnam hold a news conference in New York to press for their separate memberships in world organizations.
- Uniformed police appear on the streets of Saigon taking over the job of maintaining order and directing traffic from the army.
- In Vientiane, Lao police arrest two Thai military attaches on charges of espionage.
- August 6 The Thai ambassador to Laos delivers a protest note over the arrest of the two Thai military attaches.
- The United Nations Security Council agrees to consider the applications for admission from North Vietnam and South Vietnam but not that from South Korea.
- August 8 The Thai Government orders the expulsion of two Lao diplomats in retaliation for the arrest of two Thai military attaches in Vientiane.
- August 11 In the UN Security Council, the United States vetoes the proposed admission of North and South Vietnam to the United Nations because of the latter's failure to even consider South Korea's application.
- August 13 Radio Phnom Penh announces that Ieng Sary has been appointed Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Peking-based Cambodian Royal Government of National Union and Son Sen named Deputy Minister of National Defense.
- The New China News Agency announces that Khieu Samphan and Ieng Sary will visit Peking beginning August 15.
- August 13 The first group of 45 French citizens being evacuated from South Vietnam arrives in Paris.
- August 16 Speaking during a visit to Peking, Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan says that Cambodia is ready to "settle problems and build friendship" with its neighbors.
- Fighting breaks out in a Thai camp for Cambodian refugees near the Thai-Cambodian border in which the Thai Interior Ministry says 2 refugees were killed and several wounded.
- August 18 In Laos, leftist administrators take over control of



- the royal capital of Luang Prabang.
- China and Cambodia sign an agreement on economic and technical cooperation, according to the Chinese press agency.
- August 19 A mob of riotous policemen loot and wreck Premier Kukrit Pramoj's Bangkok home in protest against the recent release of detainees due to pressure from left-wing students.
- August 20 Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan arrives in Pyongyang, the capital of North Korea, for a visit.
- Disident police and civilians occupy the provincial headquarters in Lamphun, about 350 miles north of Bangkok.
- August 20 Thai technical school students break into and loot the offices of Thammasat Liberal Arts University in Bangkok in protest over government leniency regarding left-leaning student activist groups.
- Reports from North Korea, where Prince Sihanouk has been visiting since May 19, indicate that the Prince and Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan have reached an agreement on plans for Sihanouk's return to Cambodia.
- August 21 The Lao Cabinet advises King Savang Vathana not to leave on his proposed trip to Europe and the USSR because of the "current situation" in Laos.
- Cambodian refugees, recently arrived in Thailand, say that several armed resistance groups continue to fight against the new communist government in Cambodia.
- August 22 Thai chief of police, Gen. Pote Beksand, and the Bangkok metropolitan commissioner, Lt. Gen. Warong Mahanond, submit their resignations because of the involvement of members of the police in the ransacking of Premier Kukrit Pramoj's home.
- Boumpone Maktenpharats, former commander of the royal Lao armed forces, leaves Laos for China, giving as the official reason, "hospitalization for a gall bladder problem."
- August 23 Completing the transfer of power from neutralist and rightist leaders in Lao cities, a "people's revolutionary administration" takes over the city government in Vientiane, although power in the country is still formally in the hands of a coalition government headed by neutralist Premier Prince Souvanna Phouma.
- August 24 In a telephone interview, Prince Souvanna Phouma says that he is still Prime Minister and that the national coalition government continues intact despite proclamations of the takeover of Vientiane by the Pathet Lao.
- August 26 The new administrative regime in Laos announces that it will respect the position of King Savang Vattana, Premier Souvanna Phouma, and the coalition government's National Political Council headed by Prince Souphanouvong, the Pathet Lao leader.
- August 27 Over 2000 Cambodians flee into Thailand to escape the forced labor and hunger in Cambodia.
- August 28 Deputy Premier Teug Sary of Cambodia attends a conference of nonaligned nations in Lima, Peru, where he says he will attend the forthcoming special session of the United Nations General Assembly.
- September 1 A South Vietnamese delegation arrives in Hanoi to participate in National Day celebrations.
- September 2 Chairman Mao and Premier Chou send a message of congratulations to Hanoi on the 30th anniversary of the founding of North Vietnam.
- September 2 In his speech commemorating the 30th anniversary of the independence of North Vietnam, Premier Pham Van Dong emphasizes the need for "close cooperation" between the leaders of North and South Vietnam and says that North Vietnam is "ready to establish normal relations with the United States".
- A three-hour parade is held in Saigon to celebrate North Vietnam's independence day.
- September 5 Lao Premier, Prince Souvanna Phouma, says he plans to retire from politics after general elections are held for a new national assembly in April 1976.
- September 6 Gen. Sary, Deputy Premier of Cambodia, leaves the United States after a week's visit to the United Nations.
- September 9 Prince Norodom Sihanouk returns to Phnom Penh for the first time since his overthrow in 1970 by military forces under Gen. Lon Nol.
- September 16 The U.S. Administration announces that 100,000 Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees have been resettled (94,000 in the United States) and that about 35,000 are still in three camps in the United States.

- September 19 The U.N. General Assembly votes (123-0) to send back to the Security Council for immediate and favorable consideration the applications of North and South Vietnam for membership in the United Nations.
- Former President of South Vietnam, Nguyen Van Thieu, leaves Taiwan for a home in Britain.
- September 20 The Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam announces a new currency to replace that of the former government. The new piastre is to be worth 50% of the old and would have an exchange rate of about three to the U.S. dollar.
- September 20 The U.N. Security Council agrees to take up the requests for admission by North and South Vietnam but, again, refuses to consider South Korea's request.
- The U.S. State Department aids Cambodia and South Vietnam to the list of nations where American passports are invalid unless specifically approved by the secretary of State.
- September 20 Cambodian Prince Sihanouk returns to China to take part in ceremonies marking the 26th anniversary of the establishment of the People's Republic of China.
- A North Vietnamese delegation, led by Le Duan, leaves China after signing an agreement on Chinese economic assistance to Hanoi.
- September 29 A demonstration occurs in Vientiane protesting forced attendance at Pathet Lao re-education classes and against the arrest of Bont Souvannavong, a former Minister of Education.
- September 30 The U.S. Government decides to permit Vietnamese who ask to go home to do so.
- The United States vetoes the request for admission to the United Nations of North and South Vietnam.
- October 3 Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia arrives in New York to address the United Nations, and, in an airport news conference, says that the people rule Cambodia and he is Chief of State.
- October 6 Prince Sihanouk, Chief of State of Cambodia, addresses the U.N. General Assembly telling them that his country fully backs anti-imperialist and anti-colonial movements, attacking United States "imperialism," and praising American students and others who had opposed the war in Indochina.
- October 8 The military rulers in Saigon cancel the official increase in consumer prices that had accompanied the introduction of a new currency on September 22.
- The French Embassy in Vientiane announces that France will withdraw her military mission to Laos before the end of the year.
- October 9 A Thai gunboat sinks a Lao patrol boat in a battle on the Mekong River, about 290 miles north of Bangkok.
- October 9 The Lao Cabinet, acting on a directive from the National Political Council to hold elections, decides to hold a general election for the National Assembly on April 4, 1976.
- October 10 The Thai National Assembly approves the 1976 budget, assuring the continuance of the government of Premier Kukrit Pramoj.
- October 12 On their return to Peking from their visit to Phnom Penh, aides to Prince Sihanouk say that the Communists have executed former Cambodian leaders, including Premier Long Boret, Lt. Gen. Sisowath Sirik Matak, and Lon Non, younger brother of former President Lon Nol.
- October 14 Students and workers march quietly in Bangkok in celebration of the second anniversary of the overthrow of the old military regime of Marshal Kittikachorn.
- October 16 A ship leaves Guam for South Vietnam carrying 1546 Vietnamese repatriates.
- A new Urban Protection Police, wearing Pathet Lao armbands, takes over responsibility for maintaining order in Vientiane and Luang Prabang.
- October 20 Reports from Vientiane indicate that fighting between Meo guerrillas and Pathet Lao troops continues in the Long Tieng Valley.
- October 21 Saigon Radio says that South Vietnamese children are receiving new "revolutionary" educations and that teachers are receiving "new directions" from authorities.
- October 28 A Cambodian delegation, headed by Deputy Premier Leng Sary, arrives in Bangkok for talks on the possibility for resuming diplomatic relations.
- October 30 In Moscow, Soviet and North Vietnamese leaders sign declarations providing for Soviet aid to rebuild North Vietnam's economy.



- October 31 Fourteen prisoners (including nine Americans) are released by the North Vietnamese and arrive in Bangkok by United Nations charter plane from Hanoi.
- Thailand and Cambodia sign a joint statement establishing diplomatic relations.
- The Indo-Chinese resettlement center at Camp Pendleton, California is closed after processing 50,426 refugees.
- November 9 Radio Hanoi and Radio Saigon announce formation of 25-member delegations to "negotiate to implement a national election and a joint governmental body of the unified Vietnam".
- Secretary of State Kissinger tells a House committee that he sees no obstacle to the principle of normal relations with the communist countries of Indochina.
- The conference on procedures for the reunification of Vietnam opens in Saigon.
- November 17 Fighting breaks out between Thai and Lao forces along the Mekong River between Iha Bor and Vientiane and one Thai Navy patrol boat is sunk.
- November 18 At the reunification conference in Saigon, Truong Chinh (speaker of the North Vietnamese National Assembly) announces the merger of North Vietnam's Patriotic Front and South Vietnam's National Liberation Front.
- Thailand closes its border with Laos due to the fighting along the Mekong River.
- November 21 At the conclusion of the reunification conference in Saigon, North and South Vietnam announce plans for joint elections in the first half of 1976 to choose a National Assembly to draft a new constitution for a reunified country.
- November 26 China reasserts its claim to the Spratly Islands, occupied by Vietnam, calling them sacred territory.
- The second son of Prince Souvanna Phouma, the Premier of Laos, crosses into Thailand and requests asylum.
- November 28 Pro-communist Pathet Lao demonstrators in Vientiane demand an end to the coalition government of Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma.
- November 30 Prince Mangkalan Manivong, brother of King Savang Vatthana of Laos, flees into Thailand.
- December 1 Reports from Vientiane indicate that Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma has gone to Luang Prabang in semi-retirement, that the end of the coalition government is near, and that King Savang Vatthana has decided to abdicate.
- December 3 The Pathet Lao take full control of Laos, announcing the end of the monarchy, abolition of the coalition government, and the establishment of a People's Democratic Republic.
- The United States announces it will continue to maintain diplomatic relations with Laos.
- December 5 At an official reception in Vientiane, the new Lao government is introduced with Kaysone Phomvihane as Prime Minister and Prince Souphanouvong as President.
- December 6 Representative Montgomery of the House Select Committee on the Missing in Action in Southeast Asia meets with representatives of North and South Vietnam in Paris to negotiate the return of the remains of three U.S. pilots killed in the Vietnam War.
- December 8 Sisana Sisana, Minister of Propaganda and Information in the new Lao government, says that "the new government is ready to have good relations with the United States if they respect our independence and sovereignty".
- December 14 Thailand and the new Democratic Republic of Laos officially promulgate a declaration of friendship during a meeting in Vientiane.
- December 16 Accusing him of instigating recent armed incidents along the Thai-Cambodian border, Thailand orders the expulsion of Gen. In Vao, former Prime Minister of Cambodia, who fled to Thailand when the Khmer Rouge took over Phnom Penh in April.
- December 20 An assembly of representatives of the people of South Vietnam begins meetings in Saigon to ratify the recent agreement of reunification of North and South Vietnam.
- December 21 The remains of three U.S. pilots released by the North Vietnamese are flown from Hanoi to Bangkok.
- December 23 Archbishop Nguyen Van Bich of Saigon issues a Christmas message urging all Roman Catholics to help their countrymen build an independent and reunified Vietnam.
- In Bangkok, after a two-day visit to Hanoi, four members of the House Select Committee on the Missing in Action in Southeast Asia (the first official U.S. delegation to visit Hanoi since the

end of the Vietnam war) say that Premier Pham Van Dong told them that their meeting was "starting friendship and peace between the two countries".

December 25

Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj says that Thailand will reopen its border with Laos in two or three days.

December 26

North Vietnamese trucks driven by Pathet Lao troops begin arriving in Vientiane to supplement the North Vietnamese-Soviet airlift that has been supplying the city since Thailand closed its border on November 18.

Military sources in Bangkok report that Thailand is seeking to delay the withdrawal of U.S. combat forces because of its border problems.

Speaking in an interview in Cuba where he is attending the Cuban Communist Party Congress, North Vietnamese Defense Minister Vo Nguyen Giap says that "Vietnam is now reunified" and the "the question now is to reunify it in terms of state administration".

A North Vietnamese press agency broadcast says that a million tons of construction materials and goods and also tens of thousands of political workers have been sent South "in order, together with the South Vietnamese fighters and people, to take over the newly liberated areas and to build and consolidate the revolutionary power".

December 29

Hanoi Radio, quoting the official communist newspaper Nhan Dan, says that final resolutions on the reunification plan were approved during the People's Representative Congress in Saigon from December 20-23 and that North Vietnam's National Assembly ratified them on December 27. The plan calls for general elections in North and South Vietnam in April 1976 to choose a common national assembly that will convene on April 30, the first anniversary of the conquest of South Vietnam.

December 30

Senator Edward Kennedy's office makes public a December 19 letter from North Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh stating that they are prepared to return the remains of two U.S. Marines killed during the evacuation of Saigon.

Thailand announces that it will open its border with Laos on January 1, 1976 as a New Year's gesture to the Lao communist regime and the people of Laos.





## Appendix B

## GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AA	Anti-aircraft
AAA	Anti-aircraft artillery
AAM	Air-to-air missile
AAVS	Aerospace Audiovisual Service (U.S. Air Force)
AB	Air base
ABCCC	Airborne Battlefield Command and Control Center
A/C	Aircraft
ACRP	Airborne communications reconnaissance program
ACSC	Air Command and Staff College
ACSPOR	Assistant Chief of Staff For Force Development, Hq U.S. Army
ACTIV	Army Concepts Team in Vietnam
ACW	Air Commando Wing
AD	Prefix to DDC document accession number
ADM	Atomic demolition munition
ADP	Automated Data Processing
ADVON	Advanced echelon
AEW	Airborne early warning
AF	Air Force
AFB	Air Force Base
AFM	Air Force manual
AFR	Air Force regulation
AFSC	Air Force Specialty Code
AG	Adjutant General
AGILE	A DARPA program of research on the problems of counterinsurgency and remote area conflict
AGL	Above ground level
AGM	Air-to-ground missile
AGM-45	SHRIKE missile



AGM-78	Standard ARM missile
AID	Agency for International Development
ALGOL	Algorithmic language processor
ALLEYCAT	The C-130 ABCCC at night in BARREL ROLL
AIO	Air liaison officer
AMEMB	American Embassy
AMS	Army Map Service
AMSAA	U.S. Army Materiel Systems Analysis Activity
AMTI	Airborne moving target indicator
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
AOB	Air order of battle
AOC	Air operations center
API	Armor-piercing incendiary
AR	Army regulation
ARC LIGHT	B-52 operation in Southeast Asia
ARDF	Airborne radio direction finding
ARM	Anti-radiation missile
ARPA	Advanced Research Projects Agency of the U.S. Dept. of Defense (See DARPA)
ARREC	Armed reconnaissance
ARVN	Army of the Republic of Vietnam (South)
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations (Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Singapore)
ASOC	Air support operations center
ASSEMBLER	A low-level IBM programming language
ASW	Anti-submarine warfare
ATF	Australian Task Force
AU	Air University
AUTODIN	Automatic Digital Network
AWC	Air War College

AW	Automatic weapons
BAL	Basic Assembler Language
BARREL ROLL	Geographic area of northern Laos above about 18 degrees North latitude
BCD	Binary coded decimal
BDA	Bomb damage assessment
BDART	Battle Damage Assessment and Reporting Team
BDE	Brigade
BE	Basic encyclopedia
BIOMED	A University of California at Los Angeles series of computer programs
BLIND BAT	Nickname of C-130 FAC/flare aircraft operating in Southern Laos
BLUE CHIP	The 7th Air Force command and control center
BN	Battalion
BNR	Body not recovered
BPI	Bits per inch
BR	BARREL ROLE
BUSHMASTER	Nickname for a program of night ambushes on VC supply and movement routes
BW	Bomb wing
CALCOMP	California Computer Products, Inc.
CANDLESTICK	Call sign for C-123 FAC/flare aircraft
CAP	Combined action platoon
CAP	Combat air patrol
CAS	Controlled American source
CAS	Close air support
CAVD	Central Audiovisual Depository (part of the USAF Aerospace Audiovisual Service)
CBU	Cluster bomb unit
CBS	Columbia Broadcasting System



CCK	Ching Chuan Kang airbase, Taiwan
CCTL	CINCPAC Consolidated Target List
CDC	Control Data Corporation
CDIC	Combat Data Information Center (Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio)
CDEME	Combat Development and Material Evaluation program (U.S. Army)
C-E	Communications-electronics
CH	Chapter
CH	COMMANDO HUNT
CHECO	Contemporary Historical Examination of Current Operations (was Current Historical Evaluation of Counterinsurgency Operations)
CHIEU HOI	Name of South Vietnamese program to encourage Viet Cong to defect to the GVN
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CICV	Combined Intelligence Center, Vietnam
CIDG	Civilian Irregular Defense Group
CINCPAC	Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Command
CINCPACF	Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Air Forces
CINCPACFLT	Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet
CINCSAC	Commander-in-Chief, Strategic Air Command
CM	Centimeter
CMD	Capital Military District (South Vietnam)
CNA	Center for Naval Analyses
COBOL	Common Business-Oriented language; a computer language processor
COC	Combat operations center
COIN	Counter-insurgency
COM	Computer output microfilm
COMBAT SKYSPOT	Nickname for ground radar-controlled bombing technique
COMMANDO HUNT	Nickname for a series of air interdiction operations in Laos
COMNAVFORV	Commander, U.S. Naval Forces, Vietnam
COMUSMACV	Commander, U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam

CONGEN	Consul General
CONUS	Continental United States
CORDS	Civil Operations and Revolutionary (Rural) Development Support
COSVN	Central Office for South Vietnam
COUNTY FAIR	Nickname for cordon and search operations
CPFL	Contingency Planning Facilities List
CPM	Civil, Police, Military (a Thai government counter-insurgency organization)
CPRB	Communications Projects Review Board (Hq USARPAC)
CRC	Control and reporting center
CRP	Coordination Reconnaissance Plan
CRP	Control and reporting post
CRT	Cathode ray tube
CS	A lachrymating agent
CSAF	Chief of Staff, United States Air Force
CTE	Commander, Task Element
CTF	Commander, Task Force
CTG	Commander, Task Group
CTU	Commander, Task Unit
CTZ	Corps Tactical Zone
CV	Aircraft carrier (USN designation)
CY	Calendar year
DA	Department of the Army
DAP	Department of the Air Force
DAMSREP	Defense Attache Military Situation Report
DAP	Department of the Army pamphlet
DAR	Department of the Army regulation
DARPA	Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (current acronym for what was called ARPA)
DAS	Direct air support



DASC	Direct Air Support Center
DATAB	Action Officer's Data Book on Vietnamization of the war
DCA	Defense Communications Agency
DDC	Defense Documentation Center
DDR&E	Director, Defense Research and Engineering, OSD
DEPCON	Defense Condition (an alert status)
DEG	Degrees
DENTCAP	Dental Civic Action Program (cf. MEDCAP)
DEPCHJUSMAG	Deputy Chief, Joint U.S. Military Assistance Group
DEROS	Date eligible for return from overseas
DET	Detachment
DF	Direction finder
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
DIAM	Defense Intelligence Agency manual
DISUM	Daily Intelligence Summary
DMY	Day, month, year
DMA	Data Management Agency, Hq. MACV
DMZ	Demilitarized Zone separating North and South Vietnam
DOC	Document
DOCSA	Special Assistant for Counterinsurgency and Special Activities (OJCS)
DOD	Department of Defense
DODIC	Department of Defense item code
DOS	Disk Operating System
DRV	Democratic Republic of (North) Vietnam
DTG	Date-time group
DUST OFF	U.S. Army helicopter ambulances
EBCDIC	Extended binary coded decimal interchange code
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (a United Nations agency)
ECM	Electronic countermeasures

ECCM	Electronic counter-countermeasures
ELINT	Electronic intelligence
ENSURE	Expedited Non-Standard Urgent Request for Equipment (U.S. Army)
EOT	End of tour
ESG	Engineer Studies Group (formerly ESSG)
ESSG	Engineer Strategic Studies Group (now ESG)
EST	Estimated
ETA	Estimated time of arrival
EW	Electronic warfare
EW	Early warning
FAC	Forward air controller
FANK	Forces Armees Nationales Khmeres (Cambodian National Armed Forces)
FAR	Forces Armees Royale (Royal Lao Armed Forces)
FARM GATE	A detachment of the USAF Air Commandos sent to SVN in November 1961
FICPAC	Fleet Intelligence Center, Pacific
FLAK	Anti-aircraft fire
FLIR	Forward-looking infrared
FMFPAC	Fleet Marine Force, Pacific
FORTTRAN	Formula Translation; a computer language processor
FRAG	Fragmentary Operations Order, a daily supplement to the standard Operations Order
FRC	Federal Records Center
FSB	Fire Support Base
FSN	Federal Stock Number
FULRO	Front Unifie de la Lutte des Races Opprimees (A Montagnard organization in South Vietnam)
FUNK	Front Uni National de Kampuchea (National United Front of Cambodia)
FWMAF	Free World Military Assistance Forces



PY	Fiscal year
GAME WARDEN	Nickname for the inland waterway naval surveillance in South Vietnam
GCOS	General Computer Operating System (Honeywell)
GDS	General declassification schedule
GEO	Geographical
GMT	Greenwich Mean Time
GOER	Name for a high-mobility U.S. Army vehicle
GOT	Gulf of Tonkin
GP	General purpose
GP	Group
GPSS	General Purpose System Simulation, a computer programming language
GVN	Government of Vietnam (South)
HASP	Houston Automated Spooling Program
HFI	High-explosive incendiary
HES	Hamlet Evaluation System
HF	High frequency
HIS	Honeywell Information Systems
HQ	Headquarters
HOI CHANH	Name ("rallier") given to an individual Viet Cong who returns to the GVN under the Chieu Hoi program
HUMINT	Human intelligence (cf. ELINT)
IAW	In accordance with
IBM	International Business Machines Corporation
IBM OS	International Business Machines Operating System
ICC	International Control Commission
ID	Identification
IDA	Institute for Defense Analyses

IFFV	First Field Force, Vietnam (a U.S. corps-size organization in Vietnam)
IGLOO WHITE	Nickname for the surveillance system consisting of hand-emplaced and air-delivered sensors; formerly called MUSCLE SHOALS
IIFPV	Second Field Force, Vietnam (a U.S. corps-size organization in Vietnam)
IN-COUNTRY	That part of the war in Southeast Asia taking place within South Vietnam
INST	Instruction
INTSUM	Intelligence summary
IPIR	Immediate photo interpretation report
IR	Infrared
IROP	Imagery Reconnaissance Objectives File
IRON HAND	Nickname for SAM and radar-controlled AAA suppression missions
ISC	Infiltration Surveillance Center (at Task Force Alpha)
IW	IGLOO WHITE (formerly MUSCLE SHOALS)
IWCS	Integrated wideband communications system
JANAF	Joint Army, Navy, Air Force
JCRC	Joint Casualty Reporting Center
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
JGS	Joint General Staff (of GVN Armed Forces)
JOC	Joint operations center
JRATA	Joint Research and Test Activity (under MACV)
JRS	Joint Reporting System
JSDF	Japan Self Defense Force
JSOP	Joint Strategic Operations Plan
JTCG/ME	Joint Technical Coordinating Committee for Munitions Effectiveness
JUSMAG	Joint United States Military Advisory Group
JUSMAGTHAI	Joint United States Military Advisory Group, Thailand
JUSPAO	Joint U.S. Public Affairs Office



KAF	Khmer (Cambodian) Air Force
KBA	Killed by air
KHET	Province (Cambodian administrative level)
KHUM	Commune (A Cambodian administrative level between Khet (Province) and Srok (District))
KIA	Killed in action
KIN	A GVN security classification corresponding to U.S. Confidential
KSCB	Khe Sanh Combat Base
KWIC	Keyword in context
KWOC	Keyword out of context
LAMPLIGHTER	Nickname of C-130 FAC/flare aircraft operating in Northern Laos
LAT	Latitude
LBII	LINEBACKER II (B-52 bombing operations against NVN, 18-29 Dec 1972)
LGB	Laser-guided bomb
LIMA	Nickname for landing sites in Laos
LIMDIS	Limited distribution
LLDB	Lac Luong Dac Biet (South Vietnamese Special Forces)
LLTV	Low light level television
LOC	Line of communication
LONG	Longitude
LORAN	Long-range airborne navigation system (an electronic reference grid)
LPM	Lines per minute
LTD	Laser target designator
LTR	Letter
LWL	Limited War Laboratory (U.S. Army), now the Land Warfare Laboratory
MAAG	Military Assistance Advisory Group

MAC	Military Airlift Command
MACCORDS	Civil Operations and Revolutionary Development Support division of MACV
MACTHAI	Military Assistance Command, Thailand
MACV	Military Assistance Command, Vietnam
MAF	Marine Amphibious Force
MAG	Marine Air Group
MALP	Master Logistics Plan (Hq USARPAC)
MAP	Military Assistance Program
MARKET TIME	Nickname for the offshore naval surveillance along the coast of South Vietnam (TF 115)
MARS	Machine Retrieval System
MASF	Military Assistance Service-Funded
MASFP	Military Assistance Service-Funded Program
MAT	A GVN security classification corresponding to U.S. Secret
MEDCAP	Medical Civic Action Program (RVNAF medical aid to RVN civilians)
MEDEVAC	Medical evacuation
MEDTC	Materiel Equipment Delivery Team, Cambodia
MEMO	Memorandum
MIA	Missing in action
MIDEPO	Mission debriefing form
MIDS	Mission debriefing sheet
MIG	Soviet fighter from Mikoyan design bureau
MIGCAP	Mig combat air patrol (to prevent Mig attacks on friendly aircraft)
MIKE FORCE	A U.S. Special Forces/CIDG mobile reaction force
MILPHAP	Military Provincial Health Assistance Program (U.S. medical care for GVN civilians)
MISTY	Call sign for F-100 PAC
MODS	Modular Data System
MORD	Ministry of Revolutionary (Rural) Development (GVN)
MOS	Military Occupational Speciality



MR	Military Region (GVN)
MRDC	Military Research and Development Center (the Thai Ministry of Defense counterpart of the ARPA R&D Field Unit)
MRF	Mobile Riverine Force
MSF	Mobile strike (MIKE) force
MSQ	Ground-based radar bombing equipment
MTST	Magnetic tape Selectric typewriter
MTT	Mobile training team
NAIL	Call sign for O-2 and OV-10 forward air controllers of the 23rd TASS
NAVCOSSACT	Naval Command Systems Support Activity
NAVFORV	Naval Forces, Vietnam (U.S.)
NBC	National Broadcasting Company
NCO	Non-commissioned officer
NFLVN	National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam
NGF	Naval gunfire
NGFS	Naval gunfire support
NILO	Naval Intelligence Liaison Officer
NIMROD	Call sign for A-26 attack aircraft of 609th SOS
NIPS	National Military Command System Information Processing System
NKP	Nakhon Phanom, Thailand
NLF	National Liberation Front (of South Vietnam)
NLT	Not later than
NMCC	National Military Command Center
NMCS	National Military Command System
NMCSSC	National Military Command System Support Center
NO	Number
NOD	Night Observation device
NOFORN	No foreign dissemination
NORM	Not operationally ready, maintenance

NORS	Not operationally ready, supply
NPPF	National Police Field Force (South Vietnam)
NPID	National Police identification code (South Vietnam)
NPRS	National Police Radio System (South Vietnam)
NVA	North Vietnamese Army
NVN	North Vietnam
OAP	Offset Aim Point
OASD/PA&E	Office, Assistant Secretary of Defense, Program Analysis and Evaluation
OASD/SA	Office, Assistant Secretary of Defense, Systems Analysis (now OASD/PA&E)
OCO	Office of Civil Operations
ODCSOPS	Office, Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, Hq U.S. Army
OEG	Operations Evaluation Group
OJCS	Office, Joint Chiefs of Staff
OPNAV	Office, Chief of Naval Operations
OPREP	Operational Report
OPLAN	Operations plan
OS MFT	Operating system, multiple fixed task
OPCON	Operational control
OPSUM	Operational Summary
OS	Operating System
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
OUT-COUNTRY	That part of the war in Southeast Asia occurring outside South Vietnam
PACAF	Pacific Air Forces
PACAFM	Pacific Air Forces Manual
PACFLT	Pacific Fleet
PACOM	Pacific Command



PAGE	Pacific Architects and Engineers, Inc.
PARROT'S BEAK	Salient of Cambodian territory west of Saigon
PATHET LAO	Common name (Land of the Lao) for the Laotian communist revolutionary movement
PAVE PHANTOM	Loran-equipped F-4 aircraft
PAVE SWORD	Laser-seeker pod used in F-4 aircraft
PCA	Positive control area (for aircraft flying near the border of North Vietnam and China)
PCS	Permanent change of station
PF	Popular Forces
PHAP	Provincial Health Assistance Program (Civilian public health teams)
PHILCAG	Philippines Civic Action Group
PHOENIX	English name for the GVN PHUONG HOANG program
PHUONG HOANG	GVN program to neutralize the Viet Cong infrastructure; also called PHOENIX
PIROP	PACOM Imagery Requirements Objectives Program
POL	Petrol, oil and lubricants
POW	Prisoner of war
PRC	People's Republic of China
PRG	Provisional Revolutionary Government (of South Vietnam)
PROV	Provisional
PROVCORPV	Provisional Corps, Vietnam
PROVOST	Priority Research and Development Objectives for Vietnam Operations Support (U.S. Army)
PRP	People's Revolutionary Party (Viet Cong)
PSD	Public Safety Division
PSDF	People's Self Defense Force (South Vietnamese hamlet militia)
PSYOPS	Psychological operations
PUB	Publication
PUPP	Nickname for the AC-47 gunship. Also known by its call sign, SPOOKY.

RAAF	Royal Australian Air Force
RAC	Research Analysis Corporation
RAD	River Assault Division
RAG	River Assault Group
RAR	Royal Australian Regiment
RATAC	Radar de Tir Pour L'Artillerie d'Campagne
RBS	Radar Bomb Scoring
RD	Revolutionary Development (Rural Development)
RDFU	Research and Development Field Unit. Local ARPA offices in Saigon and Bangkok
RDT&E	Research, Development, Test and Evaluation
R&D	Research and Development
RECCE	Reconnaissance
RED HORSE	Nickname for USAF civil engineer heavy repair units
RESCAP	Rescue combat air control
RF	Regional Forces
RHAW	Radar homing and warning
RLAF	Royal Lao Air Force
RLG	Royal Lao Government
ROAD RUNNER	Nickname for tactic of reconnaissance by fire through possible enemy ambush sites
ROE	Rules of engagement
ROK	Republic of Korea
ROLLING THUNDER	Nickname for the sustained bombing campaign against North Vietnam
ROUTE PACKAGE	A numbered geographical region in North Vietnam
RP	Route package
RSSZ	Rung Sat Special Zone
RTAF	Royal Thai Air Force
RTAFB	Royal Thai Air Force Base
RTG	Reconnaissance Technical Group
RTS	Reconnaissance Technical Squadron



RTTL	ROLLING THUNDER Target List
RVN	Republic of Vietnam (South)
RVNAF	Republic of Vietnam (South) Armed Forces
RWT	Road watch team
SA-2	Soviet high-altitude surface-to-air missile
SA-7	Soviet shoulder-fired, infrared-homing surface-to-air missile
SAC	Strategic Air Command
SALOA	Special Arc Light Operating Area
SAM	Surface-to-air missile
SANDY	Call sign for A-1 aircraft participating in SAR
SAR	Search and Rescue
SAW	Special Air Warfare
SAWC	Special Air Warfare Center (at Elgin AFB, Florida)
SCAR	Strike control and reconnaissance
SF(S. E.)	Southeast
SEA	Southeast Asia
SEA DRAGON	Nickname for the offshore naval bombardment of NVN
SEAL	Sea, air, land (team)
SEA LORDS	Southeast Asia lake, ocean, river, delta strategy
SEAOR	Southeast Asia Operational Requirement (USAF)
SEAPRO	Southeast Asia Regional Programs Division of OASD/SA
SEATO	Southeast Asia Treaty Organization
SEATRAN	Southeast Asia transmission
SECDEF	Secretary of Defense
SER	Serial
SF	Special Forces
SFG	Special Forces Group
SHADOW	Call sign of AC-119G gunship
SHED LIGHT	A USAF program to improve night attack/interdiction capability

SHRIKE	An anti-radiation missile, the AGM-45
SIMSCRIPT	A computer language processor developed to facilitate simulation
SIOP	Single Integrated Operations Plan
SITREP	Situation Report
SITSUM	Situation Summary
SL	STEEL TIGER
SIAR	Side-looking airborne radar
SLN	STEEL TIGER North
SLS	STEEL TIGER South
SOF	Special Operations Force (USAF)
SORO	Special Operations Research Office (American University)
SOS	Special Operations Squadron
SOW	Special Operations Wing
SPECOL	Special customer-oriented language (IBM)
SPECTRE	Call sign of AC-130 gunship
SPOOKY	Call sign of AC-47 gunship
SPSS	Statistical Programs for the Social Sciences
SPUD	Call sign for U.S. Army OV-1 Mohawk
SQ	Squadron
SRI	Stanford Research Institute
SEOK	District (Cambodian administrative level)
SSZ	Sensor strike zone
STANDARD ARM	An anti-radiation missile, the AGM-78
STANO	Surveillance, target acquisition and night observation
STEEL TIGER	Geographical area of southern Laos, divided into STEEL TIGER North and STEEL TIGER South at 16 degrees 30' N latitude
STINGER	Call sign of AC-119K gunships
STRING	A number of mines or sensors emplaced in a specified geometric grouping
SUBJ	Subject



SUPIR	Supplementary photo interpretation report
SVN	South Vietnam
SW	Strategic Wing
TAC	Tactical Air Command
TACAIR	Tactical aircraft
TACAN	A UHF tactical air navigation system
TACC	Tactical Air Control Center
TACS	Tactical Air Control System
TACTEC	Tactical Technology Center (Battelle)
TAPPS	The Army Functional Files System
TAG	Tactical Air Group
TAIL NUMBER	Serial number of an individual aircraft
TAOR	Tactical area of responsibility
TAS	Tactical Airlift Squadron
TASS	Tactical Air Support Squadron
TAW	Tactical Airlift Wing
TAWC	Tactical Air Warfare Center (at Eglin AFB, Florida)
TCG	Tactical Control Group
TCP	Traffic control point
TDY	Temporary duty
TE	Task element
TET	Vietnamese Lunar New Year holiday
TEW	Tactical Electronic Warfare
TEWS	Tactical Electronic Warfare Squadron
TF	Tactical fighter
TF	Task Force
TFA	Task Force Alpha
TFS	Tactical Fighter Squadron
TFW	Tactical Fighter Wing
TG	Task Group

TIC	Troops in contact (with the enemy)
TIPS	Technical Information Center Intelligence Data Processing System
TOT	Time over target
TR	Tactical reconnaissance
TRAP	Traffic analysis and prediction computer program
TRS	Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron
TRW	Tactical Reconnaissance Wing
TU	Task Unit
UE	Unit equipment
UHF	Ultra high frequency
UIC	Unit identity code
US(U.S.)	United States
USA	United States Army
USAF	United States Air Force
USAFE	United States Air Force, Europe
USARHAW	United States Army, Hawaii
USARJ	United States Army, Japan
USARPAC	United States Army, Pacific
USARV	United States Army, Vietnam
USARYIS	United States Army, Ryukyu Islands
USDAO	United States Defense Attache Office
USIA	United States Information Agency
USMACTHAI	United States Military Assistance Command, Thailand
USMC	United States Marine Corps
USN	United States Navy
USSAG	United States Support Activities Group (Nakhon Phanom, Thailand)
USSF	United States Special Forces
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator (a geographical grid system)



VC	Viet Cong
VCI	Viet Cong Infrastructure
VCMR	Viet Cong Military Region
VCOD	Vietnam Combat Operational Data (a data preservation project originated by the U.S. Army)
VHF	Very high frequency
VHRS	Village/Hamlet Radio System (South Vietnam)
VIP	Very important person
VLAPA	Vietnam Laboratory Assistance Program, Army (U.S.)
VNAF	Vietnamese Air Force (South)
VNMC	Vietnamese Marine Corps (South)
VNN	Vietnamese Navy (South)
VOL	Volume
VR	Visual reconnaissance
VSSG	Vietnam Special Studies Group (a high-level Washington committee)
WAC	World Aeronautical Chart
WBLC	Waterborne logistic craft
WIA	Wounded in action
WOLF	Call sign for F-4 FAC of the 8th TFW
WSEG	Weapon System Evaluation Group
WWDMS	World-Wide Data Management System
WWMCCS	World-Wide Military Command and Control System
WX	Weather
YGDS	Exempt from General Declassification Schedule
YTD	Year to date

ZI	Zone of the Interior (i.e., continental United States)
ZORRO	Call sign for A-1 attack aircraft
ZULU	Used to designate Greenwich Mean Time zone





## OBSOLETE FILES

Many machine-readable data bases were constructed during the conflict in Southeast Asia. Some were comprehensive repositories of operational records that went through several developmental versions as experience and need dictated. Others were created to focus in detail on specific activities of special interest to U.S. or GVN authorities. The files listed in this Appendix are known to have existed at one time but no evidence of their continuing existence has been found during the surveys conducted in preparing this Guide. However, where evidence was found of erasure of a file once held by a particular site, it is so noted.

ACOMIN	Aircraft Combat Instances: enemy defensive reactions to friendly aircraft activities.	CPMIS	Communications-Electronic Management Information System: monitors progress of transfer of C-2 facilities to ARVN.
ACTVA	Multi-source Activity File: data on enemy vehicles, personnel, AAP, roads, headquarters, base camps, etc.	COMARA	Combat Air Activities File: an early form (in COMACT II format) of what became known generally as COMACT.
ADRES70	All Derived Hamlet Evaluation System: a Southeast Asia Regional Programs Division (OASD/SA) file containing monthly summaries of the HES model score ratings for all hamlets in SVN aggregated by province, corps, and country-wide, same as the PHRES file included in this guide.	COLAA	Aircraft Combat Operational Loss File: a sub-file of COMARA containing only basic data on aircraft losses.
ADT2P	Title not known: a summary of TFAPS	COMBA	Combat Air Activities File: an early form (in the COMACT III format) of what became known generally as COMACT, but also known as CACMA at the JCS.
APPESMA	Army and Marine Forces Evaluation File (Monthly): data on RVNAF personnel strength, missions, operations, results, and enemy incidents.	COSVA	Another (earlier) name for MACVA.
APPESQA	Army and Marine Forces Evaluation File (Quarterly): quarterly version of APPESMA.	CPDPES	Community Reconstruction and Local Development Evaluation System: turned over to the GVN for maintenance subsequent to the cease-fire in January 1973.
ANODA	Anti-aircraft Artillery Order of Battle: status of active out-country AAA.	DAD	Aircraft Combat Loss and Damage Data: a 7th Air Force file that contained detailed information for analysis of aircraft lost or damaged due to hostile causes.
BOMBA	Bomb Damage Assessment File: a NMCSSC file summarizing air strike results, including type of aircraft, ordnance, and tactics, it has been erased.	DASC	Direct Air Support Center File: created by the 7th Air Force containing data on the type and timeliness of air support to ground forces. The HQ PACAF and HQ MACAF copies of this file have been erased.
CADRE	Revolutionary Development Cadre File: a Southeast Asia Regional Programs Division (OASD/SA) data base containing the monthly strength and personnel data for RD cadre and Truong Son teams, January 1968 through March 1970.	DISTPA	District Level Force Data File: small unit operations of the Popular and Regional Forces.
CAJDNH	Combat Analysis Group Data Management Systems: a NMCSSC history of the CAGDMD file, it has been erased.	EMNOA	Emplacement Nomination/Validation file: history of areas for use of Mk-36 mines and ICLOQ WHITE sensors.
CA3PSH	Combat Analysis Group Publications File: a NMCSSC history of the CAGPUB file; it has been erased.	FLAKA	Anti-aircraft Artillery Incident History: a 7th Air Force data base that contained data on the aircraft type, location, and enemy defensive reaction for each AAA incident.
CAMBA	Cambodian Operation File: summary data on the U.S. incursion into Cambodia in 1970.	PSIS	Pir Support Information System Target Data Base: a USMC Automated Data Services file of 1st Marine Division targets, fire missions, aircraft and anti-aircraft incidents, booby traps, etc. (See PFFACMISC entry in this Guide.)
CAMBA	Conventional Air Mission Results File: a CINCPAC file which has been redesignated and renamed STREKHIST.	GUAVA	Ground Operations File: an early version of STARA, its data is contained therein.
CASUA	Casualty Report: created by CJCS for input to the OASD/Comptroller statistical tables (File SEASS in this Guide), it has been erased.		



NIIEPAC	Guerilla Recruitment File: contained data on guerrilla strengths, recruiting statistics, methods and results. The NMCSSC file was received from MACV (the originator), it has been erased.	NEXTRD	been erased. NEXUS File System: originated by NMCSSC to correlate geographical locations from HERBS, HES, TIRSA, and VCIIA.
HAMDA	Hamlet Derived Data File: an early NMCSSC data base of hamlet security and pacification progress ratings (derived model scores), now part of HES-71.	NEX3RP	NEXUS File System: originated by NMCSSC to correlate geographical locations from HERBS, HES, TIRSA and VCIIA.
HAMLA	Hamlet Evaluation System; an early version of HES, its data is contained therein.	NPARA	Ground Action Losses: created by OJCS using data from paragraphs N11 and N12 of the daily ground OPRP-4, it has been erased.
ICRDA	In-country Reconnaissance Data File: target coverage requirements and flight histories.	NPARSS-I	National Police Activity Reporting Sub-system-Phase I: routine police actions such as census taking, manning checkpoints, etc; turned over to the GVN for maintenance subsequent to the cease-fire in January 1973.
IGLOA	IGLOO WHITE File: a 7th Air Force data base that contained a history of target sequences developed by Task Force Alpha (TFA).	NPARSS-II	National Police Activity Reporting Sub-system-Phase II: revised version of NPARSS-I; turned over to the GVN for maintenance subsequent to the cease-fire in January 1973.
IRCIA	Vietnam Sightings/Incidents File: a NMCSSC data base on enemy activities in the DMZ and attacks on population centers, it has been erased. The data was used as input to the OMSD/Comptroller statistical tables (File SEMSS in this Guide).	WICISS	National Police Criminal Information Sub-system: statistics on prisoners and their treatment; turned over to the GVN for maintenance subsequent to the cease-fire in January 1973.
INCOA	In-country Combat Incidents: hits and losses to friendly aircraft within the RVN.	WPIISS	National Police Facilities Information Sub-system: turned over to the GVN for maintenance subsequent to the cease-fire in January 1973.
INCRA	Another name for PLANNA.	WPIRSS-I	National Police Incident Reporting Sub-system-Phase I: data on enemy acts of violence against the civil population; turned over to the GVN for maintenance subsequent to the cease-fire in January 1973.
LASTA	Combat Ground Operations in Laos: a NMCSSC file containing data on friendly and enemy initiated actions in Laos, it has been erased.	WPIRSS-II	National Police Incident Reporting Sub-system-Phase II: revised version of WPIRSS-I; turned over to the GVN for maintenance subsequent to the cease-fire in January 1973.
IFN	Aircraft Control and Target Nomination Data: strike data against targets developed through the IGLOO WHIRL system.	NPMWSS-I	National Police Manpower Management Sub-system-Phase I: turned over to the GVN for maintenance subsequent to the cease-fire in January 1973.
MIDAS	MACCOPDS Integrated Data Analysis System: turned over to the GVN for maintenance subsequent to the cease-fire in January 1973.	NPMWSS-II	National Police Manpower Management Sub-system-Phase II: revised version of NPMWSS-I; turned over to the GVN for maintenance subsequent to the cease-fire in January 1973.
MISMA	Mission Summary File: a 7th Air Force data base that contained the bomb damage assessment history for the out-country air war.	PAR	Performance Analysis of RVN Ground Forces: a file originated by MACV and submitted to NMCSSC that contained data elements for use in evaluating RVN ground forces performance.
WVCP5	Ministry of War Veteran's Claims Processing System: turned over to the GVN for maintenance subsequent to the cease-fire in January 1973.	PSDA	Peoples Self-Defense Forces File: a Southeast Asia Regional Programs Division (OASD/SA) data base
WVPS	Ministry of War Veteran's Payment System: turned over to the GVN for maintenance subsequent to the cease-fire in January 1973.		
WVRS	Ministry of War Veteran's Retirement System: turned over to the GVN for maintenance subsequent to the cease-fire in January 1973.		
WERFA	Naval Inland Waterways Operations: an NMCSSC file containing data on riverine operations, it has		

POPCA	containing personnel strengths, weapons, and ammunition data for each FSDP unit in each hamlet in South Vietnam.	STAIN	Southeast Asia Installation File: status of 82 targets in Cambodia, Laos, and North Vietnam.
PREACT	Population Control File: a Southeast Asia Regional Programs Division (OASD/SA) data base for each province in South Vietnam covering the period from May 1964 to September 1966.	STLMA	Self-Help Project Monitoring File: a Southeast Asia Regional Programs Division (OASD/SA) data base on each hamlet self-help project in South Vietnam.
PSIOPSA	Protective Reaction File: an MCSSC history file of protective reaction aircraft strikes into NVN, it has been erased.	SENMA	Sensor/Munitions File: history of all sensor and munition fields in Laos.
QHE5	Psychological Operations Ground Mission File: a sub-file of PSIQAS.	SIARA	SIAR File: side-looking aircraft radar vehicle counts by route segment.
RECONA	Sub-set of the Hamlet Evaluation System: another name for the QHE5-70 file.	SCRTIFA	Psychological Operations Air Mission File: a sub-file of PSIQAS.
RCOPA	Reconnaissance Mission Descriptions, Scheduled and Plowed: a sub-file of RECON.	STALA	Station List: station data was maintained by CINCPAC and provided input to FIANA at the MCSSC.
RDHE571	Reconnaissance Operations Orders: a sub-file of RECON.	TPES III	Territorial Forces Evaluation System: a revised system incorporating DISTA and the original TPES file that was, in turn, superseded by TPERS.
RPCMA	Rural Derived Hamlet Evaluation System File: a Southeast Asia Regional Programs Division (OASD/SA) data base similar to ADHE571 except containing only data on rural hamlets.	TPESA	Territorial Forces System: an early version of the TPES/TPAPS sequence of files, the data is in the current IPAS file.
REFUGE	Photo-reconnaissance: vehicle movements in RPI.	TRGRA	TIGEP Targets File: tactical air targets in NVN and Laos.
REMSA	Refugee Management Information System File: a Southeast Asia Regional Programs Division (OASD/SA) data base containing descriptive data on the conditions, activities, facilities, and number of individuals in each refugee camp in South Vietnam beginning in March 1969.	TRCKA	Truck File: truck and watercraft activity.
PTRKA	Out-country Reconnaissance Mission Summary File: history of scheduled out-country reconnaissance missions.	UNSAT	Unified Naval Statistics and Analytic Tabulation: another name for STONE.
RUMDA	Reconnaissance Mission Tracks: a sub-file of RECON.	VCIMI	Vietnamese Communist Infrastructure Neutralization File: a DIA data base supplied to MCSSC containing records of the VCI members killed, captured or rallied.
RWNOS5	Rural Hamlet Derived Data: an early MCSSC file similar to RUMDA but containing data only for rural hamlets, now part of RES-71.	VCISTAT	Vietnamese Communist Infrastructure File: a file from DIA containing statistics on VCI strength, influence, and access to the population.
RWNODB	Republic of Vietnam Operational Statistics System: a CINCPAC file containing data on enemy and friendly-initiated ground operations. The data from this file has been incorporated into SITMA and the RWNOS5 tapes erased.	VCJSA	Previous name for VCIRA.
SAMON	Surface-to-air Missile Order of Battle: history of SAM and SAM-support sites in NVN.		





## Appendix D

TEXTUAL FILES IN THE WASHINGTON AREAOSD, ARMY, NAVY, AND AIR FORCE RECORDS

In accordance with:

- Defense Administrative Instruction 15/5
- AR 340-18
- SEC NAVINST 5212.5B
- AFM 12-50

The offices of the Department of Defense, the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, respectively, are directed to retire records accumulated in the Washington area to the Washington National Records Center (WNRC) at Suitland, Maryland. Records to be retired are transferred to the WNRC by Standard Form 135 (SF 135).

MACV RECORDS

In accordance with CINCPACINST 5212.1 0421 dated 9 July 1974,  
Subject: *Maintenance and Disposition of MAVC Records*, all Commands in CINCPAC were directed to retire all MACV records to the Washington National Records Center (WNRC), Suitland, Maryland, utilizing Standard Form 135 as the transfer document.

The Department of the Army, which has been designated the custodian of the Vietnam War records, has undertaken a program to establish effective, intellectual and physical control of approximately 40,000 cubic feet of these records and other archival material accumulated in connection with the Vietnam War. These records include all of the textual files accumulated in connection with the conflict. The Army Program envisions six phases spanning three years. Phase 1 includes the collection and arrangement of a master preservation set of SF 135s. This phase has been completed. Phase 2 was a cross-match/ comparison of SF 135 files with other known holders of Vietnam records,



including CDIC, to complete the Department of the Army preservation set of these documents. This phase is also complete. In the third phase of the program there will be the first computerization run of the SF 135 files expanded to include full TAFS (The Army Functional Files System) subjective categorization. This should be completed in FY 77. In Phase 4 there will be a physical verification of the first computerized run against the WNRC hardcopy holdings. During Phase 5 there will be a final computer run to reflect the physical verification and application of appropriate disposition yardsticks to reduce the volume of records on hand. In Phase 6 there will be a refinement of the computerized listing to reflect disposition action. There will also be the development of literary/narrative finding aids in consonance with the National Archives and Records Service research philosophy. The project manager of this program is Dr. John H. Hatcher, (202 OX3-1847.

## Appendix E

NATIONAL ARCHIVES POLICY AND SELECTED HOLDINGS<sup>\*</sup>

The National Archives of the United States preserves and makes available to the public those records of the Federal government which have legal, administrative, or research value. According to title 44 of the United States Code, chapter 3314, government records may not be destroyed before they have been completely examined and the permission of the Administrator of General Services has been obtained. Experience shows that only a small portion of Federal records actually have archival value; the rest are not preserved. Records which are judged as having archival value eventually must be transferred to the National Archives.

The Machine-Readable Archives Division of the National Archives is responsible for identifying those Federal machine-readable records which have enduring value, for acquiring and preserving them, and for making them available to the public. The Division maintains liaison with Federal agencies in order to keep an up-to-date inventory of machine-readable files and to persuade them to offer valuable files to the National Archives. Since 1969, the division has acquired approximately 1500 reels of magnetic tape from over fifteen agencies and commissions. The recently published *Catalog of Machine-Readable Records in the National Archives of the United States* (Washington, D.C.: National Archives Trust Fund Board, 1975) describes these records in the Division's custody as of January 1975. A copy may be obtained by writing:

Machine-Readable Archives Division (NNR)  
The National Archives  
Washington, D.C. 20408

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<sup>\*</sup> Supplied by D. F. Harrison, Machine-Readable Archives Division, National Archives and Records Service.



Computer technology has complicated the acquisition and preservation of Federal records by the National Archives. The Machine-Readable Archives Division evaluates records which are offered to it on the basis not only of established archival principles but also of understanding automated data processing. Moreover, magnetic tape is a relatively fragile storage medium. To prevent deterioration of the medium and loss of readability, the division protects its tapes in a vault with temperature and humidity controls and dust-inhibiting devices at the Washington National Records Center nearby in Suitland, Maryland.

Given the proliferation of automated data processing within the Federal government, the Division is aware that it confronts an enormous task; it regards this task as an important one, and it is dedicated to a vigorous program of maintaining its awareness of machine-readable records generated within the government. It acquires files which are of high research value because they contain data relevant to a wide range of public interests as well as files having permanent value. Moreover, the Division intends to provide a full range of reference services to users.

Accessioning vast amounts of information of high current interest contained in Federal computer data systems has expanded the kinds of researchers interested in our tapes well beyond the scholarly community which has been the traditional user of the National Archives. The Division serves as an information clearing house for planning agencies in Federal, state, and local governments, for urban and regional planners, for business and financial groups, and for public interest organizations.

Partly because of computer-based reports for the President, the Cabinet, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Vietnam War is probably the best documented of all American wars. Machine-readable data on combat, combat support, and combat service support exist even at the most basic organizational level. The Division has recently accessioned several significant files on the Vietnam War and intends to make them publicly available as soon as possible. These files include: Hamlet Evaluation System (HAMLHA, HAMDA/RUMDA, HES71, ADHES70/RDHES70, VSSG, QHES70), Terrorist Reporting System (TIRSA), U.S. Army Killed in Action (ARKIA), Refugees (REFUGE), Pacification Attitude Analysis System (PAAS),

Herbicide File (HERB02), Vietnam Data Base (VNDBA), Vietcong Initiated Incidents (VCIIA), Terrorist Forces Activity Reporting System (TFEARS & RFPPF), and National Police Force (NAPE). Also, several files formerly held in the Current Situation System of the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff have been offered to the National Archives. As of June 1976, these files were being appraised by the Archives for possible accession. If these files are accessioned, they will probably not be available to researchers until sometime in 1977.

The National Archives contact for this project is:

Charles Gellert  
Tel. (202) 724-1080





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